THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York
Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

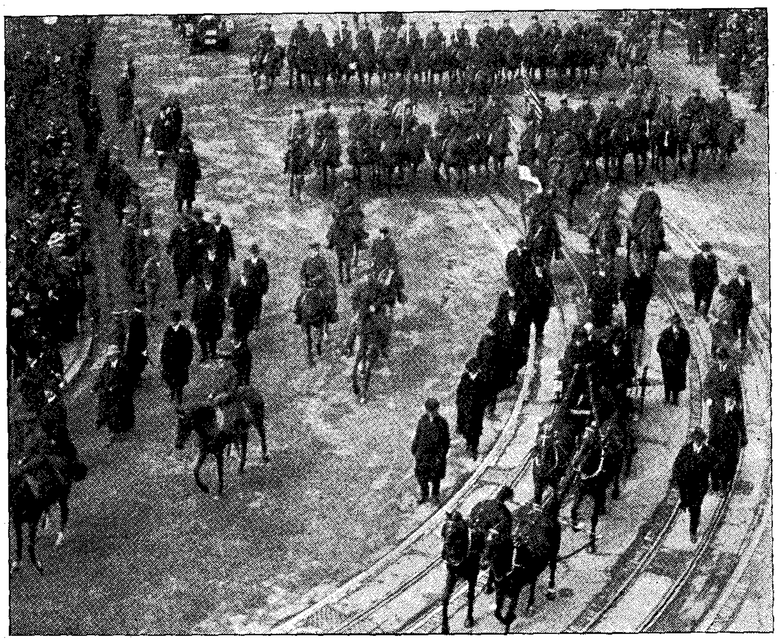
Vol. LIV, No. 11 New York, March 17, 1917 Whole Number 1404

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

HOW ZIMMERMANN UNITED THE UNITED STATES

EVEN COUNT ZU REVENTLOW discerns from Berlin that American sentiment, hitherto divided, "is now solidly behind the President" as a result of the German offer of alliance to Mexico and Japan, and a survey of the daily press confirms the accuracy of his judgment. Thus, as the Manchester *Union* points out, the Zimmermann note, so "frankly admitted by its author," is proving a blessing, for, besides having "shaken us together" and crystallized the demand for military preparedness, "it has opened the way for constructive negotiations with Japan, it has brought South America to full realization of the nature and extent of the imperialistic dream that is struggling to become a reality, and it has placed Mr. Carranza in a position where he must know that a false step now would array the whole of the Western world against him." Nothing, the Springfield *Republican* remarks, "could solidify the American people like the threat of a hostile enterprise which aimed at the dismemberment of the country." Across the continent the Los Angeles *Tribune* declares that, "in the presence of the situation we now confront, all differences are extinguished, all racial prejudices obliterated, and the men and women of America unitedly support the President in the pride and strength of their common devotion to their country." In Wisconsin, a State claiming many citizens of German birth, and whose senior Senator at Washington led the filibuster so fatal to the Armed Ship Bill, the Oshkosh *Northwestern* asserts: "Pacifists, critics, and carpers have been turned into real Americans overnight, and patriotism has been fanned into a flame of fervent loyalty." In still another section, *The Arkansas Gazette*, of Little Rock, finds the whole situation simplified by the publication of the Zimmermann note, which—

> "Should result in a falling off of German sympathizers in the United States that may amount to total elimination. It would seem to leave the pacifists nothing to stand on. It should put into the proper category those German-language newspapers in this country that have been disloyal. It should awaken the slothful and complacent American who does not believe in war-insurance because it might require him to pay more taxes or might require him or his son to do his honest 'hitch' as a soldier under the flag which protects him, and his family, and his property. It should and probably will give us the kind of preparedness we so urgently need."



Copyrighted by the International Film Service, New York.

AN OMINOUS NOTE IN THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

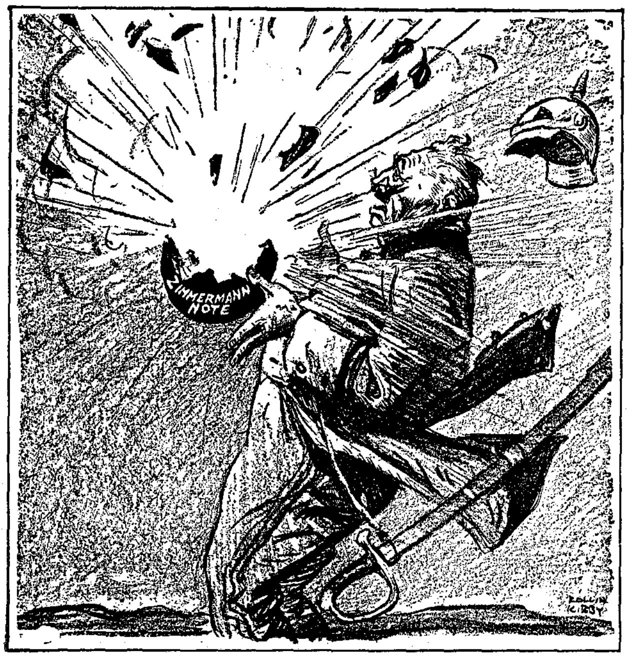
Not since the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, Washington correspondents report, have so many precautions been taken to guard the life of an incoming President. Thirty-two Secret Service men surrounded Mr. Wilson's carriage. Troopers of the Second Cavalry formed a hollow square about him, and sharpshooters were stationed on the roofs along his line of march.

German-American editors were at first inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Zimmermann note. It seemed incredible. *Amerika*, of St. Louis, had "no hesitation in declaring it a forgery." A statement prepared by the editor of *Viereck's Weekly*

WELL PAST ITS $300,000 MARK

And still growing, is the Belgian Children's Fund. America's great heart is stirring, the money is coming in, and the relief ships are crossing the Atlantic, laden with supplies. Children are walking to school to save car-fare to aid their little brothers and sisters in Belgium. A working girl sends the price of her new spring hat and will wear the old one with a new pride. Join this noble company. Turn *now* to page 726, read the story, and send your contribution.

(New York), formerly *The Fatherland*, was full of such phrases as "obviously faked," "brazen forgery," "impudent hoax," and "ludicrous." According to the pro-German Milwaukee *Free Press*, the published letter was one "which even schoolboy sense should suspect of spuriousness." Whether genuine or not, "such negotiations would only be natural," in the Newark *Freie Zeitung's* opinion, "and a common-sense step on the part of Germany." The Minneapolis *Volkszeitung* found the words "plot" and "conspiracy" inappropriate "for a 'possible' agreement for protective purposes." On the other hand, the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* declared that if the Zimmermann note were authentic, "then Germany has committed an act of unfriendliness toward our country." And, in the face of such a fact, observed the St. Louis *Times*, an English paper representing German-Americans, "heartstrings are one thing, and loyalty to the flag is another." In this situation, said Dr. A. Siebert, a leading German citizen of St. Louis, "we must forget our sympathy, which we will do."



EXPLODING IN HIS HANDS.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

In fact, the declarations of loyalty convince the New York *Journal of Commerce* that most Americans of German origin are anxious "to have it clearly understood that they will stand by their adopted country and its free institutions." The majority of them, the Sioux City *Tribune* is confident, "will not hesitate when they plainly perceive that their individual interests are as much at stake as those of other citizens." In an editorial headed "German-American Eyes Opened," the Minneapolis *Journal* thus discust the effect of the Zimmermann disclosures:

> "Americans of German birth are astounded at this proof that their native land contemplates attack on their adopted country. They begin to see that the Prussian war-lords, in pursuance of their dream of world-dominion, have not played fair with the German-Americans, but have tried to use them as mere pawns in the great game of conquest. . . . Now they are filled with resentment to learn of the calculated treachery of that Imperial Government whose cause they had been led to espouse."

The Milwaukee *Journal* observed similarly:

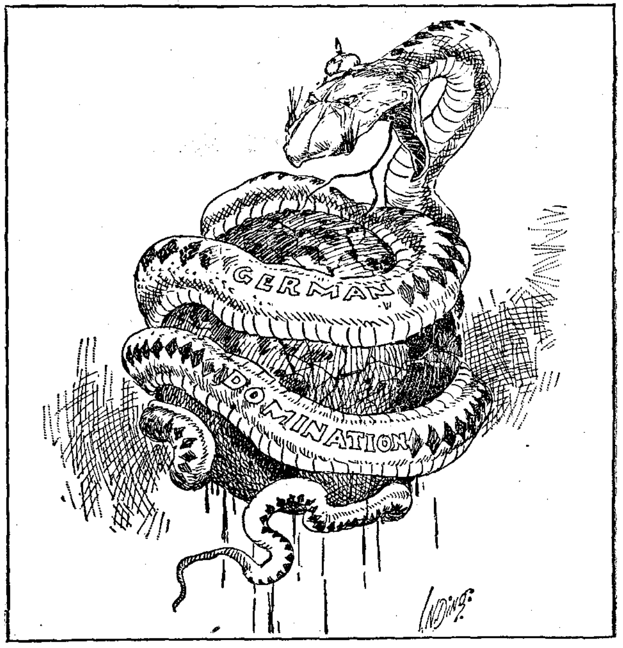
> "In the United States are many people of German birth or German blood, of whom a very few are disloyal, but among whom many have honestly believed it consistent with their loyalty to America to seek to serve the cause of Germany. They have not believed that the Fatherland with which they have sympathized in its struggle and which they have sought to aid was capable of plotting deliberately to devote them to destruction.
>
> "In the Mississippi Valley, which by the plan of invasion Germany proposed to Mexico would be invaded, are millions of Americans in whose veins flows German blood. But the German plan made no more reckoning of them than of any other Americans. In Texas, against which Germany hoped to bring all the force of half-civilized Mexico, are many Americans of German blood. But their Fatherland recked not of this. In California are very many Americans of German blood. But, against California, the German Government hoped to launch all the force of Japan, a people of another race which the German Kaiser had declared a peril to civilization."

In view of these revelations, the New York *Herald* asks of German-Americans the question, "Under which flag?" The once pro-German New York *Evening Mail* puts the same question in the form of the command, "Choose You This Day Whom You Shall Serve," and proceeds:

> "The Zimmermann note has taught a terrible lesson to German-Americans, and one that they will never forget.
>
> "It has taught them what an ominous conflict of interests might arise between the country in which they were born and the country to which they owe allegiance.
>
> "They have learned that every country looks out for its own interests, and its own interests alone.
>
> "They have learned that the country of their dreams, of their cradle-songs and childhood, proposes a plan to strike us at our weakest point, to turn loose the bandits of Mexico and the hordes of the East, and continue fighting with them until we are forced to cede to Mexico the States of New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas—and to Japan we know not how much more.
>
> "Therewith German-Americans learn the last wholesome lesson that need be taught them."

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, who thinks there have been "as many people of pro-German sympathy in the United States as pro-Ally," predicts that the publication of the German intrigues will "create a revulsion in sentiment and lose for Germany the many friends she had throughout the great Middle West." The Sacramento *Bee*, after pointing out that besides German sympathizers of German descent there are "hundreds of thousands of Americans whose sympathies always go to whoever appears to be the under dog," declares:

> "To-day that sympathy should be completely wiped out by the exposure of Germany's treacherous enmity, underhanded, nasty intriguing against a peaceful country that has stood with patience unsurpassed the constant succession of serious acts bordering on hostility from that nation."



Copyrighted by the Tribune Association.

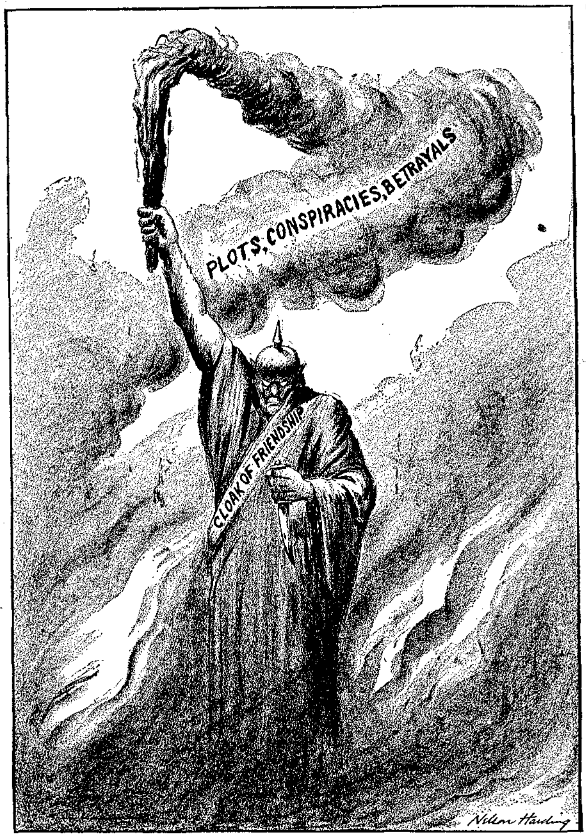
WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

But, besides German-Americans and pro-German Americans, there are Americans who have kept neutral in thought and speech, holding the scales balanced evenly between Entente and

© International Film Service, New York.

ERNST SEKUNNA—CHANDRA CHAKRABERTY.



KULTUR ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

© International Film Service, New York.

FRITZ KOLB.

INVOLVED IN "TREASONS, STRATAGEMS, AND SPOILS."

The cheerful pair at the left were arrested in New York as leaders in a conspiracy to strike at Great Britain by fomenting sedition in India; they are believed to be in German pay. Kolb, German reservist and expert bomb-maker, is pictured at the right among the explosive devices which filled his Hoboken room. He has been arrested and is being questioned about recent munitions-explosions in New Jersey.

Central Alliance, finding about the same proportion of good and bad on either side, and hoping for a peace without decided victory for either. Such was practically the position of the Omaha *World-Herald.* But, it declared after the news of the attempted German-Mexican-Japanese alliance,

> "There can be no neutrality in the heart of any patriotic American when the issue shifts from Germany against Great Britain to Germany against the United States. . . . The German Government stands willing to turn loose upon the United States—our own country—the hordes of alien and inferior civilizations unless we accept and bow to its ukases upon the high seas. It has tried to do it, tho it has failed and, we hope and believe, will continue to fail. The failure does not blot out the will and intent. It can not blind us to the danger that lies in the cold and calculating hostility thus revealed. However absurd the plan to permit Mexico to absorb Texas—as if Texas could ever be ruled by the Mexicans!—the brain that conceived the thought and sought to execute it is no friend of the United States. After all that has happened, and in the light of things as they are, for Germany now to achieve victory would mean a frightful danger to this Republic."

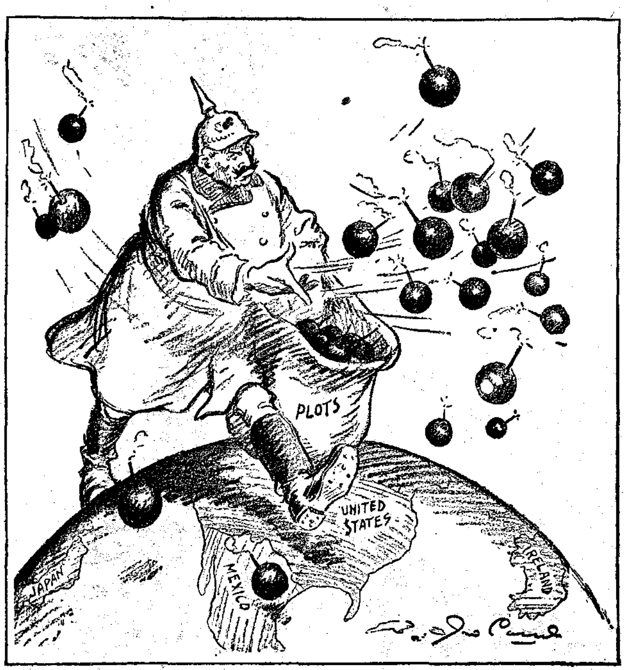
Peace-loving Socialists may not have had a change of heart, but some of them see that the exposed German plans contemplate the invasion of United States territory, and the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* emphatically asserts that "an invasion of the United States by any force or power whatsoever would find a united nation—the American Socialists as a very valuable fighting unit." There are more facts yet to be told about German plottings, the Boston *Journal* hears, and, it thinks, "by the time the fighting point is reached, even the pacifist worm will be ready to turn at the exposé of German diplomatic practise." The admission from Berlin of the genuineness of the Zimmermann note comes as a hard blow to pacifists, for whom the Detroit *Times* speaks as follows:

> "Regretful as the case may be, it looks like war for this country of ours, with only one thing left to praise God for, and that, if a war comes, that it was not of our own making. . . . . . .
>
> "And, should that point be reached, Mr. Jingo, if you are there in the thick of the fray, we want you to take notice of the fellow fighting at your side—we want you to take notice of just how hard and how well a pacifist can fight when there is no longer a chance for peace."

Besides unifying the people of this country, the Zimmermann note, in the opinion of many editors, has done an important work of enlightenment. In this illuminating glare, the Detroit *Free Press* remarks, our people get "a vivid glimpse of America's situation internationally." Let us be grateful to Zimmermann, says the New York *Tribune*, for "he has contributed largely to our knowledge and understanding of the German method and the German idea. His is the most illuminating revelation since the *Lusitania* massacre." Unwittingly, the German statesmen responsible in this case performed what the New York *Journal of Commerce* calls "a service of lasting value to the cause of humanity in the revelation they were making of German perfidy and mendacity—of the impossibility of any civilized Power living on terms of amity with such a Government as theirs."

But what is there in the abortive Japanese-Mexican conspiracy, the New York *World* asks, that was "not perfectly in keeping with the reputation established by its authors throughout the world?" Nothing, perhaps, replies the Buffalo *Express*, but "the imagination too dull to be impress by the sufferings of Belgium or to grasp the picture of dying women and children from the *Lusitania* and the *Laconia* can understand what it would mean to have hordes of Mexicans under German officers sweeping into Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona." Or, as the

St. Paul *Pioneer Press* puts it, "we can understand the British and French attitude toward the blow at Belgium more clearly now that Germany has attempted to make a Belgium out of Mexico." We can also understand, says the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "why Entente spokesmen have declared that there can be no peace by negotiation with the Berlin Government as it is constituted at present."



Copyrighted, 1917, by the Press Publishing Company.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE ?

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

Germany's plan to involve us in war with Japan is declared "equivalent to an act of war" by the Minneapolis *Tribune*. The New York *Commercial* calls the German Foreign Secretary's admission of the authenticity of the note "a slap in the face and a challenge to combat." Germany has long been waging war upon us, say the Indianapolis *Times* and the Atlanta *Journal*, while the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* adds: "There is neither virtue nor dignity in a nation which, being warred against for two years, still refuses the gage of battle." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and the Norfolk *Virginian Pilot* call upon our Government to take up Germany's challenge. The only proper reply to the Zimmermann disclosures is a declaration of war, in the opinion of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. Our attitude from now on, the Boston *Globe* insists, "must be that if Germany wants war with us she shall have it." Peace with Germany is "not peace but shame," cries the New York *World*. The issue is "Barbarism *versus* Civilization," according to a New York *Globe* editorial, and "the German Government is not a government, but a disease." The Tampa *Tribune* calls for "nothing less than a positive and definite declaration of our alinement with the Allies in final crushing of the Kaiser and his kind." The New York *Tribune* is confident that

> "A time is coming when we shall cease to talk about peace and recognize what the French recognize, namely, that the only thing that remains for this generation of man is to go to the trenches and kill Germans until the German surrenders his barbaric fury or sinks under the weight of a united and overwhelming coalition of civilized men and nations."

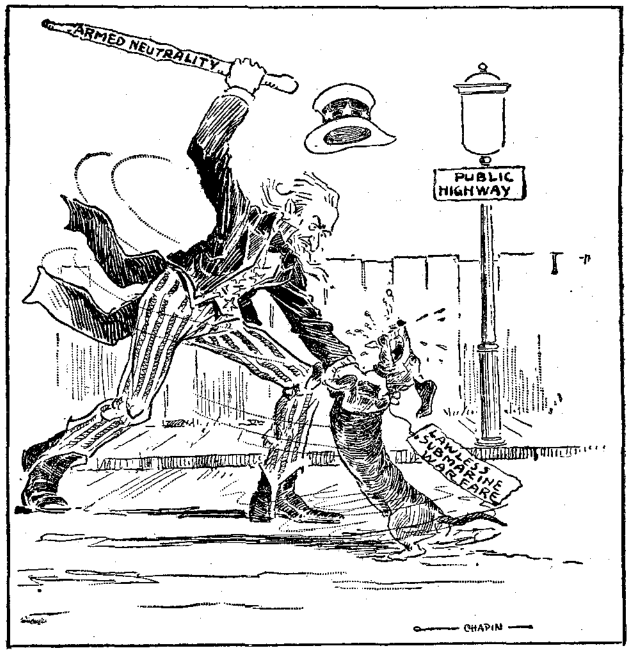
These editors, and many who do not call for immediate war against Germany, use the activity of Germany against us as a new argument for greater naval and military preparedness, and the advantages of a system of universal military training are set forth by editorial writers in almost every State of the Union.

The German note, bearing Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's name, proposing an alliance with Mexico and Japan, and suggesting the Mexican conquest of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, was reprinted entire in our last issue. In response to the United States Senate's request for information, Secretary Lansing issued an official report, stating that the note was authentic, but declaring that it would be "incompatible with the public interests" to give out any more information regarding it.

Dr. Zimmermann, according to Amsterdam dispatches *via* London, defends his act before the German Reichstag as "a natural and justified precaution," about which people in America are not "justified in being excited." An interview sent out by the official Overseas News Agency quotes the Foreign Secretary as saying that such a plan as he proposed "would mean nothing but that we would use means universally admitted in war, in case the United States declared war." Dr. Zimmermann is said to have found further justification for the German course in the fact that "the United States last year suggested to other American republics common action against Germany and her allies."

"The half has not been told" regarding the ramifications of German plots against this country, the Washington correspondents have been told by officials of the Federal Department of Justice. Since the publication of the Zimmermann letter, a number of arrests have been made, and "German spy" news has been conspicuous on the front pages of the papers. Long lists of German activities, said to have been uncovered by the United States, have appeared; we take the following brief summary from the New York *Morning Telegraph:*

> "Alliance between Germany, Mexico, and Japan against United States.
>
> "Scheme to stir up Central- and South-American republics against the United States.
>
> "The Cuban revolution.
>
> "Plots to blow up munition-plants, East and West.
>
> "Plots to cripple American and other ships carrying articles of contraband.
>
> "The food riots.
>
> "Peace and antimilitaristic propaganda by some societies.
>
> "Peace and antimilitaristic propaganda by certain individuals.
>
> "Sending American newspaper men as *U*-boat spies to England, Holland, Denmark, and Canada.
>
> "Plot to foment rebellion in India.



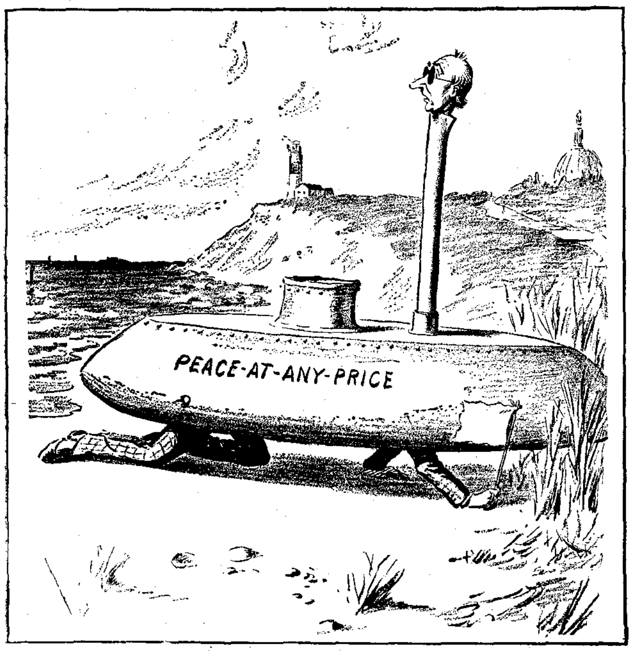
MAD DOG !

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

> "Plot to stir up revolution and resistance to military service in Ireland.
>
> "The agitating of strikes in industrial plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions or contraband for export.
>
> "General espionage of all military and naval plans and operations by the United States."

THE LAST SENATORIAL FILIBUSTER

TRAITOROUS MOTIVES are charged by both sides in the controversy raging over the action of the little group of Senators who, in the President's words, "rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible" by filibustering to death the Armed Neutrality Bill which passed the House by a vote of 403 to 13 and had the support of an overwhelming majority in the Senate. Those who regard Germany's actual and avowed attitude toward our citizens on the high seas as one of virtual warfare see in these filibusterers men who, in the very moment of attack, have snatched a weapon of defense from the hand of their Government. Those, on the other hand, who regard armed neutrality as an invitation to war rather than a defense against it, and who consider no price too high if it buys peace, do not hesitate to explain the point of view of those who differ with them by dark allusions to British gold, a subsidized press, and the greed of the munition-makers.



OUR LAND GOING SUBMISSIBLE.

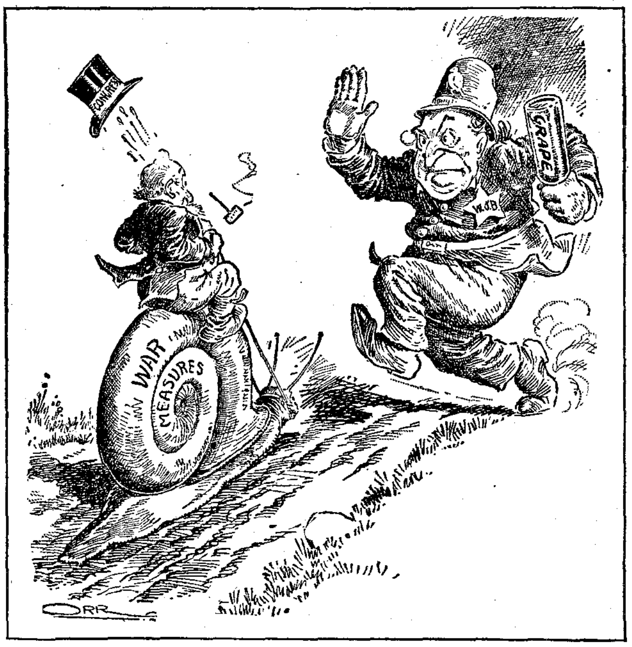
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The filibustering Senators, avers the Boston *Transcript*, "flirted with treason" and "sided with Germany against the United States" when they "tried to hamstring the President in his effort to defend the nation against foreign attack." "They will be fortunate if their names do not go down into history bracketed with that of Benedict Arnold," thinks the New York *Herald*, while the Philadelphia *Record* characterizes them as "imitators" of that famous traitor. "No matter what excuses they give, no matter what technicalities they urge, the unanswerable fact remains that they sided against their country on a tremendous issue, and in an hour of inexpressible importance," says the Baltimore *Sun*. Or, as the Memphis *Commerical Appeal* expresses it, "the American Republic was betrayed in the Senate of the United States in the dying hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress." "If Germany seizes this opportunity to renew her propaganda in this country, in Cuba, and in Mexico, we can not blame her," remarks the St. Louis *Republic*, since members of our Senate "gave her the invitation." Their tactics "fall little, if any, short of moral treason," declares the New York *World;* and the Providence *Journal* predicts that this will be the judgment of the American people as well. "It is not a pleasant reflection that these Senators represent States where the German population is very large," remarks the Jamestown (N. Y.) *Post*, which regards them as "pro-Germans rather than pacifists." Colonel Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal* consigns them to an "eternity of execration," and the Chicago *Herald* sees them "damned to everlasting fame."

These vigorous phrases give some idea of the wave of anger that swept the country and aroused the majority of the Senators themselves to vote a change in the Senate rules to make such tactics in the face of a great international crisis impossible. Many State legislatures passed resolutions of condemnation similar in intention to that of the Kentucky Senate which denounced the filibusterers as "disloyal, traitorous, and cowardly." At a patriotic mass-meeting held in New York under the auspices of the American Rights League the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was greeted with roars of approval when he called the filibustering Senators "Germany's allies," and went on to say: "Germany has made and is making war upon America, and her allies in the United States Senate have violated the unwritten law of all honorable assemblages. They have violated their trust to their country and have done their best to deprive us of our rightful protection." "Traitors! Hang them!" shouted men in the audience. Even in the United States Senate, convened in extra session to confirm appointments and adopt a closure rule, the suggestion of treason was voiced by Senator Walsh, of Montana, when he said:

> "It is not inconceivable that the obstructionists—filibusterers—may be actuated by traitorous sentiments. The Revolution had its Arnold. I trust that I offend no sensibilities in referring to the fact that in 1861 ten or more members of this body were expelled for treason. A Vice-President of the United States, who for four years presided over the Senate, was indicted and tried for treason, and a Senator, charged with him with this capital offense, escaped expulsion by but one vote. The Senate had already at that early day expelled one of its members for perfidious negotiations with the enemies of his country.
>
> "We are all sworn to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, a needless oath unless it be that some of us may, conceivably, require the aid of heaven to keep us true. What say you, shall the Senate make a rule under which it may be held at bay by treachery until a foreign foe shall have prevailed upon a supine nation?"

Whatever may have been the motives of the filibusterers, their action evokes much enthusiasm in the German press. Thus the *Frankfurter Zeitung* hails them as "fine Americans who remain uncontaminated by Wilson's blind devotion to England"; and it bestows upon Senator Stone and Senator La Follette special commendation for frustrating President Wilson's plan "to wrest from Congress privileges vested in it by the Constitution."



THE SPEED MANIAC.

—Orr in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.

After reading the President's second inaugural, in which he again declares for armed neutrality, the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*, the official organ of the German Government, comments as follows:

> "The President reveals himself the most unrighteous and dishonorable man who has yet stood at the head of a great state. And when he states that there is nothing that can alter his thoughts or his intentions, a million voices shout back across the Atlantic: '*No threat of armed ships, no declaration of war*, will again open up our blockade zones to American commerce!'"

In his inaugural, the President said:

> "We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality, *since it seems that in no other* way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and can not forego. We may even be drawn on by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself."

Turning again to the Senate filibuster against the Armed Neutrality Bill, we find it viewed somewhat more sympathetically by the various pacifist organizations than by the general public. Thus the Emergency Peace Federation sent the filibusterers this message of praise and encouragement:

> "The Federation desires to express its grateful recognition of the courage and devotion with which you have served the cause of peace and democracy. We believe you represent a vast, tho *unknown, number of Americans whose earnest desire it is that* this country should not be drawn into war, directly or indirectly."

Mr. Bryan, who has repeatedly charged that "we have a war-element in this country who are doing all in their power to manufacture war-sentiment," gave out the following explanation of the filibuster:

> "So far as I have seen expressions from the Senators, nearly all of those who voted against authorizing the arming of ships did so for the purpose of compelling an extra session of Congress or because they objected to the phraseology of the bill. Since the President has power to call a special session of Congress at *any time and ask for legislation he desires, the jingo press will* find it difficult to convince the public that there is anything treasonable in the desire to have Congress in session."

Since American Socialists officially opposed our severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, it is probable that they also oppose the arming of our merchantmen. In a speech delivered in New York last week, Eugene V. Debs, three times the Presidential candidate of the Socialist party, said in part:

> "I refuse to go to war for any capitalist government on the face of this earth. I'd rather be lined up against a granite wall and shot for treason to Wall Street than live as a traitor to America. . . . . .
>
> "If the workers are true to themselves, they will unite in the event of war and declare a general strike that will paralyze the *industry of the country*."

Two concrete benefits, remarks the Boston *News Bureau*, have emerged from the welter of emotions stirred up by "one of the most reprehensible filibusters ever recorded in the history of any civilized country." These are the adoption of a closure rule by the new Senate, and "*the increased emphasis put upon* the necessity for an extra session of Congress at an early date, whatever the technical or partizan difficulties involved." On March 8 the Senate, by a vote of 76 to 3, surrendered its privilege of unlimited debate, which it has defended against all assaults for more than a hundred years, and adopted a closure rule whereby, on vote of two-thirds of the members, debate can be limited to a maximum of ninety-six hours, or one hour for each Senator. This reform was asked for by the President when the eleven Senatorial opponents of the Armed Neutrality Bill thwarted the will of an overwhelming majority of their colleagues in both Houses. The President's demand found a virtually unanimous echo in the press. Altho Senate filibusters may have sometimes served a useful purpose, remarks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, they were fundamentally wrong, and the possible abuses intolerable. Says the New York *World:*

> "By adopting the closure rule, the United States Senate has at last freed itself from the shackles that bound it hand and foot. It is now a representative body *with power to act and vote as it* may decide for itself, no longer subject to the tyranny which it permitted a handful of obstructionists to exercise."

And in the New York *Times* we read:

> "A month ago this greased slipping of closure through the Senate would not have been possible. The House adopted it twenty-seven years ago after bitter and violent opposition, and it became a leading political issue in the elections. The Senate, despite numerous attempts to introduce closure, has steadfastly refused to hear of it, and has taken pride in its unlimited freedom of debate. That a single incident, like the filibuster of last week, suffices to change the Senate's view, at a place where it seemed most strongly rooted, is eloquent of the way in which that body has been stirred by the nation's peril.
>
> "Senator Pomerene said the rule proposed was not drastic enough, and it is not drastic enough to enable an Administration or a majority party to ride roughshod over the right of the minority; but it is just drastic enough to prevent the nation's will, when clearly ascertained, from being annulled by the hard obstinacy, or the malevolence, or the disloyalty of 'a little group of wilful men.' It is enough to make impossible that appalling picture, painted by Senator Walsh, of war actually beginning while 'a small coterie of Senators spell each other on the floor until the enemy thunders at the gates of our cities and the Republic has had its death-blow.' A month, a fortnight ago, such a picture would have seemed wildly impossible anyhow; now, with the Senate's rules as they were, every man knows that it was not even improbable, for we see that there are no limits to the self-deception of those 'honest but misguided peace-at-any-price men' whom Senator Walsh described."

The three Senators who voted against the closure rule are La Follette, of Wisconsin; Gronna, of North Dakota, and Sherman, of Illinois.

A majority of the eleven men accused by President Wilson of maneuvering to make their Government "helpless and contemptible" in the face of a foreign menace have protested that they had no actual part in the filibuster. Several of them explain that while they were opposed to granting the President the power to arm merchant ships and would have voted against it, they gave the filibuster no active support. Others state that they were not opposed to the Armed Neutrality Bill in principle, but thought that in the form in which it came before the Senate it conferred upon the President vague and dangerous powers. The fact remains, however, that when the Sixty-fourth Congress went out of existence by Constitutional limitation on March 4, after a continuous session of twenty-six hours, every effort to bring the bill to a vote had been thwarted by an organized filibuster apparently led by Senator La Follette. When the purpose of these men became unmistakable, a manifesto was circulated stating that a majority of the Senate favored the Armed Neutrality Bill, and "would pass it if a vote could be obtained." This was signed by 76 Senators. Says the New York *Sun:*

> "The eleven who beyond doubting gave support, moral or otherwise, to the filibuster and who also refused to sign the manifesto were these:
>
> "Democrats: Stone, of Missouri; O'Gorman, of New York; Kirby, of Arkansas; Lane, of Oregon, and Vardaman, of Mississippi. Republicans: La Follette, of Wisconsin; Norris, of Nebraska; Cummins, of Iowa; Gronna, of North Dakota; Clapp, of Minnesota, and Works, of California."

Defending Senator La Follette's course as leader of the filibuster, the Milwaukee *Free Press* says:

> "Senator La Follette is not only representing the people of his State—he is representing 90 per cent. of the whole American people—in his stand against the progress of the war-juggernaut in the United States Congress.
>
> "This requires courage, real courage, a courage far greater than the Senator has ever displayed in any of his former battles; for it means the sacrifice of any national political aspirations he may possess. His stand is one of genuine patriotic service, scarcely equaled since the days of Lincoln."

ARMING SHIPS TO DEFY THE "U"-BOATS

WAR "WITHIN A MONTH" is predicted by former Secretary of State Wickersham as a result of arming our merchant ships against the submarine, ordered by President Wilson on Friday of last week. On the same day he summoned Congress to meet on April 16. "Thrilling events may follow shortly," expects the Cleveland *Leader*, for "any day may witness a fight to the death between a German submarine and an American ship carrying guns supplied by the United States Navy and manned by naval gunners," and "Germany would doubtless declare war." Germany's comment is supplied by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, who declares that "we are determined to carry through the submarine war to the end," and "have spoken our last word, and the decision is in President Wilson's hands." Ex-Secretary Wickersham's prediction appeared in the New York *Evening Sun* of March 5, when he said, in support of the President's right to arm merchant ships without the consent of Congress:

> "There is every precedent to support my opinion that the President is fully empowered to act single-handed in taking whatever steps are required for national defense on land or sea until the next session of Congress, with which, of course, rests the sole right to declare war.
>
> "It is plainly written that the will of Congress was tremendously in favor of supporting the President, and there is no question of his ample power to act. He was simply prudent in taking the matter before Congress, because eventually if an attack comes upon our ships it will be a cause for war. And I look for war to come within a month."

Approval of the President's decision includes even the American Peace Society, whose Executive Committee adopted the following resolution, reported in the Washington dispatches:

> "We, the members of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, recognize with deep appreciation the efforts of President Wilson to avoid war, and at the same time to protect the honor of the nation and the rights and lives of our citizens. We wish to assure him of our hearty support in his determination to secure recognition of the claims of justice and humanity."

The President's act "will cause a thrill of patriotic enthusiasm throughout the land," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. He "has done right and acted wisely," thinks the Utica *Press;* and the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* believes his action "well considered and thoroughly justified." The Boston *Herald* hopes there will be "no further faltering," while the Springfield *Republican* puts the case in these words:

> "Either the United States must stay on the seas or get off the seas; if it is to stay on the seas further delay in arming merchantmen can scarcely be tolerated."

Our position appears to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* to be this:

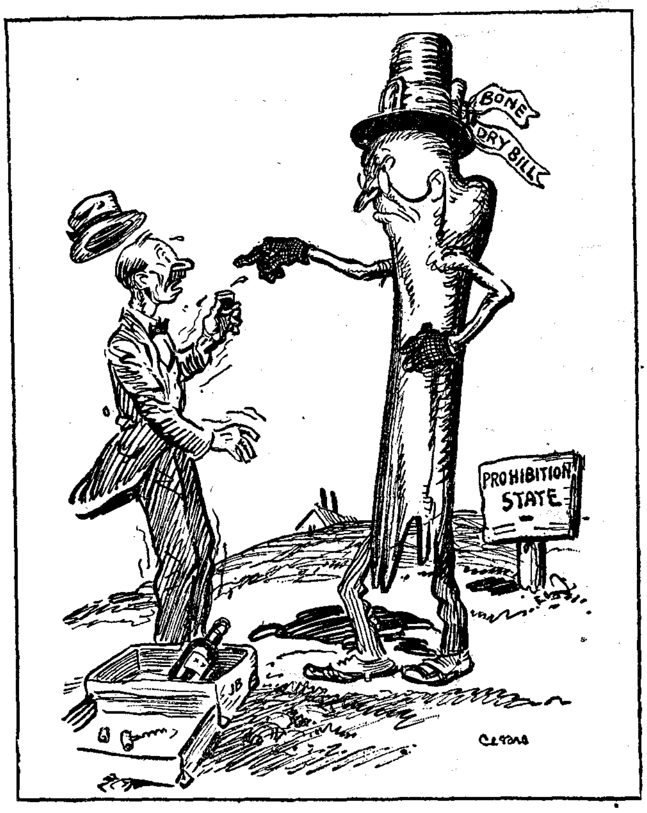
> "We do not challenge Germany; we do not declare war on Germany; we do not invite a combat; we merely register our refusal to recognize the preposterous claims Germany has made. The nation realizes it has come at last to the parting of the ways. The issue is with Germany. Peace and war are in her grasp, and she must choose."

The legal aspects of the matter are outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

> "In arriving at the decision that he had legal authority to furnish armament to merchantmen, President Wilson was guided by the advice of both Secretary Lansing and Attorney-General Gregory. Mr. Lansing had had no doubt from the first of the President's power to take means for the defense of American ships and American lives on the seas. Others thought, however, that a law enacted in 1819 prohibited the President from permitting any merchant vessel of American register to use force against the ships of a nation with which the United States was not actually and officially at war. This law specified that armed merchant vessels should not use their guns against national vessels of a Government with which the United States was in amity.
>
> "Secretary Lansing held that this statute had been enacted with particular reference to protection against pirates, and that it had no application whatever to the present situation. It could not properly be construed, he contended, to apply to the use of arms by an American merchant vessel to protect itself against the unlawful attack of a German submarine."

PROHIBITION'S GREATEST STRIDE

THE LONGEST STEP of the Prohibition movement in the history of the nation is the enactment of the "bone-dry" law by Congress, remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, for it means the absolute exclusion of intoxicants for beverage purposes from States which forbid the sale of liquor, no matter what their existing "dry" laws may provide. The Detroit *Journal* points out that the law destroys the trade of saloons in wet territory which live by filling bottles of dwellers in Prohibition States, it cripples the mail-order business of wholesale liquor-houses, and cuts down the revenue of express companies. It is noted, moreover, that protest against the law is "strangely meek," and the probable reason is that the law has come "like a blast of lightning out of the sky and rendered the army of the 'wets' almost voiceless." Washington dispatches inform us that the law was enacted as an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation Bill and that it will affect at least fourteen "dry" States which do not prohibit the importation of certain quantities of liquor for personal use. Another provision forbids the postal delivery of any publication or correspondence bearing liquor advertising in States that themselves forbid such advertising within their borders. Prohibition's increasing impetus is apparent not only in this legislation, various observers tell us, but also in the "bone-dry" enactments of such States as Kansas and Tennessee, and the action of Congress in marking the District of Columbia in among the arid regions.



EVEN THE LITTLE THAT HE HATH SHALL BE TAKEN AWAY.
—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

Washington is "dry," but not "bone dry," and, as the New York *Evening Post* and other dailies explain, the justification of the distinction lies in the presence of the diplomatic corps of foreign nations at the capital which makes proper the permission to import liquor for personal use. Congress could not reasonably go further than it has, this journal adds, for in the District there are reasons why a certain class distinction must be made, altho one of the chief objections to the "rather hypocritical half-wet, half-dry character" of some Prohibition States was that in them the "rich imposed comparative abstinence on the poor, while keeping themselves well supplied by shipments." One sure effect of the law, we hear from sundry journals, including the Cleveland *Leader*, will be a "thorough test of the honesty of purpose of the supporters of State statutes and constitutional amendments which have not explicitly outlawed the shipping of intoxicants into territory thus made 'dry,'" and we read:

> "Now these States will have to vote themselves 'wet' again if their citizens who have had money enough and clubs enough to keep well supplied with liquor, hitherto, are to go on in their old self-indulgence. It will soon become impossible for them to stay 'dry' on paper. . . . . . .
>
> "All such tests of sincerity serve a good purpose because shams in government are so closely connected with frauds and many forms of injustice. Laws ought to mean all that they say, and still more should the spirit and the letter of changes deliberately made in the constitution of a State be given full effect."

In some quarters the opinion is exprest that in thus legislating for the Prohibition States Congress is guilty of what the Springfield *Republican* terms extreme "interference in home rule by the Federal Government." Yet this interference, we are told, is only a foretaste of what nation-wide Prohibition would be in case Prohibition for the whole nation should ever be established. For experimental purposes the Federal "bone-dry" law should be welcomed, *The Republican* believes, in the expectation that a critical test of the Prohibition States would be helpful in reaching a conclusion as to the practicability of Constitutional Prohibition for the United States as a whole. How tremendous the importation of intoxicants into "dry" States has been may be judged from the statement that if the new law destroys this traffic the internal revenues of the United States Government will be diminished by nearly $100,000,000, and this journal proceeds:

> "The liquor interests are apparently jubilant over this development—a fact that compels more careful scrutiny of the situation. Senator Reed, of Missouri, who introduced the 'bone-dry' amendment, has never been known as a friend of Prohibition. There was opposition also to the amendment from some Prohibition champions who acknowledged that they feared it would cause a popular reaction in some Prohibition States and make more difficult the future conquest of 'wet' territory. The liquor interests entertain strong hopes that such drastic legislation will bring on a revolt. . . . . . .
>
> "It is very possible that the liquor interests will be disappointed in the reaction hoped for. The Federal interdict against interstate shipments for personal use may tend to check the advance of Prohibition into the 'wet' States, but the 'bone-dry' movement was already strong in Prohibition territory, and it seems to reflect a strengthening popular sentiment in support of Prohibition that really prohibits."

Approval of the Reed amendment from the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is voiced in the press by Mr. Arthur L. Strasser, its counsel, who is quoted as saying:

> "The amendment will serve a very useful purpose in defining the real issue involved in the Prohibition question. Prohibition is not an issue between the trade on the one hand and the Prohibitionists on the other; the issue really lies between the 80 per cent. of the people of this country who drink and the small minority of Prohibitionists. Just so long as a voter in a so-called 'dry' State could vote 'dry' and continue to drink as he pleased, the voter as a consumer had no real interest in the Prohibition question.
>
> "The dilemma presented to the Prohibition forces by 'bone-dry' legislation is one which they will not relish. If 'bone-dry' legislation is enforced, the people of the States will demand the repeal of State-wide Prohibition laws. If it is not enforced, the insincerity of those who wish statutory Prohibition, but not real Prohibition, will be made patent to every one."

The New York *Evening Sun* says that it is so unusual to find the two sides of the liquor question in accord that it suspects one side or the other of being "sadly taken in or else of feigning deceitfully in the present case." Possibly the liquor-dealers are only pretending to enjoy the prospect of being cut off, at least temporarily, from trade with the fourteen "virtuous but thirsty" States, this journal reflects; possibly Prohibition interests do not welcome so warmly as they might the prospect of having the "convert" States "actually shut off from all rum-supply—possibly both possibilities are true."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A stern gun is more effective than a stern note.—*Wall Street Journal.*

What the Cubans want to do is to raise more cane and less cain.—*Boston Transcript.*

Our mails are held up by the British and sent down by the Germans.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Boycotting necessities having proved effective, why not try it on luxuries?—*Wall Street Journal.*

Of course, whatever happens, there will be the usual extra sessions of Colonel House.—*New York Sun.*

The belligerents in Europe have about quit fighting and are waiting for each other to starve.—*Florida Times-Union.*

British are taking over not only part of the French line, but part of the German line in their absent-minded way.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Over in Germany they have a novel method of settling strikes. As soon as the strikers walk out they are sent to the front.—*Washington Herald.*

Berlin calls the Ancre retreat a "voluntary withdrawal for special reasons," and no doubt Haig can stand being called a "special reason."—*Wall Street Journal.*

It is strange that Herr Zimmermann did not try to revive the Southern Confederacy, as a part of his plan of a war against the United States.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

The Japanese-Mexican plot was not an act of war against the United States, the Germans insist, adding that whoever revealed it committed treason.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Are not the Germans, who have been seeking alliance with the Japanese, the conscientious custodians of civilization who for years have been warning us of the "yellow peril"?—*New York Sun.*

The news that they had the parcels-post system in full swing in ancient Babylon has suggested the thought that some of the magnificent temples of antiquity were really the pork of the period in the form of post-offices.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Germans are overt actful; Mr. Wilson is over tactful.—*New York Sun.*

"Small potatoes" has ceased to be a phrase of depreciation.—*Wall Street Journal.*

All these signs of patriotism are extremely annoying to the pacifists.—*Philadelphia North American.*

What a suggestive similarity between the words "potato" and "potentate!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

International law may not be easy to define, but anybody can recognize an international outlaw.—*Toledo Blade.*

It appears that we are not the only nation that has been doing a little watchful waiting in Mexico.—*New York Sun.*

The warring countries may get little comfort from the situation, but at least they know who are their food-dictators.—*Newark News.*

There are more red stripes than white in the American flag, a fact that the Senatorial twelve do not seem to know.—*New York World.*

Why not insist on a referendum in Germany, too, before there can be any declaration of war between the two countries?—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Lloyd George is cutting Britain's imports in order to beat the Germans, and the Kaiser is cutting Britain's imports in order to beat the British.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico will remember how the Kaiser paid Turkey with Egypt, Greece with Cyprus, Italy with the Trentino, and Sweden with Finland.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"Starve Europe and feed America!" is the slogan of the food embargoists. Why not cut off the supply of grain from America's distilleries, and feed both America and Europe?—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Council of National Defense has asked Americans to show consideration for aliens. This is sensible and proper. Perhaps now some magnanimous alien will counsel his fellows to show consideration for Americans.—*New York Sun.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

ITALIAN TROOPS MANEUVERING ON SKIS.

ELEPHANTINE DIPLOMACY

"AN ELEPHANT ON A TIGHT ROPE is not less clumsy than German diplomacy," is the verdict of one of the Allied press on Dr. Zimmermann's offer of an alliance to Japan and Mexico in case America should be at war with Germany, Mexico's reward being the states of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. While part of the German press consider that the diplomats in the Wilhelmstrasse have acted in a "legitimate and patriotic" manner, as the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* phrases it, the rest of the world is frankly shocked at what the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* calls the "amazing cynicism" of Germany's offer to Mexico, and, in neutral countries especially, the press denounce the German Foreign Office in terms of no little severity. For example, the Rotterdam *Maasbode* writes:

> "This trick of the black magic of secret diplomacy beats anything hitherto seen. Now that the cards are on the table the German game, instead of being grandiose, appears merely grotesque. The diplomatic trump-card is beaten and its player loses the game."

The Basel *Nachrichten* comments, a little maliciously, on the way that the Fatherland has left its German-American sympathizers in the lurch. It remarks:

> "The German Foreign Office isn't any more Machiavellian than other diplomatic groups, so one does not need to look at a thing from a moral standpoint. More important than the ethical side will be the political consequences. Above all things, German-Americans have been terribly compromised by their old Fatherland. They have in their propaganda always been able to point out that the Entente has been letting loose the colored people of the world against the whites, and now Germany, in a trice, is willing to goad the Mexican bands and the legions of Japan against the United States. Henceforth there will be no more pro-German propaganda in America."

The Swiss organ seems to have diagnosed the situation with some accuracy, for we find Mr. Bernard Ridder writing in the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, somewhat sorrowfully:

> "We who have sought in this country to balance sentiment, and to render less acute a situation created by those who have lauded the cause of the Allies to the skies and dragged the name of Germany through the mud of their senseless vilification, have done so only in the thought and confidence that Germany still honored 'the heirloom of Frederick the Great'—America's friendship and friendship for America.
>
> "Viewed from any angle, Dr. Zimmermann's instructions to the German Minister in Mexico constitute a mistake so grave that it renders the situation almost hopeless."

While German-American sentiment thus condemns Dr. Zimmermann's move as a "mistake," the semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* thinks that the Foreign Minister acted with great foresight and gave America a salutary warning. It says:

> "As the German Minister to Mexico had definite instructions not to take steps before being certain that the United States had declared war, the venomous accusations may be disposed of by referring to the words just previously uttered by the Chancellor concerning the traditional friendly relations with the American nation.
>
> "It is self-evident that we must defend our lives against a people which declares war on us, whatever the past may have been. We believe that the publication of our proposal to Mexico has had a salutary effect on the American people, who will not realize that Germany does not let herself be bullied, and that if the United States proceeds to overt hostilities we mean to fight with every means in our power."

London comments especially upon the curious failure of the German Foreign Office to understand the psychology of non-German peoples. *The Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:

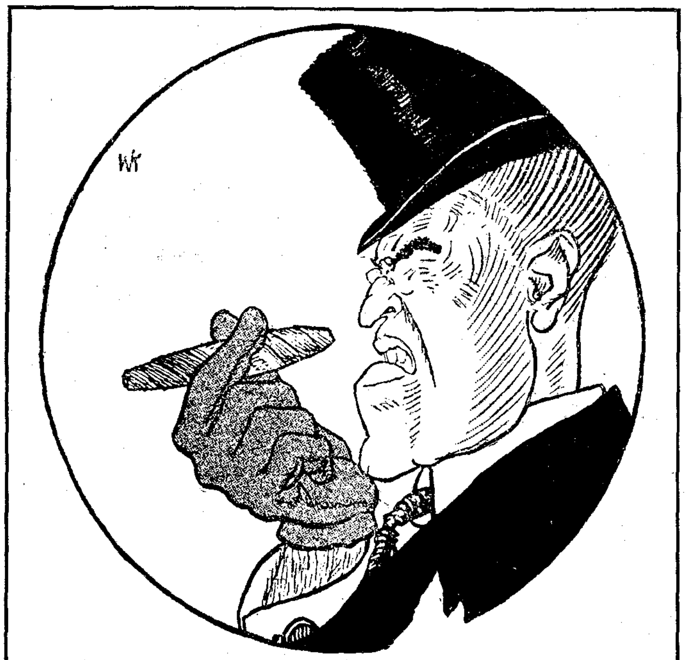
> "The German plan to induce Japan to play their game is a fair measure of German inability to understand the temperament of nations whose word is their bond and whose allegiance is not to be bought or sold. Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's letter was like a cold plunge to Americans who imagined that distance could keep them safe from entanglements of European politics. They now realize Germany had wires laid and mines dug under the very feet of their Republic, and had been long preparing to take the utmost advantage of American unpreparedness."

The Globe has a vitriolic paragraph which runs:

> "Whenever Germany attempts a delicate maneuver in diplomacy she irresistibly suggests the elephant who tried to hatch hens' eggs, for clumsier performances it is impossible to imagine. Of the Mexican-Japanese intrigue the Germans made about as

big a mess as possible. The Japanese are a proud, chivalrous people, and they are not likely to forget the compliment paid them by coupling the Mikado with Carranza. At one stroke Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has irreparably offended the pride of the Japanese, has convinced the whole American people that Germany is their enemy, and has inflicted upon his own people ineffaceable disgrace."

In non-official Germany itself the news of the Japano-Mexican overtures has been received with somewhat mixed emotions. Count Ernst zu Reventlow, the apostle of submarine ruthlessness, does not in this instance approve of extreme measures, and thus delivers himself in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung:*



WILSON AND MEXICO.

"Shall I light it? I'm afraid it has a Japanese filling."

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"The offer to Mexico is wholly incomprehensible in view of Mexican conditions and the further fact that an allied Mexico held out no more promise than the one which would have exploited automatically a German-American war. The offer of such an alliance would seem to rest largely upon a lack of intimate acquaintance with Mexican affairs and American relations. Those desiring a policy permitting a return of the United States to normal relations after the war can not help deploring the German-alliance plan from this point of view alone. Mexico is a frontier neighbor of the United States, and the German offer will not be forgotten so soon."

Dr. Zimmermann dealt with the subject in the Reichstag in reply to the only objection voiced, which came from a Socialist Deputy. The Foreign Secretary said:

"That Germany looked about for Allies in the event of an outbreak of war with America is natural and justified foresight. I am not sorry that through its publication in America it became known in Japan. . . . How the Americans came into possession of the text of this dispatch which went to America in special secret code we do not know. That these instructions should have fallen into American hands is a misfortune, but that does not alter the fact that the step was necessary for our patriotic interests. Least of all are they in America justified in being excited about our action. It would be erroneous to suppose that the step made a particularly deep impression abroad. It is regarded as what it is—justifiable defensive action in the event of war."

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* enthusiastically supports Dr. Zimmermann, and says:

"Americans have not the slightest reason to be provoked at our intentions. Without treachery, which brought the German offer to the knowledge of the United States Government, the Mexican Government would not have learned of it until after the United States had declared war on us. It is well known that President Wilson attempted to incite not only one but every neutral State to break off diplomatic relations with us. . . . He has now no right to complain when we, too, are seeking allies who might possibly help to thwart the step he aims to undertake against us."

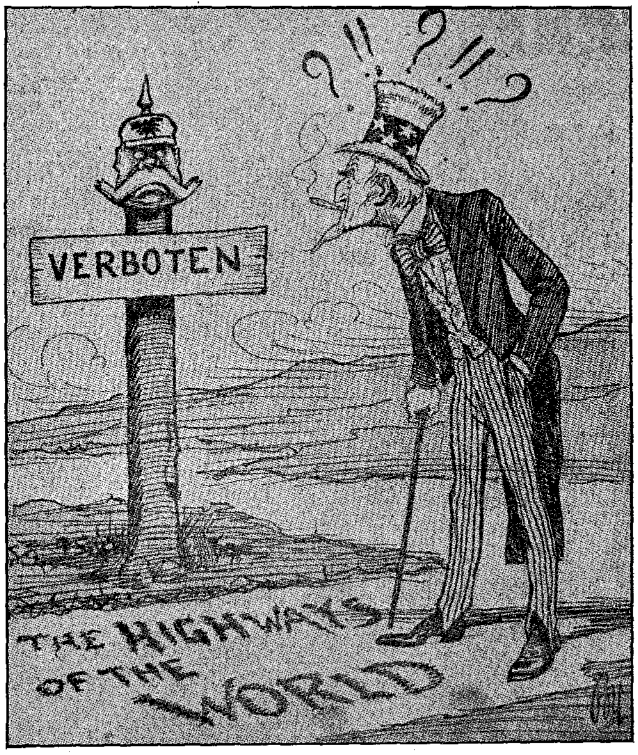
The views of the Clerical Center party, as reflected by the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, run:

"We can not deny that the betrayal of our offer to Mexico is certainly unpleasant for us and renders our relations with the United States more difficult. We do not, of course, mean to say we should censure the making of this offer to Mexico. In fact, we consider the attacks made upon us by the American and Entente press in this respect simply silly."

THE FUTURE OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS—The German papers laugh at the views exprest in the Allied countries that the end of the Hohenzollern dynasty is at hand. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* discusses the question and says:

"In order to humiliate Germany, our enemies would like to bring down and to shatter the position of her ruling house. They desire to persuade the Germans that the want produced by the war is the fault of the Kaiser, and that the danger of the return of times so grave can only be removed by the disappearance of the House of Hohenzollern. They cynically exploit the differences of opinion which there have often been—we do not deny it—between Kaiser and people, and they want to undermine the peculiar relationship of trust in which lies our strength. The Englishman claims the part of executioner which he played one hundred years ago at St. Helena. But our Kaiser can not be torn from his people. He is no hero of fortune set upon the throne by superhuman genius in the storms of revolution. His House and he are deep-rooted in the spirit of the German people. The exile into which it is desired to drive our Kaiser would be shared by the whole German people. Even a defeated Germany could not be deceived about its Kaiser or separated from him."

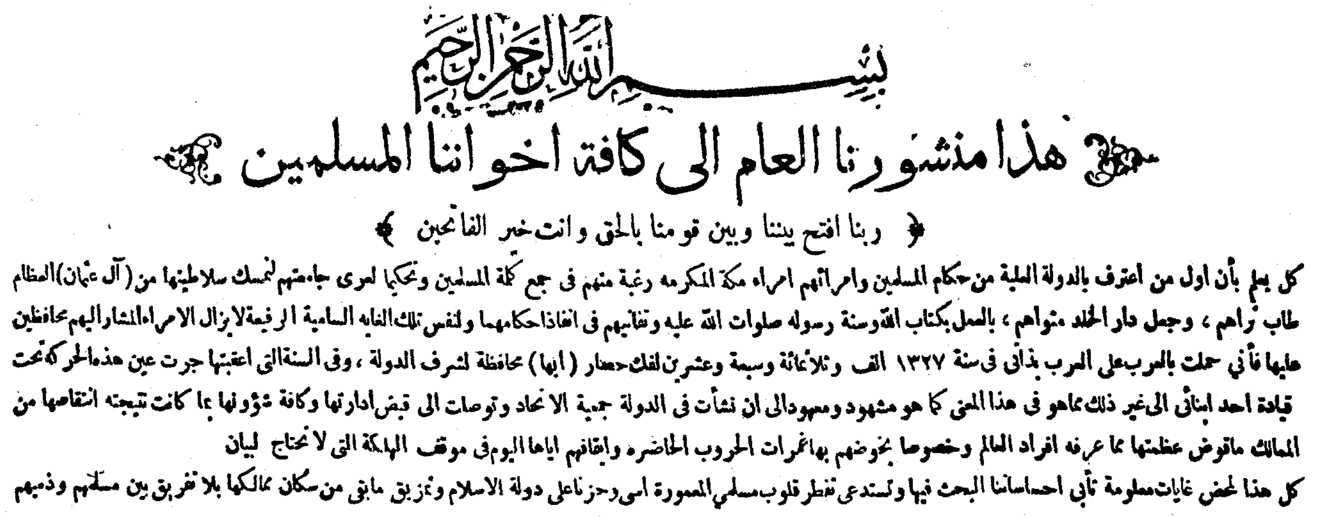
To imagine the disappearance of the Hohenzollerns would have been *lèse-majesté* before the war, but to-day quite a number of organs discuss the possibility, tho all of them agree that such an eventuality is unthinkable. The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* remarks:


?!!?!!?
VERBOTEN
THE HIGHWAYS OF THE WORLD

THE LIMIT.

—*Evening News* (London).

"Our enemies see in the collapse of the Hohenzollern dynasty a guaranty of German impotence. . . . It can be a matter of indifference to us whether in London a King George and in Rome a Victor Emanuel 'rules.' Our *Kaisertum* is not a mere symbol, but is and shall remain the expression of our power as a state."



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

هذا منشورنا العام الى كافة اخواننا المسلمين

﴿ ربنا افتح بيننا وبين قومنا بالحق وانت خير الفاتحين ﴾

كل يعلم بأن اول من اعترف بالدولة العلية من حكام المسلمين وامرائهم امراء مكة المكرمه رغبة منهم فى جمع كلمة المسلمين وتحكيما لعرى جامعتهم لتمسك سلاطينها من (آل عثمان) العظام
طاب ثراهم ، وجعل دار الخلد مثواهم ، بالعمل بكتاب الله وسنة رسوله صلوات الله عليه وتفانيهم فى انفاذ احكامهما ولنفس تلك الغاية السامية الرفيعة لا يزال الامراء المشار اليهم محافظين
عليها فاني حملت بالعرب على العرب بذاتى فى سنة ١٣٢٧ الف وثلاثمائة وسبعة وعشرين لفك حصار (ابها) محافظة لشرف الدولة ، وفى السنة التى اعقبتها جرت عين هذه الحركة تحت
قيادة احد ابنائى الى غير ذلك مما هو فى هذا المعنى كما هو مشهود ومعهود الى ان نشأت فى الدولة جمعية الاتحاد وتوصلت الى قبض ادارتها وكافة شؤونها بما كانت نتيجته انتقاصها من
الممالك ما قوض عظمتها مما عرفه افراد العالم وخصوصا بخوضهم بها غمرات الحروب الحاضره وايقافهم اياها اليوم فى موقف الهلكة التى لا تحتاج لبيان
كل هذا لمحض غايات معلومة تأبى احساساتنا البحث فيها وتستدعى تفطر قلوب مسلمي المعمورة اسى وحزنا على دولة الاسلام وتمزيق ما بقى من سكان ممالكها بلا تفريق بين مسلمهم وذميهم

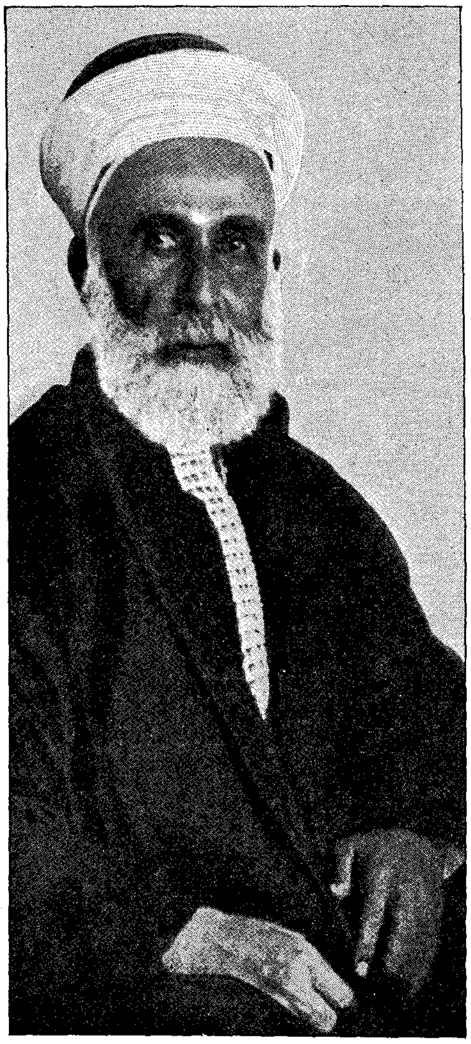
PART OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF ARABIA'S NEW KINGDOM.

THE HEJAZ KINGDOM

THE SPIRITUAL FOCUS of the Moslem world is the Holy City of Mekka, and the innermost shrine of that sacred place contains the Kaaba, that great black stone toward which every son of Islam turns when he offers his devotions. When Turkish troops were indiscreet enough to bombard this "symbol of the unity of God," things immediately happened in Southern Arabia and the Grand Sherif of Mekka, El Hussain ibn Ali, lineal descendant of the Prophet himself, immediately threw off allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey and proclaimed the independence of Arabia. The Arabic papers tell us that this step is fraught with a significance that may easily escape the reader, but they say that the formation of the Kingdom of Hejaz, with the Grand Sherif as its King, together with its recognition by all the Allied Powers, has a twofold importance. First, from the political point of view, it means the resurrection of an Arab state and the independence of the Arab nation after centuries of subordination to the Turks. Next, from the religious point of view, it possibly, if not probably, means a new orientation for the 200,000,000 souls professing the Islamic faith. Such being the importance of the movement, it is interesting to know something of the land and people who are concerned in it. From a long, historical, and descriptive article published in the Cairo Arabic monthly, *Al Hilal*, we quote:

"The Hejaz is the birthplace of Islam; in it are found its two most sacred cities, Medina and Mekka, toward which millions of people direct their faces in their daily prayers. Its population is not exactly ascertained, but is estimated at 1,500,000, of which 250,000 are city-dwellers, while the rest lead a nomadic life.

"There are four important cities in the Hejaz: Mekka, which gave birth to the prophet, has 150,000 inhabitants; Jidda, the port of Mekka, is the most important port of the country; Medina, the city to which the Prophet fled (this event, the Hegira, marks the beginning of the Islamic era); and Yanbo' El Bahr, the port of Medina.



THE KING OF HEJAZ.

El Hussain ibn Ali, first King of Hejaz and Hereditary Custodian of the Holy Cities of Mekka and Medina, a direct descendant of Mohammed.

"The Arabs have always been known for their love of independence, and have time and again caused trouble to the Turkish Government. They are renowned for hospitality, generosity, and chivalry.

"As for the Sherif himself, he is about sixty-two years old, medium-sized, white-bearded, with white round face, large eyes, and big head. He is well educated and knows, besides the Arabic language, Turkish and Persian, both of which he speaks and writes. Moreover, he speaks English, French, and Russian, all of which he studied while in Constantinople. He is the first Sherif who has such a wide knowledge of foreign languages."

In an interview granted to a Mohammedan writer and published in the Cairo *Mokattamm*, the Sherif claims that the Turkish Government, under the direction of the "Unionists," or Young Turks, tried more than once to sow disunion among the Arab leaders. He said:

"When it was made clear to the Unionists that they had no hope of success in their attempts to sow disunion between myself and the Imam Yehia and the Idrissi (two of the most noted leaders of Arabia), they tried another plot which, had it been successful, would have exterminated the inhabitants of the Holy Lands. But thank God for his mercy and providence, the plot failed. They had sent to Jidda some messengers to sow seeds of misunderstanding among the Arab tribes. They convinced the Emir of the Beni-Harb tribes to declare a *jahad*, a holy war, on me, promising him many promises (as they did before with the Imam Yehia and Idrissi), and to cut all communication between Mekka and Jidda on the one hand and Medina on the other."

But the Sherif sent his son to fight the Emir and his followers. The Emir met his fate on the battle-field, with the result that both parties combined to fight the Turks. The Sherif continued:

"Such, my son, is an example of the policy pursued by the Unionists, which history will record with shame. In the Arabic tribes they have no other purpose than to fish in troubled water and to accomplish their vile purposes in the Holy Lands in the name of the Islamic Government under their authority and leadership."

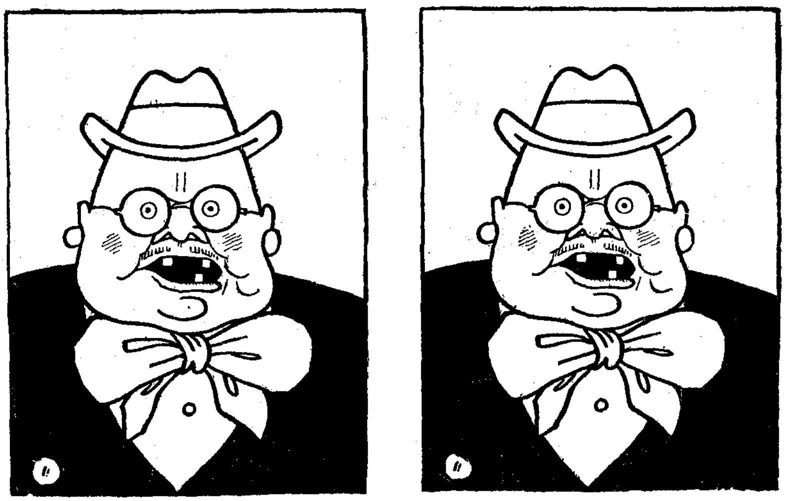
In addition to being a linguist, the new King of Hejaz seems to be a very progressive old gentleman, for his first act after ascending the throne was to establish a newspaper. In this semiofficial organ, the Mekka *Al Kibla*, we read:

> "The interdependence of countries and their intercourse are founded on material and moral interests, and we owe it to the grace of God that he has made the interests of our Allies dependent on the existence of a free Moslem state in the Near East, which they will uphold and defend against aggressors.
>
> "It is well known that both the English and French have been deeply concerned for the last two centuries in the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire. More than once they prevented its collapse. In spite of this and of the material and moral help extended by these two countries to Turkey, the Turkish Government has turned its sympathies toward Germany."

The Cairo *Ahram* says that the Sultans of Turkey have "proved themselves undeserving of the privilege of holding the Califate," or headship of the Moslem world, and comments on the possibility of the Califate returning to Arabia.

SPAIN AS THE MEDIATOR

A SPIRITED CONTEST for the honors of the peacemaker has been waged, says the Paris *Gaulois*, between President Wilson and King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, and in the opinion of the Paris organ the President lost his chance by his "eagerness to force the pace." However that may be, there is no doubt that all sections of the Spanish people desire to see King Alfonso presiding at a peace-conference to be held at Madrid. While the Spanish Premier is naturally precluded from any utterance on the point, the leader of the opposition in the Spanish Parliament is under no such disability, and Señor Dato, the ex-Premier and leader of the Conservative party, has seized the opportunity of a banquet in his honor to voice the unmistakable desire of the nation.



SPANISH TYPES.

The difference between a Non-interventionist and a pro-German.

—*Esquella de la Torratxa* (Barcelona).

As reported by the Madrid *Imparcial*, Señor Dato remarked:

> "With regard to our foreign policy our course is clear: to maintain our neutrality inviolate. Thanks to it, and to his own noble action, the prestige of our beloved Sovereign, King Alfonso XIII., the highest and most supreme incarnation of the Spanish Fatherland, has greatly increased abroad. Our ancient and noble country, the founder in her time of new nations, of whom history has so many glorious pages to record, is entitled by her ancient lineage to be heard at the supreme moment by all the nations of the world. And if one day, sooner or later—may it be not far remote—it pleases God that the great prestige of our King shall make him a messenger of peace and happiness for the whole of humanity, who knows but that it may be his august hand that shall wave the white flag between the conflicting nations?"

The London *Times* comments on the Conservative leader's utterance in no very cordial spirit, and does not seem altogether anxious that the coming peace should go down to history as the Peace of Madrid. It says:

> "That Spain should play a chief part in the eventual settlement, and that the Peace Conference should be held in Madrid, is an ambition very dear to the hearts of Spaniards. There is an uneasy feeling that the part played by the country hitherto, however expedient from the material point of view, has not been entirely up to the standard of its traditions, and that the success which the Government has had in keeping friends with both sides will not necessarily entitle it to the gratitude of either side when the war is over. A Peace Conference at Madrid presided over by the King of Spain would do away with all cause of self-reproach on this score. Strict neutrality would be vindicated in the eyes of posterity, appearing not as a mere selfish and time-serving policy, as some represent it to-day, but in its true light as the means of bringing the priceless boon of peace to suffering mankind."

The somewhat cavalier reception accorded by Spain to President Wilson's peace-note was due to jealousy, says *The Times*, which proceeds:

> "The very strength of this desire to play a part in ending the war impelled Count Romanones to answer President Wilson's note in the way he did. Resentment at the President's sudden initiative, which looked like an attempt to steal a march upon the rest of the neutral world, unwillingness to play the part of a brilliant second to the United States, the risk of offending England and France to no purpose, and even of receiving a public rebuff such as that which Switzerland received—all these considerations were present to the minds of Spanish statesmen when they drafted the reply that has become famous.
>
> "Perhaps more than all, they welcomed the chance of taking up a position that would confer upon them the initiative on a more propitious occasion. To-day nobody doubts that they were right. The Germanophil and Clerical press, which was at first beside itself with rage at Spain's contribution to the failure of the Wilson overtures, speedily recovered its equanimity. To refuse the lead of President Wilson, they discovered, was not after all a very dreadful thing, especially as the Germans themselves did not appear to welcome it."

The German view of Spain's future mediation is sent to the Madrid *A. B. C.*, a paper of Clerical and pro-German sympathies, by its Berlin correspondent, who writes:

> "Here it is thought that President Wilson has disqualified himself from intervening and playing the part of arbitrator on a later and perhaps decisive occasion, and that the authority of Spain has increased. Wilson having failed, the figure of Don Alfonso XIII. looms larger before us, and upon it all eyes are fixt against the day in which all the belligerents will be disposed to listen to words of reconciliation. Besides, in Germany it is thought that in a European conflict the neutrals of Europe are more entitled than those of other continents to talk of peace, and most entitled of all a monarch enjoying all the prestige conferred by history and tradition, by the qualities of the nation over which he rules, its lineage, and its attitude toward the conflict. If we look for such a monarch our eyes naturally fall upon Alfonso XIII."

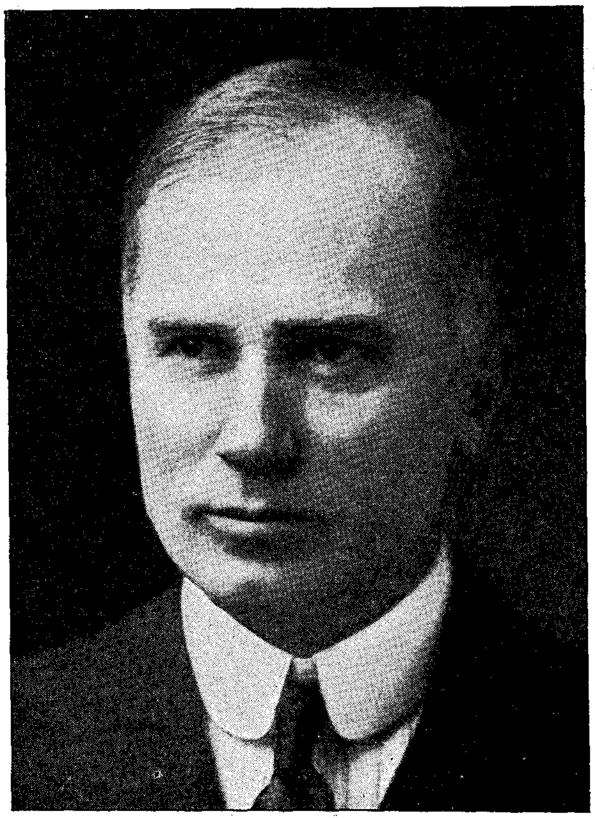
The correspondent of the *A. B. C.* then proceeds to quote a "high German diplomatic personage" whose views run:

> "The false step made by President Wilson has imprest Germany with a feeling that Spain alone has the authority to intervene at the right moment, and that Madrid is the most appropriate capital for the conferences, which not only have to make peace, but also to change present theories of international politics and to shape a new Law of Nations. Madrid is destined to be the cradle of a new era of European civilization."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

ARE THE RAILROADS READY FOR WAR?

SHOULD THIS COUNTRY GO TO WAR, just what part could the railroads play? How much could they help, and what would hinder them? Are they in shape to do what would be required of them? The writer of a leading editorial in *The Traffic World* (Washington, February 10) thinks not. Statements to the contrary by the roads themselves he characterizes as "bunk." They are not even taking care of present requirements satisfactorily, he says. What would they do if they were suddenly called on to move a million troops or so, with their munitions and supplies? How long did it take 150,000 militiamen to get to the Texas border? At the same rate, when would the supposed million (not yet in existence, by the way) get to the Atlantic seaboard? The writer advises the roads to get down to business, confess their shortcomings, and prepare themselves for possibilities. He says:



HE WILL HELP US MAKE READY FOR WAR.

Since Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is chairman of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, the Government and the railroads may cooperate in case of hostilities to better advantage than the writer of the accompanying article fears. If we go to war, Mr. Willard's position may be analogous to that of a Minister of Munitions and Transportation.

"In considering the possibility of war with Germany, the railroads, as well as everybody else, must look the situation in the face. They must not attempt to fool even themselves. We have had too much of that sort of thing. The pacific Mr. Bryan and others of his ilk have told us, first, that we could not, with any sort of proper administration, become involved in this conflict; and secondly, that if we should become involved there need be no degree of preparation nor any fear of consequences, for a million men would spring to arms overnight to quell the country's foes. And so they would. But they would have no arms to spring to nor would they know what to do with them if they had them. So such chatter, noble and patriotic as it may sound to the ears of the thoughtless, is idle. Equally idle and misleading is the kind of talk we are hearing from the railroads with the prospect of war.

"'We can handle any movements of troops or war-materials without further arrangements,' says one. 'The Government will get anything it wants from us; we are not making special arrangements because we are prepared,' says another. 'We are ready to move anything that is offered,' says a third. 'We can handle anything that is given us,' says a fourth, and so on.

"Are we, then, to believe that all the car-shortage and congestion and embargo situations of the last few months have been myths or that the railroads have suddenly found a sovereign cure for all these ills and actually stand ready to perform any task that is required of them in this possible emergency? Neither, of course. The railroads are simply indulging in a little of what is vulgarly known as 'bunk.' They may be as ready as they can get, and they may have done all that it is possible for them to do, but they are not adequately prepared, nevertheless. They are not even taking care of present-day requirements satisfactorily. No one doubts their patriotism, but patriotism does not consist in stoutly asseverating that one is stoutly armed when he hasn't even a club. It consists in casting about to get the club as well as in being willing to use it. Now is a good time for the railroads to set a good example to the rest of the country by a little straight talk. We need to be aroused from the dream that war works miracles and that a cry from the American eagle and a sight of the red-white-and-blue frightens the world.

"In the event of war with Germany it is believed the General Staff of the Army would early recommend the taking over of practically all the main railroads in the country, at least to the extent of requiring their managers to obey instructions from the Secretary of War. The President has power to use them for military purposes, and even if he had not, it would not take more than three days for Congress to pass any one of half a dozen bills now pending providing for such taking."

When the War Department takes charge of the railroads, according to the writer, the published tariffs and the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission become mere scraps of paper whenever either fail to meet the views of those in charge. Ordinary shippers become less than clothing-store dummies. Some incompetent quartermaster may pile up equipment even worse than it is now congested in the East. The snarls he will make may be in process of unwinding thirty or forty years hence, but there will be no way to stop their creation. Further:

"Owing to strict censorship very little is known about the success or failure of military management in Great Britain. In Germany the railroads always have been adjuncts to the military establishment, Germany's position in the center of Europe, with Russia on the east, Austria on the southeast, France on the west, and England on the other side of the barrier states, making it necessary, in the eyes of her governing classes, to be always prepared to defend a frontier menaced by possible foes operating on land on three sides. The success of military management in that part of the world must be assumed so long as German armies are fighting on foreign soil.

"But Germany has put a transportation man, Mr. Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, in charge of the transport, so the assumption that military management in that country has been a success must be tempered by that fact.

"In the Spanish-American War the military authorities decided to send their expedition to Cuba from Tampa. They piled cars into that part of the country, apparently without stopping to inquire about the capacity of the terminal tracks. The result was a condition something like that at the north Atlantic ports when the manufacturers of ammunition and munitions sent all their products to the ports where the banks of the purchasers were located, without much thought as to what effect would be produced.

"In the event of war with Germany, it is believed, the shipment of supplies to the Eastern ports will be reduced considerably, because it will be necessary for the United States to accumulate supplies for its own use in the event the Entente allies should make peace with Germany without consulting the United States, thereby leaving this country to fight single-handed. At present, so far as known, there is no understanding between the Entente and the United States. In other words, while the United States may make common cause with the Entente, it is not yet a member of that group of belligerents.

"If this country becomes a member of that alliance, then, it is believed, there will be no change in the currents of transportation, which, so far as iron and steel are concerned, have been reversed. There will be no need for any change because the United States would then be a party to an agreement in which her interests would be identical with those of other members of the group, and her part in the joint enterprise, it is conjectured, would be the supplying of military goods in the largest possible quantities, not for distribution among Americans, but for use by those on the firing-line. That is the part this country has been playing in the world tragedy, but with her prospective allies standing in the position of purchasers of her war-materials. America's participation in the war as an independent belligerent would make it necessary for her to create stores of war-materials on all coasts to be prepared for any eventuality.

"American consular officers in the Far East for more than a year have been convinced that Japan is chafing under the bonds that tie her in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and that if she dared she would enter into an alliance with Germany on the theory that victory for a Nippo-German alliance would give her a free hand in the Orient, whereas an Anglo-Japanese alliance victory will mean no improvement of her position, because the fruits of such a success would have to be shared with Britain and Russia. Attack by Japan during a war between Germany and the United States is one of the possibilities that will have to be considered, and consideration of such a possibility would make it necessary to have military stores on the Pacific. That would decrease shipments to the East and start some of the current toward the West.

"There are so many other possibilities in the way of effects on the transportation of the country that their mere enumeration, without elaboration or even statement of one reason for a particular possibility, would make a long preachment."

CHEESIFIED EGGS

THOSE WHO SAY that the Chinese and other Orientals are fond of decayed eggs are incorrect, we are told by a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, February 10). The eggs in question are in no sense decayed, but have undergone a change somewhat comparable to that which alters the curd of milk into cheese. "Pidan" is what this cheesified egg-substance is called. Says the writer:

"Food-conservation is not a novelty which has come into vogue with the introduction of cold-storage plants or chemical preservatives. All sorts of procedures for desiccating, smoking, pickling, and otherwise handling perishable foods have been known almost from time immemorial. Edible products are often saved from spoiling by being converted into new forms of food-materials, as cheese is prepared from milk or catsup from tomatoes. The Chinese and other Oriental peoples preserve eggs in an analogous manner by making an altered product out of them. This food-material, known as pidan, has recently received an extensive examination in the laboratory of food chemistry of the Department of Home Economics at the University of Chicago. Pidan is made on a factory scale from ducks' eggs. The latter are kept in an infusion of black tea, lime, salt, and wood ashes—obviously an alkalin solution—for nearly half a year, much as eggs are preserved in solutions of sodium silicate in this country. They are then drained and coated with rice hulls, whereupon they are ready for the market. The taste of the pidan is characteristic and the odor markedly ammoniacal. There is a tendency for uninformed persons to class such products unreservedly with what are commonly termed rotten eggs. This may not be justifiable. Pidan has no odor of hydrogen sulfid, and, we are assured, does not closely resemble so-called decomposed eggs. Noteworthy chemical changes do, however, attend the long storage process in the formation of pidan. The Chicago investigators state that water in large quantities has been transferred from the white to the yolk, and water has been lost from the white to the outside. The ash and the alkalinity of ash have increased in a way similar to that of other eggs preserved in alkali. The ether extract has decreased and its acidity is high. . . . From these changes the conclusion is drawn that decomposition of the egg protein and the phospholipoids has taken place. The production of pidan from the fresh eggs is probably brought about through the agency of the alkali, bacteria, and enzymes. Like cheese, the product is eaten without being cooked."

GARLIC FLAVOR IN MILK

HOW TO ERADICATE from our pastures the wild onion, which causes the objectionable "garlicky" flavor in milk, when the cows eat it, is discust in *The Weekly News Letter* of the United States Department of Agriculture (Washington, February 14). The loss to dairy farmers caused by this plant is very considerable. Milk dealers refuse to accept milk with the garlic flavor, and if the product is marketed direct to the consumer a loss of trade results. The Department of Agriculture warns dairymen that they will do well to study this condition, which may result in serious financial loss. The writer goes on to say:

"Many pastures are so badly infested with wild onion or garlic that the milk is tainted if the cows are allowed to remain in the pastures until milking time. The dairyman should eradicate the pest, if possible; but in the meantime some measures should be adopted to prevent losses from tainted milk.

"The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has conducted some experiments at the Beltsville (Md.) farm in order to determine the length of time that must elapse between the feeding of wild onion and milking time. In some of the feeding tests one-half pound, in others one pound, of wild-onion tops were fed at different lengths of time before milking. It was found that increasing the length of time between feeding and milking decreased the unpleasant odor and flavor. There was only a faint onion flavor in the milk drawn from cows four hours after feeding, and even this almost disappeared when the milk had stood for four hours. In all cases the cream was more noticeably affected than the skim-milk; in some cases there was no taint whatever in the latter.

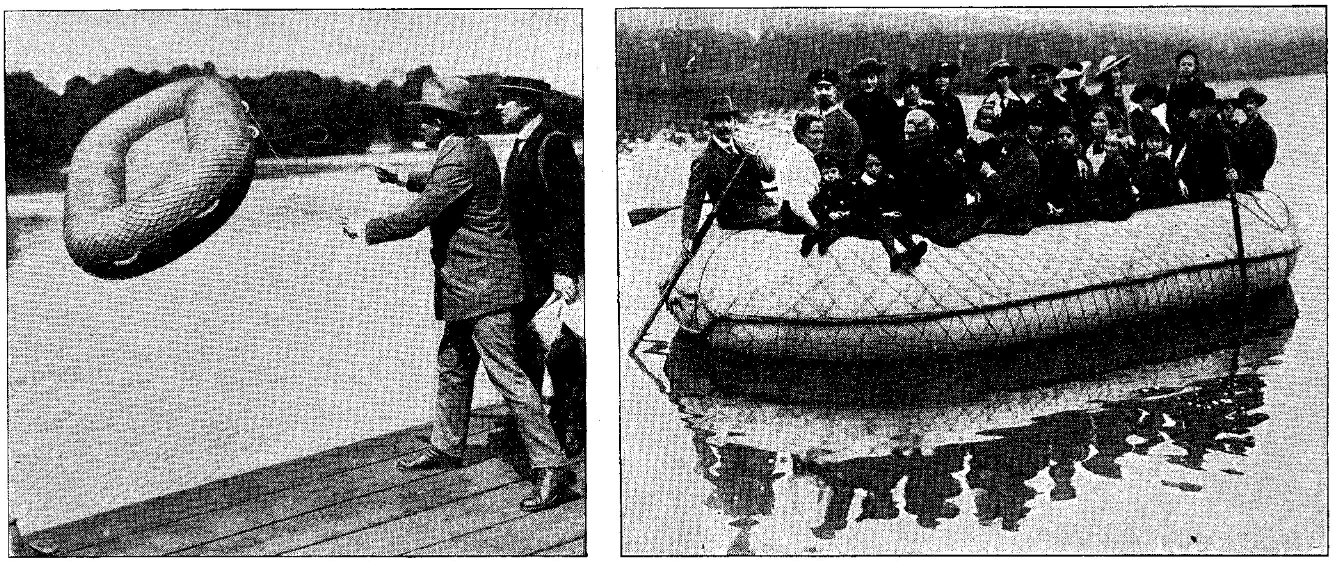
"The results of these feeding trials show that the dairyman should keep his cows from pastures badly infested with wild onion for at least four hours before milking in order to avoid onion-flavored milk. This may not be a safe rule, however, if any of the cows should eat more than a pound of the onion tops. The Department suggests that every farmer with onion-infested pastures should test the question for himself and determine how long it is safe to allow the cows in the pasture before milking.

"The wild onion matures in midsummer. Each plant at that time has at its base a large, soft-shelled bulb and several smaller, hard-shelled bulbs. The soft-shelled bulb germinates in the fall, and by the following spring the new plant has begun to form new bulbs. Most of the hard-shelled bulbs, however, remain dormant until the following spring. There is, therefore, an overlapping of generations, which accounts for the remarkable persistence of the wild onion. To eradicate this weed from a piece of land, it is necessary to take this fact into consideration. . . . . .

"If a pasture is badly infested all that can be done to eradicate the pest is to plow up and follow the cultivation method. If a pasture is not so full of it as to warrant such a radical course, each clump of the onion may be attacked. . . . Unless the entire root system is dug out, however, the plant will return. In place of this method it is sometimes practicable to use a chemical plant poison, such as crude carbolic acid.

"The bulblets produced on the top of the onion stems are about the same size and weight as the wheat grains, so that they are very difficult to separate from the latter. This fact results in serious loss to wheat-growers, since the bulblets contaminate the flour and gum the mill-rollers. Farmers suffer a loss of from 20 to 50 per cent. when such wheat is offered for sale. Fields should be cleaned of the onion by the cultivation method before they are seeded to wheat. . . . . .

"It is also necessary to use wheat for seed that is free of the wild-onion bulblets. Many millmen will be interested in knowing that this Department has worked out a method of separating the onion bulblets from wheat on a commercial scale."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

LAUNCHING THE SMALL BOAT.

TESTING A FIFTY-PASSENGER BOAT.

TYPES OF THE DOUGHNUT-LIKE LIFE-BOAT.

A DOUGHNUT-SHAPED LIFE-BOAT

THE DIETETIC NOTION that many lives have been destroyed by doughnuts, vulgarly called "sinkers," is now offset by the expectation that many other lives will be saved from sinking by life-boats built on the doughnut pattern. The new invention that may foil the deadly efforts of the *U*-boat hails from Germany and is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 24). Says this paper:

"European inventors at the present time have their faces turned toward devices for destroying lives and property; but for all that they are still capable of moving in the opposite direction. It is in this connection that one Herr Meyer, of Berlin, has worked out the collapsible life-boat which we illustrate. When folded up, this craft is easily carried in an ordinary knapsack; and it can be unpacked, inflated, and placed in the water in two to three minutes. In its essential lines this boat, as the illustration shows, is an inflated rubber torus with the central space occupied by a wooden platform. It is two yards long and a yard wide; and altho its total weight when folded and packed is but fifteen pounds, its carrying capacity is estimated at 660 pounds. Moreover, since the surplus pressure in the rubber tube is only one-third atmosphere, the air, in case of injury, escapes with extreme slowness, giving ample time to close any ordinary hole with a stopper. The passengers may move the boat along either with the aid of oars or by paddling with the hands. In case of an excessive load there is no danger of tilting; the boat, by reason of the vacuum beneath its floor, sucks fast to the water and can only sink in deeper, maintaining its true level. Along the outer rim are a number of loops to which floating persons may cling without materially reducing the carrying capacity of the boat itself. Launching is the simplest thing in the world; the boat is merely flung overboard, and its symmetric construction makes it a matter of indifference which surface it settles upon. In addition, the inventor is now at work upon a boat of much larger dimensions, which is being tested out with great success. This model weighs 220 pounds, and is designed to carry a load of 22,000 pounds. Twenty feet long by ten feet wide, it will accommodate fifty passengers inboard and one hundred more perched upon the rubber tube."

THE SMALL COLLAPSIBLE BOAT MAY EASILY BE CARRIED IN A KNAPSACK.

OUR FOOD-SUPPLY

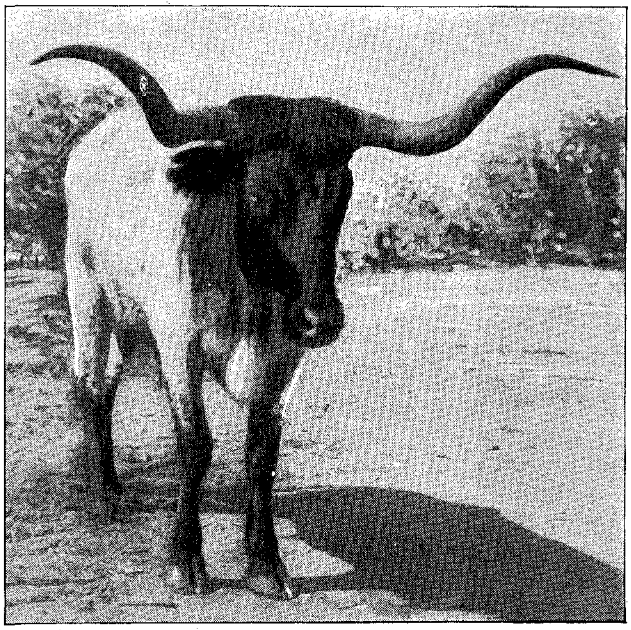
IT IS GRATIFYING TO KNOW that the production of foodstuffs in the United States is keeping pace with the increase in population. We are not yet in a position to be starved out by anybody; in fact, the yield per capita has notably increased in the case of several important items, and has decreased only with meat and dairy products. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, February 17):

"The bodily welfare of man is dependent in large degree on a satisfactory solution of the problems of food, clothing, and shelter. With the rapid growth of population the need of suitable nutrients increases at a corresponding rate. Economic foresight accordingly leads the critical observer of the increasing number of persons who demand sustenance to inquire whether the sources of supply continue to be adequate and whether they are likely to keep pace with the demands of the expanding nation in the years to come. Prophecies of impending crises have been made from time to time by serious-minded scientists and economists. One writer, basing his view on the contention that wheat is the most sustaining food-grain of the Caucasian race, has ventured the belief that if prophecies based on population statistics are trustworthy, the crisis will be on us before the end of the century. It must be remembered, however, that the acreage devoted to agriculture is still expanding and that conservation processes as well as other factors, such as improved transportation facilities and changing customs in diet, are helping to improve the outlook. New food possibilities are frequently being brought within the range of present needs. In 1900 the population of the United States was 76 millions; now it is estimated at over 100 millions—a growth of 33 per cent. The latest report of the Secretary of Agriculture gives some indication of the extent to which the supply of a variety of food-products has kept pace with the growing demand occasioned by this increment of population. The total production of most items on the food-supply lists, such as poultry, fish, cereals, potatoes, citrus-fruits, and orchard fruits, during the sixteen years in which 26 millions of persons were added to the numbers to be fed, shows no diminution per capita. The sugar production is the only one showing a significant increase. Meat and dairy products constitute 37 per cent. of the average diet, fish 2 per cent., cereals 31 per cent., Irish and sweet potatoes 13 per cent., and other vegetables 8 per cent. It is notable that, notwithstanding the rapid increase in population, the production per capita of the commodities indicated, with the exception of meats and dairy products, has remained approximately the same or has increased."

HOW TO BE TOO CLEAN

EXCESSIVE GODLINESS may be a contradiction in terms; but cleanliness, which we are told is the next thing, may apparently be carried too far—at any rate, when it is sought with the aid of soap. In an editorial article on "The Abuse of Soap," *The Medical Record* (New York, February 3), while commending the civilized man's prejudice against dirt as healthful in the main, warns us against allowing it "to become a fetish." After all, the writer says, washing the person is rather an esthetic virtue than one conducing to health, and can easily be abused. Those who pride themselves on the amount of washing to which they subject their bodies, and regard with distrust those who do not seek sanitary salvation to the same degree, may just possibly be overdoing it. To quote from the editorial:

"In the Liverpool *Medical and Chirurgical Journal*, Dr. Frank Barendt writes on the abuse of soap, and demonstrates the fact that even the best of soaps can be abused. The alkali may chip and furrow the epidermis and produce slight scaliness over the prominences of the face and hands, the regions of the body the most washed. According to this authority, furfuraceous [scurvy] patches on the faces of children are frequent, and it is these patches, due to abuse of soap, which are apt to become inoculated with microorganisms. . . . With regard to the abuse of soap in hospitals, it is pointed out that nurses often use too much soap on their patients, especially when these are confined in bed. The secretion of the skin is sluggish, and the excessive removal of the natural grease leaves the skin rough and branny. Again, before surgeons adopted gloves for operations, they were washing their hands with soap almost constantly, and these suffered accordingly. Also, some surgeons, it is stated, are given to be too vigorous in the use of soap and water to the site of operation. Pruritus is not infrequently brought about by a too zealous use of soap. The delicate skin of new-born babes is sometimes irritated by the zeal of the nurse in rubbing not wisely, but too well, with soap and water. . . . It is notorious that frictional eczemas are invariably aggravated by soap and water."



Courtesy of "The Breeder's Gazette," Chicago.

A TEXAS LONGHORN STEER.

Turning from destructive to constructive criticism, the writer proceeds:

"In order to derive the greatest benefit from soap, in the first instance, discrimination in choosing the article must be employed. Barendt says that the best type of toilet soap undoubtedly is represented by a combination of oleate and stearate of sodium. When a harmless soap has been selected, it should be used with discretion, that is, not too frequently nor too energetically, and especially should care be exercised when using it on other people, on patients in hospitals, sick persons, and children. There are soaps of which we should beware on account of their composition, and, as said before, we should beware of using any soap excessively and with too great vigor."

THE PASSING OF THE LONGHORN

OUR APPRECIATION of the value of vanishing animal races always comes a little too late. While we are lamenting the extinction of this or that beast or bird, we do nothing to prevent some other from following in the same path, and later we awake to the fact that there is still another missing species. Then we lament again. Thus, while we have been regretting our criminal neglect in allowing the buffalo to be killed off, we have been losing the Texas longhorn, which within thirty years covered with its millions the Western prairies from Canada to Mexico. To-day a lone specimen of this variety is a curiosity in the heart of the range where once it flourished in full glory. Says Will C. Barnes in *The Breeder's Gazette:*

"In the early days of the range stock business, Western cattle were all longhorns, whose progenitors undoubtedly crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico and spread over the Texas ranges, much as their small but equally active successor, the boll-weevil, followed them many years later. Nowhere were these longhorned, long-legged, narrow-hipped specimens of *Bos taurus* more numerous or of broader stretch of horn than in Texas and Oklahoma. Yet so scarce have they now become that a few years ago the supervisor of the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma, noticing among the cattle grazing on his forest a white steer with unusually long horns, decided that the animal would be quite as much of a curio to the visitors as the buffaloes which were also grazing in that forest. The white steer was purchased with the supervisor's own funds, and is being allowed to graze in peace and comfort, with a view to seeing just how much longer and handsomer his horns will grow. He is young and thrifty, and undoubtedly has many years of life before him, and his headgear will save him from the slaughter-house because of the well-known fact that his breed grows lean and gaunt with age, and by the time his horns have reached maturity he will, in the language of the stock-yards, be classed as a 'hat-rack,' and his carcass be practically worthless.

"So here on the ranges, where his forefathers once grazed by the hundreds of thousands, this lone relic of the past is to-day a genuine object of curiosity, and has been 'kodaked' so often that, according to the statements of the forest officers, whenever he sees a camera being opened up he immediately strikes an attitude and poses himself for the benefit of the photographer."

The buffalo and the wild turkey, after going perilously near the line of annihilation, are now increasing slowly in numbers, owing to the efforts of game-preservers and of the Federal authorities. Is the longhorn alone to go? Says Mr. Barnes:

"In a private park in England is a herd of longhorn cattle, an English breed which would have been totally extinct ere this but for the foresight and enthusiasm of a British nobleman who secured several specimens and carefully preserved them merely as a matter of public interest. This breed was at one time the principal beef breed in England, but somebody developed a new class of cattle with short horns instead of the long appendages of the old type, and to-day they have taken their place in public esteem. One wonders if in, say, a century more we shall be preserving specimens of to-day's shorthorns which shall have been displaced by the polled cattle, of which we now have a fairly representative type in many of the best-known breeds. The polled types, once bearing horns, have been built up within comparatively recent years through a system of selection and mating of naturally polled specimens or 'sports,' as they are called, which seem to crop out in almost every breed of horned domestic cattle.

"As for the American longhorn, why should not somebody do for it what the Englishman did for its English namesake, and preserve it and its long, tapering headgear for future generations of Americans to admire and kodak? Certainly there is nothing in all our Western history, with the possible exception of the red man himself, round which more romance has been woven than the 'Texas longhorns.'"

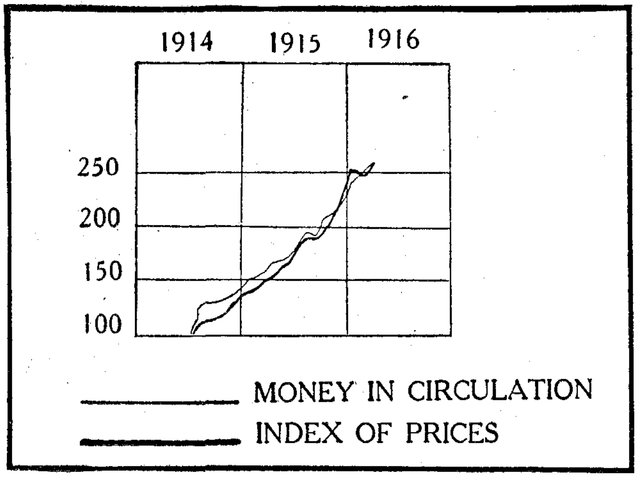
THE CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

PRICES HAVE "SKY-ROCKETED" during the past few months at a speed never equaled since the Civil War. In Europe the uprush has been at even a swifter rate than our own, and the upward-sweeping costs have reached higher levels. In an article contributed to *The Financier* (New York, February 17), Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, tells us that by April last prices in Russia had risen since the war began by 165 per cent.; in Germany, 111 per cent.; in France, 87 per cent.; in England, 66 per cent., and even in neutral Sweden, 46 per cent. The price-level in the United States had at that time risen only 19 per cent., but it is now 40 per cent. more than before the war. Undoubtedly European prices have continued their much steeper ascent. He goes on:

"The price-level depends on certain fundamental factors: the quantity of money, the superstructure of credit built on this money foundation, the velocities of circulation of the money and the credit, and the quantity of goods brought to market.

"These are the only proximate causes. Myriads of other causes—war, tariffs, antitrust laws, trusts, trade-unions, gold discoveries, rapid transportation, shortened hours, advertising, waste of natural resources, etc., may affect the high cost of living, either upward or downward, but as I have shown elsewhere, these causes are anterior to, and act only through, money, credit, velocities, or goods.

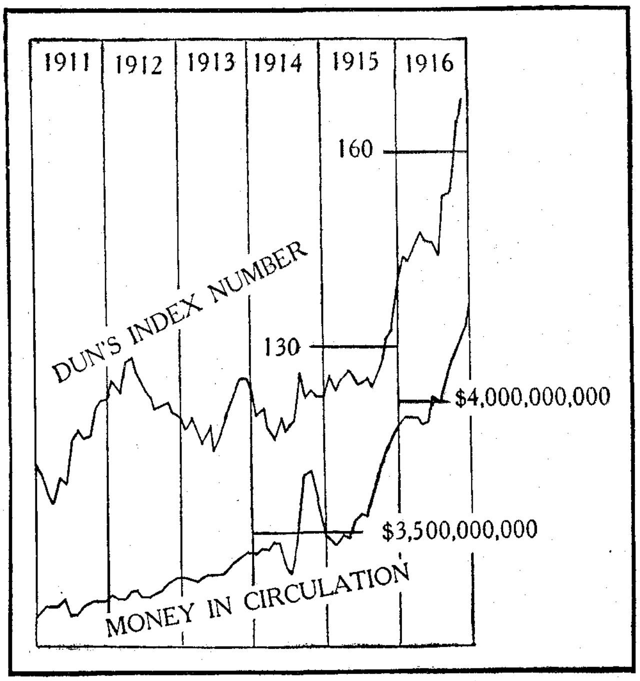
"To the question, which of these fundamental factors is, or are, responsible for the sudden uprising of prices in the last few months, I would reply that the chief causes both abroad and at home are (1) growing scarcity of goods and (2) growing abundance of money. Apparently, the more important of these two is, even in Europe, the growing abundance of money. To put it in a nutshell, the whole world is now suffering acutely from war-inflation. In belligerent countries this inflation has been chiefly in the form of paper-money issues, while in neutral countries it has been chiefly in the form of gold imports. The gold flowing to neutral countries, like Sweden and the United States, is gold displaced by paper money in belligerent countries and attracted to neutrals because the belligerents could not export other goods than gold.



PRICES GO UP AS MONEY COMES IN—IN SWEDEN.

"Professor Cassel has shown that, in Russia, the money in circulation and an index-number of prices worked out by him have fluctuated together, month by month, in close parallelism. His chart in the Journal of the (British) Royal Economic Society shows this very clearly indeed.

"I have constructed corresponding curves in this country, one tracing the quantity of money in circulation (*i.e.*, the money in the United States outside of the United States Treasury), and the other, Dun's Index-Number of prices. These also show a striking parallelism, especially after the war began, when inflation became the dominant factor. We can, in fact, trace the close resemblance between the two curves almost point by point and can see almost the exact time-lag between the monetary cause and the price effect. This lag is usually between two and three months. That is, within two or three months after gold enters the country, the price level and the cost of living in the United States will rise as a consequence. On this basis we may roughly forecast a probable further rise of prices in the immediate future, for our money in circulation is still increasing.



PRICES GO UP AS MONEY COMES IN—IN THIS COUNTRY.

"Bankers should take an especial interest in the causation so plainly illustrated in these two sets of curves, altho as yet there is almost no realization in this country that we are suffering from a gold deluge. It is significant that Sweden has already taken a radical and epoch-making step toward protecting herself from the flood of gold, namely, by stopping its importation, through refusal of the State Bank to accept it in payment for its notes at the former legal rate.

"If there were space I would discuss the problem of the superstructure of credit and the importance of avoiding, by keeping up the rates of bank discount, its too rapid growth. Otherwise the rise of prices will be apt to end in a disastrous crisis.

"At the close of the war there will undoubtedly be a great revival of interest in the problem of money and monetary standards. This will be due to the paper money predicaments abroad and the gold predicament here."

The secretary of the National Confectioners' Association writes us to deny the allegations of Professor Hodgdon, of Newark, N. J., who claims to have found coal-tar dyes, lamp-black, shellac, and carpenter's glue in various candies, and copper in French peas. He says:

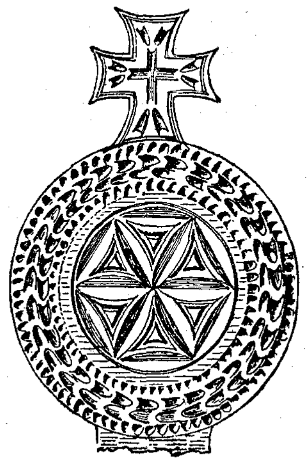
"The colors used by manufacturers of food-products are certified by the United States Government, and are eight in number, *and none others are used in food-products.* They are absolutely pure and contain no harmful ingredients whatsoever. The licorice candy to which Professor Hodgdon refers is colored with carbon dust, which is nothing more nor less than pure carbon, considered as pure and wholesome as any other food-product and prescribed by physicians in cases of indigestion and stomach trouble as highly beneficial. His statement that the doll's hair was glued on with carpenter's glue obtained from 'all-day suckers' demonstrates how ignorant the Professor is of even the names and kinds of well-known candies. All-day suckers are what we call hard-boiled candies and contain nothing but sugar, corn sirup, and flavor."

Professor Hodgdon replies that the experiments were made by students in his laboratory three years ago.

LETTERS - AND - ART

WILL POLAND SAVE HER ART?

POLAND WAS ALMOST THE LAST of the European nations to come forth into the hierarchy of art. Her culture is indeed very ancient, but she did not develop a national art before the middle of the nineteenth century. The Polish kings and nobles loved art and received foreign artists of fame with open arms. To this day the old Polish towns of Gnesen, Posen, and Krakow harbor medieval and Renaissance masterpieces; but the country's own achievements were a rustic product "rooted in the soil of the fatherland with its sturdy farmers as its main cultivators." The case of Poland as an art-producer is treated in a special number of the war-series of *L'Art et l'Artiste* (Paris), and one of the contributors, C. de Danilowicz, gives a hint of explanation of the situation in quoting the words of the great Polish poet, Borodzinski, that "Poland has been for centuries the wall behind which Europe has built up its civilization, sheltered against the invasions of the Tatars." Occupied with continuous warfare, and finally overwhelmed with the inner dissolution of the commonwealth, the muses had no chance. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Gothic and Italian art fought for supremacy. The Renaissance spirit finally triumphed over the Teutonic; but not without a struggle, for the rich merchants of Krakow were nearly all Germans, and King Casimir himself, whose wife was an Austrian archduchess, surrounded himself with German artists. "There was no exaggeration in the dictum that the capital of the Polish kings of the sixteenth century resembled rather a suburb of Nuremberg than a center of Slavic culture." When King Sigismund I. in 1578 married a Milanese princess the tide of art-influence began to flow from Italy. There was, however, a national art maintaining itself in the hearts of the people:



A POLISH DOOR ORNAMENT

Representing the rising sun.

> "While the Polish warriors fought the battles of freedom on all the battle-fields of Europe, the farmer and artizan, the woman and maiden, created and nurtured the artistic sense of the people through the loving care with which they built their houses, manufactured and embellished their modest household furniture, their implements of labor, their quaint national costumes. We can now trace the genealogy of art to prehistoric man and in many regards rustic art is related to the naive artistic efforts of our far-distant ancestors.
>
> "Most developed is the artistic instinct among the mountaineers of the Tatra, a range of the Karpathians, and the farmhouses of Zakopane served our modern artists as models in villa-building. Of a peculiar ethnographic interest is the door ornament representing the rising sun. Sometimes the paschal lamb is represented. The central piece of the artistic house-furniture is the heavy table, often bearing the date of its completion. The table, as a kind of house-altar, plays a great part in the folk-lore of this mountain people. Not only every piece of crockery, every fork, spoon, and knife bears exquisite ornaments, but also the very trunks, containing the linen and costumes of the family and occupying a cozy corner of the room, are richly painted.
>
> "Curiously enough, and pointing to a common basis of human art, we find the same motives in the rustic art of France, but while here the invasion of modern industry has arrested the development, the conservative Polish farmers of the Karpathians held to the traditions of the past with a kind of religio-national fanaticism.
>
> "Polish architects modeled their villas in the beautifully situated watering-place of Zakopane after the artistically constructed farmhouses. Sculptors and engravers went to the same native art-school and the gold- and silversmiths drew likewise their inspiration from the products of popular art. Even the famous porcelain factory of Sèvres produced, at the occasion of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, a Tatra service according to the model furnished by Stanislas Witkiewicz."

So good is the native Polish art that the writer suggests to the French toy-merchants and manufacturers to replace the cheap Nuremberg products by the more artistic Polish models, which, curiously enough, remind us often of the Japanese dolls. We obtain, at the same time, the historically interesting bit of information that it was none other than the great French statesman and financier, Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619–1683), who introduced the German toy into France.

Of great artistic interest, too, so we are assured, are the old wooden churches—often dating as far back as the eleventh and twelfth centuries—and the beautiful town houses of the Polish burghers. We further learn of an institution which should arrest the attention of all lovers of art—the establishment of art-schools in the country, in the midst of the wild scenes of nature. They start in Poland with the village school. But—

> "What will remain of all this rustic Polish art when the present war will be over? Old castles and beautiful farm-houses, cathedrals, and village churches, have been razed and burned without pity. Fortunately, a few ethnographical museums still survive and thus a restoration of the national art will be facilitated. The Polish people did not forget its national songs and dances, its national tongue; neither will it forsake its indigenous art."

Polish painters from the beginning of the fifteenth century copied foreign models; but the first genuine Polish art that was not peasant was inspired, curiously enough, by a Frenchman, a pupil of Watteau, named Jean-Pierre Norblin de la Gourdaine, who came to Poland in 1771.

> "Norblin abandoned the allegorical, sentimental art of Versailles, fixing his attention on the living world that surrounded him. He was most attracted by the life in the streets of Warsaw with its manifold and beautiful national costumes, its numerous racial types representing both the Orient and the Occident; Tatars, Cossacks, Jews, Armenians, Russians, Poles, Ruthenians, and Germans. But more yet was he drawn to the farm. He became the painter *par excellence* of the life of peasant and artizan. He was the model for the great genre-painters who won fame at a later epoch: Michalowski, Juliusz Kossak, Malczewski, Chelmonski, and Tetmayer.
>
> "When the sad years of 1794 and 1795 came, when Warsaw was wallowing in blood and its palaces and churches were in flames, Norblin created his famous scenes which to this day are regarded by the nation as its most precious artistic treasures. Married with a Polish woman, becoming himself a Pole in his heart of hearts, he left in 1804 for Paris, where he died February 23, 1830. It was he who freed Polish art of its foreign models."

Another writer, Jean Styka, takes up the story of the modern Polish school of painting and sculpture:

> "After the national poets, Mickiewicz, Krasinski, and Slowacki, the heroes of Polish music, Chopin and Moniuszko, the creator of the Polish opera, had prepared the ground, in the wake of the revolution of 1831, the muse of painting appeared on the scene

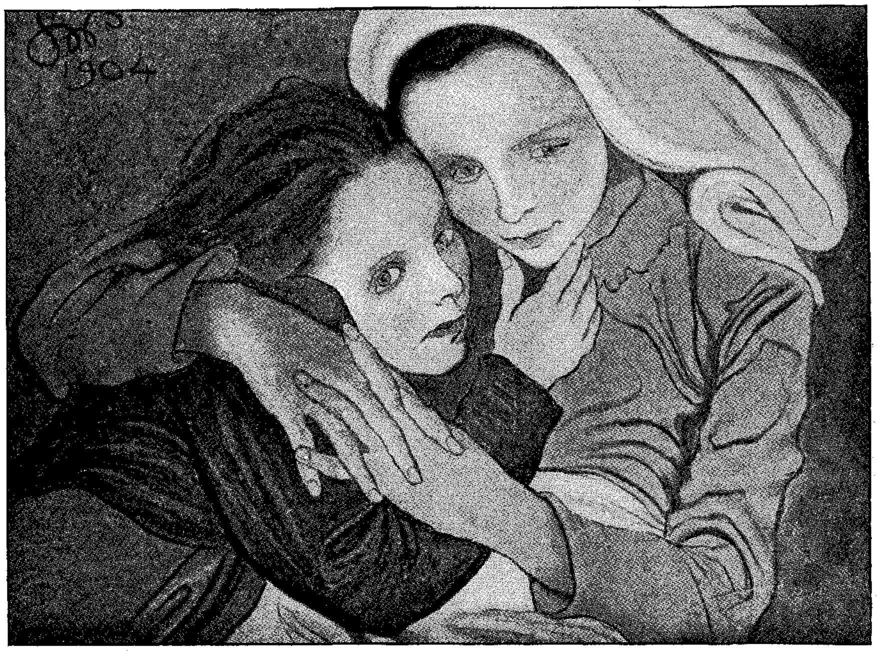
thirty years later, *i.e.*, after the second revolution of 1863. Arthur Grottger, 1837–1867, opens the march with his brilliant 'Warsaw in 1861.' His cycles, 'Varsovia,' 'Polonia,' 'Lituania,' represent as many chapters of the Polish martyrology. His 'Valley of Tears,' exhibited in 1867 at Paris, is one of his masterpieces. He occupies in the history of Polish painting a situation analogous to that occupied by Chopin in the history of Polish music.

"Grottger's contemporary, the great Jan Matejko (1838–1893) made his first bow at the Paris Salon, in 1864, with his 'Sermon of Skarga,' which at the time caused a sensation among the French artists. Matejko became the historical painter of Poland *par excellence:* 'Rejtan,' 'The Union of Lublin,' 'Stephen Batory at Pskov,' 'Albrecht of Brandenburg, Prince of Prussia, Swearing on His Knees the Oath of Fealty to King Sigismund of Poland,' 'The Battle of Grünwald,' and 'Sobieski's Triumphal Entry into Vienna,' are the names of a few of his masterpieces.

"Less genial than Matejko, less poetic than Grottger, but great artists nevertheless, were the painters of Polish rural life, the above-mentioned Juliusz Kossak, a pupil of Horace Vernet, and his son, Albert Kossak. Juliusz was also a talented painter of the military life. To his school belongs Brandt, who earned his fame through his Cossack paintings.

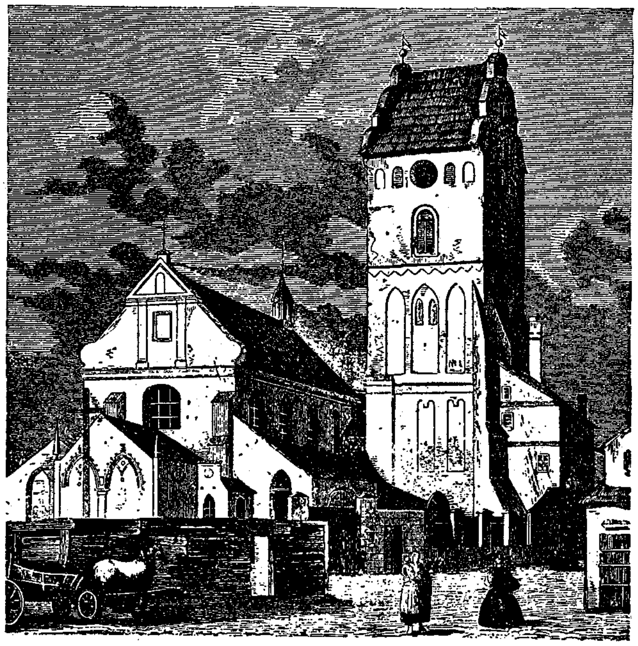
"Krakow became, in the second half of the nineteenth century, the center of Polish art. Rodakovski, who is best known through his portrait of his mother and that of a cardinal, became the successor of Matejko in the directorship of Krakow's Academy of Fine Arts."

Jean Styka, himself a painter of great merit ("Golgotha," "Polonia," "Bem at Siedmigorod," "Nero's Rome"), concludes his sketch with the hope that with the resurrection of his fatherland Polish art will inaugurate a new and glorious period. Chopin's "Funeral March" and Grottger's "Valley of Tears" will then be followed by masterpieces glorifying the beauties of justice, freedom, and peace.



"CARITAS."

A painting by Wyspianski, a modern of great distinction who has also executed some remarkable frescoes in the Church of the Franciscans in Krakow.



CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, WARSAW.

Type of the Polish national architecture that has suffered so much destruction during the war.

DRAMATIC IMMORALITY DENIED AND AFFIRMED

THE PREVALENCE OF SEX as a dramatic motif was recently declared by Father Thomas Burke to be so wide-spread in our theaters as to be, in fact, almost universal. In his article we quoted from the February *Theatre Magazine* he charged that hardly a play is free from the atmosphere of sex—"not the legitimate appeal or office that this strongest of human instincts has in the drama, but the appeal of lust, of the excitement of the merely animal passion." In the March number of the same magazine, Mr. George Broadhurst, the playwright, utters a categorical denial of this charge. In fact, he calls it "a slander as foreign to the truth as any that has ever been uttered against the stage since it first came into being." In support he names the plays now running in the leading theaters of the city, and declares they are "about the cleanest set of plays" he has seen in New York during his connection of twenty years with the stage. The "big majority of them," he claims, "do not touch on the sex question in any way or manner." Furthermore—

"I claim that not 5 per cent. of them have 'the appeal of lust, of the excitement of the merely animal passion.' Father Burke claims that there is hardly a play free from it, and, mark you, those are his exact words.

"Hardly a play free from the appeal of lust, indeed! What of 'Good Gracious, Annabelle,' 'The Yellow Jacket,' 'Captain Kidd, Jr.,' 'Turn to the Right,' 'Little Lady in Blue,' 'The Music Master,' 'A Kiss for Cinderella,' 'Old Lady 31,' 'In for the Night,' 'The 13th Chair,' 'Nothing But the Truth,' 'Shirley Kaye,' 'Her Husband's Wife,' 'Come Out of the Kitchen,' and 'The Lodger'? I ask you, Father Burke, is there even a hint of lust in any one of them?

"I have given a list of plays current in New York, and Father Burke has stated that there is hardly one of them free from 'the appeal of lust, of the excitement of merely animal passion.' I now challenge Father Burke to prove his claim by naming the plays to which he has reference or I call on him to write to *The Theatre* and acknowledge that his claim is unfounded."

Father Burke is quoted as saying that "the public is sound at heart," and that "the great success of clean plays is the best proof of this, and the further proof is that as a rule the indecent play has not a very long run." All of which Mr. Broadhurst confirms as "the simple truth." He adds:

"To us who live by the theater it is axiomatic. Cleanliness in plays makes for success and indecency in the end spells ruin. Name the really big successes, the plays that have made the large fortunes for their owners, and you will find that not one of them is based on the appeal of lust. Every theatrical manager of experience knows this, and yet Father Burke would have us believe that, in spite of this knowledge, nearly every play they produce has this appeal of lust, the very thing which kills the chance of success and which absolutely destroys the possibility of tremendous returns. Could anything possibly be more absurd?

"We now come to the most astounding, the most slanderous charge in Father Burke's entire article; we come to his attack on the authors and the producers of plays. He writes, in so many words: 'Nevertheless, *it is true that the license of indecency is extending wider and wider.* The indecent suggestion is deliberately introduced into plays that of themselves give no reason for such introduction.' So that its full significance may be realized, so that the charge Father Burke makes against managers and authors may be clearly understood, I wish to repeat the latter sentence: 'The indecent suggestion is deliberately introduced into plays that of themselves give no reason for such introduction.'"

Mr. Broadhurst also denies this charge, and asks his clerical opponent to present the facts upon which the charge is based. His defiance is uttered in the face of what he calls Father Burke's method of generalities, while his own argument is by specific instances. By a curious coincidence, Mr. Heywood Broun, of the New York *Tribune*, makes almost as sweeping a charge as Father Burke, and is led thereto by a letter of protest coming from a woman who objected to his review of a play called "Lilac Time." Mr. Broun, it must be said, lays the major blame upon women playwrights:

"It is our belief that sex is overstrest in the drama of to-day. We want to do our bit in the fight against this condition in our own way. William Winter carried on the warfare with great vigor. While it is true that we like many plays which enraged Mr. Winter, we feel that in a small degree we are keeping up a traditional *Tribune* fight. Mr. Winter's method of attack was a violent one. He raged against the early problem-plays, and the language of his fury was so vehement that it shocked many sensitive folk.

"It is not possible for us to pursue that method. It is easier for us to laugh at plays we don't like than to call them names. It is our belief that what Robert Benchley calls '*sex insomnia*' will be cured when people refuse to take sex as seriously as they do now. In other words, the point at which blood boils must be raised. Sex plays will always be popular with producers so long as they shock people. They will decline in favor when they merely bore them. So much for our purpose. . . . . . .

"It most certainly is our conviction that sex consciousness exists to a greater degree in women writers than in men. There was and is a course in dramatic composition at Harvard University called English 47, and a parallel course in Radcliffe. The professor who taught both classes assured us that his Radcliffe pupils were much more proficient dramatists, but he hesitated to read their plays to us lest we should be shocked. Later he did read some Radcliffe plays and we were shocked. We all ran a bit to sex subjects in those days, but where we ran Radcliffe sprinted. There are a good many reasons why woman is more inclined to translate every problem into terms of sex than man. Some are economic and perhaps transitory, but the fact that being a mother is so much more serious business than being a father must have a good deal to do with it.

"Any adequate attempt to show the effect of woman's sex consciousness on modern writing would require more space than we can beg. We do not intend to imply that it is always a vicious tendency. Margaret Mayo, for instance, devises delightful farces in which sex is invariably the theme. On the deplorable side, there are Elinor Glyn and Victoria Cross.

"Perhaps the point may best be exprest in contrasting the manner in which George Ade and Rida Johnson Young interpreted college life for the theater. Ade built the plot of his 'College Widow' on a football game. Miss Young swung the story of 'Brown of Harvard' on a suspected seduction. We also happen to have seen recently 'Hush!' 'His Bridal Night,' 'The Guilty Man,' and 'Upstairs and Down.' All these plays, by women authors, rest solely on sex. Two of them happen to be entertaining plays, but that does not affect the issue."

WHERE "AMERICA" CAME FROM

THE UNIVERSAL NATIONAL ANTHEM—"America"—seems in the same plight as the great classics that we like to have on the shelves, and leave mainly to stay there. For patriotic purposes other than the most solemn we use the "Star-Spangled Banner," while for sheer nerve-tingling stimulus "Dixie" beats either. "America," which in England is known as "God Save the King," has also its alternate in "Rule, Britannia," and recent English papers have reported that a series of English films lately exhibited in Russia were always accompanied with the music of "Rule, Britannia," because the air of "God Save the King" is also that of the German national anthem. The melody is usually ascribed to Henry Carey (1742); it has been popular in France since 1775 and national in Denmark, Germany, and Prussia. Various versions of the way in which the air came to Henry Carey have been put forth; but the latest account of the origin is given by the folklorist, Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland, who thinks it was first a seventeenth-century "round." Mr. Fuller-Maitland's suggestions are condensed for *The Daily Telegraph* (London) by Robin H. Legge, who writes:

"Mr. Maitland puts forward a new theory, or the germ of a theory, as to the origin of the tune in question. . . . 'Quite lately,' says this writer, '*while helping to prepare the catches of Henry* Purcell for publication by the Purcell Society, I came across the following, which appears on Page 76 of a MS. in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 19,759), a collection of songs, etc., which was in the possession of one Charles Campelman on June 9, 1681.' I regret that I can not reproduce here the musical quotation Mr. Maitland cites, so I must perforce go into an explanation. Mr. Maitland, be it understood, claims no finality for his discovery, but nevertheless it is undoubtedly interesting.

"The MS. quoted from is headed 'A Catch for Four Voices.' Mr. Maitland points out, however, that it is obviously for three voices, not four, and is a round rather than a catch. Its verse partly runs thus:

> Since the Duke is returned, we'll damn all the Whiggs,
> And let them be hanged for Politick Priggs,

"To this charming sentiment the second voice replies:

> Make room for the men that never deny'd
> To "God save the King and Duke," they replied.

"We need not worry ourselves about the political allusions, save that the date, as Mr. Maitland says, is pretty nearly fixed by the owner's inscription, and that the 'Duke' was the Duke of York who returned from virtual exile in 1680. The whole point, small or large, as you may take it, is that in the fifth complete bar of the music, where the second voice has the words 'God Save the King,' the words are given in quotation-marks as if referring to some toast which at the time was perfectly well understood and perfectly familiar to those who sang the round and to those who heard it. Now, the notes to which the identical words are sung are exactly identical with the notes with which our national anthem opens. Of course this may or may not be entirely fortuitous. But Mr. Maitland is careful to point out how very great are the odds against a fortuitous combination."

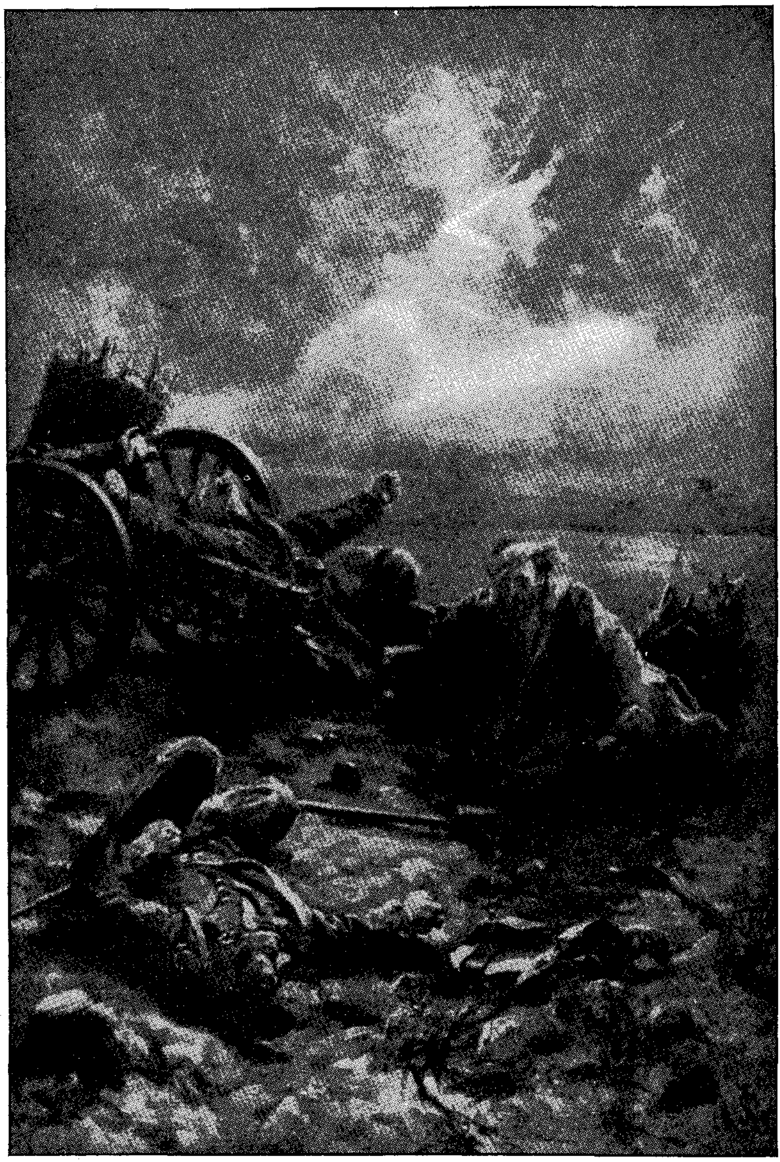
An objection to the theory is found in the suggestion that "if this be a genuine quotation from what at the time was a well-known patriotic song, it is odd that no other trace of the existence of the tune as that of 'God Save the King' can be found in musical or general literature." But—

"Curiously enough, the most ardent champion of the theory that Henry Carey was the author of the anthem was a German, none other than Friedrich Chrysander. . . . . . .

"Personally, I like to feel that I agree with Mr. Maitland when he says that he likes 'to fancy that the song got itself composed, as we say, during the period of the Commonwealth, when it would be obviously dangerous to write it down, and that it may have become so popular with the discredited Royalists that when the Restoration came it was not held to be necessary to write it, since it would be in every one's mouth.'"

ENGLAND ADMONISHED IN OUR FAVOR

A DISTINCTLY CHANGED TONE toward American affairs has been taken by the English newspapers since the war began. There may have been criticism, but that tone of "certain condescension" noted by Lowell and perpetuated up almost to the day of hostilities has largely passed away. Yet one of their men of letters, William Archer, admonishes his countrymen to still further understanding, if not sympathy. After pointing out that in the past "all active political relations between Great Britain and America have been hostile relations," he finds the most he can say about "the reciprocal feeling of the majority of both peoples has been a sort of vaguely critical and suspicious kindliness." He is well aware that that "certain condescension" could be offset by the feelings inspired by "certain classes in America that cherished old rancors against England," and these, he thinks, have been "not a little encouraged by the general tone of common-school education." He does not overlook the probable fact, either, that "pro-Ally sympathies are centered rather upon France and Belgium than upon England." Whatever happens he does not expect that we are all at once going to "fall on each other's neck and swear eternal friendship." But "a great new fact," he declares, has come into existence. "In the most momentous crisis in the history of the world the whole English-speaking race is at last standing shoulder to shoulder," and "never again can it be said that 'all active political relations between Great Britain and America have been hostile relations.'" He proceeds in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) with a direct address to his fellow countrymen:



FOR LIBERTY!

This painting by the Polish artist, Jean Styka, bears a quotation from the "Litany of the Pilgrim," by Adam Mickiewicz:

Par le sang de tous les soldats morts dans le guerre pour la foi et la liberté
Déliverez-nous, Seigneur!

[By the blood of all heroes fallen in battle for faith and freedom,
Good Lord, deliver us.]

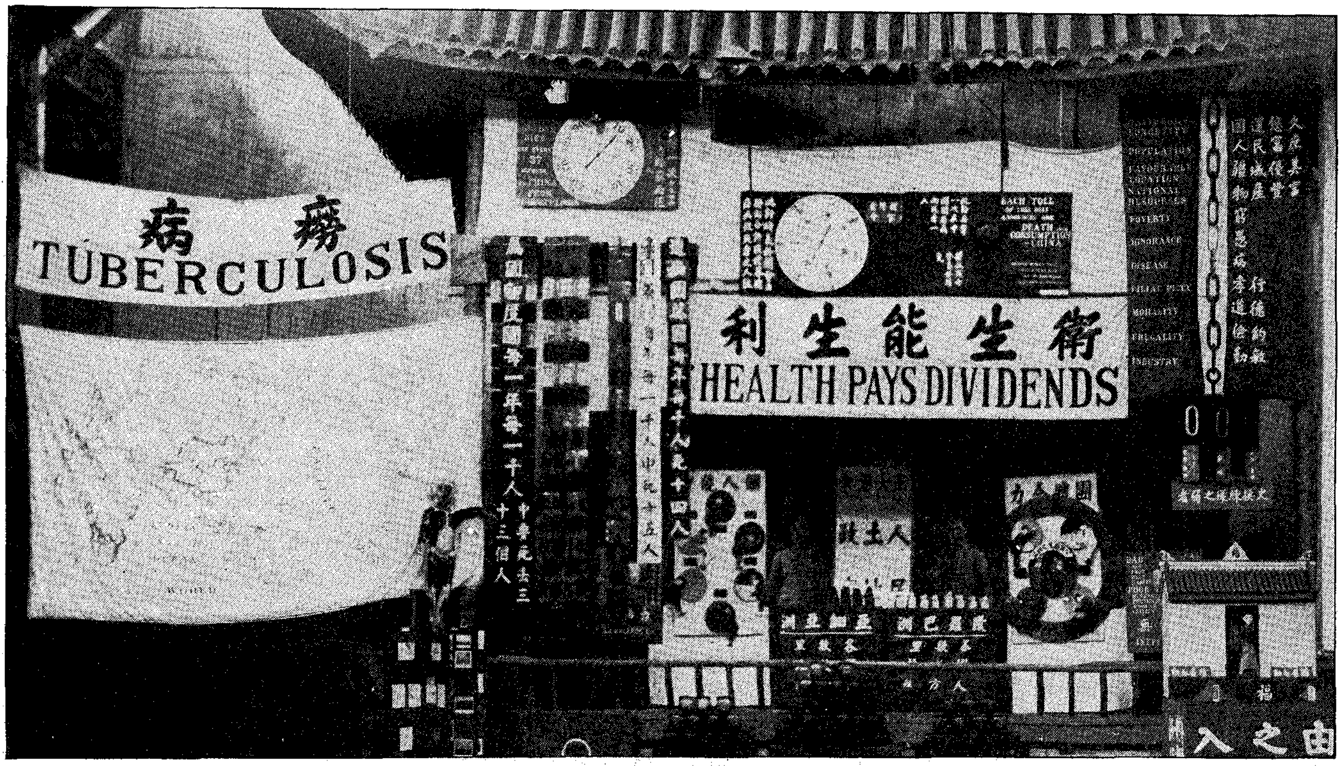
> "It is up to us—why should we not talk American?—to make the best of this new situation. Hitherto—take us all round—we have been culpably and stupidly inappreciative of America. The time has been, no doubt, when there was a great deal of rawness in American life, which lent itself to caricature, and when, on the other hand, many Americans displayed at once great self-assertiveness and morbid resentfulness of our criticism. But the Civil War may fairly be said to have made an end to all that—or at least the beginning of an end. Since then half a century has passed, and now we have not the smallest rational excuse for carelessness or captiousness in our judgments of America."

Indeed, Mr. Archer comes over to us with a bound, and asserts that "to any one with a spark of imagination the United States is the most fascinating country in the world." Because our "past is romantic," our "present marvelous," and our "future inconceivable."

> "Let me give one instance of the romance of the past that clings to so many places in America. I will not speak of Lexington or Concord; I will not speak of Mount Vernon or Charleston; I will speak of the place in all America which most people in England, perhaps, think of as the very antithesis of romance—I mean Pittsburg. It is called 'hell with the lid off,' and I don't say it does not merit that term of endearment; but to stand on the big bluff over against the city and look down upon the confluence of the Allegheny and the Monongahela (most beautiful of words!) is to experience a strange and complex emotion. For the two rivers (each as great as the Rhine or the Rhône) unite to form the magnificent Ohio. And the Ohio rolls on into the still mightier Mississippi; and down these gigantic waterways the first French adventurers paddled thousands of leagues through the boundless sinister wilderness; and *Martin Chuzzlewit* and *Mark Tapley* sought the city of Eden; and *Huckleberry Finn* and *Jim* went drifting through an Odyssey, which I, for one, believe to be as surely immortal as any story in this world. A few miles up the Monongahela is the spot where General Braddock, with George Washington and George Warrington in his train, fell into the fatal ambush. And there, at the very tip of the tongue of land between the two rivers, nestling in the shadow of the sky-scrapers like a beehive under St. Peter's, is the little octagonal blockhouse pierced for musketry, which was once Fort Duquesne, and after that Fort Pitt, and from which the city takes its name. Of the titanic, lurid picturesqueness of the scene I shall not attempt to speak. I have merely tried to suggest a few of the historic and literary associations which cluster around the spot itself, and the vast river system to which it is, as it were, the northeastern gateway."

Mr. Archer admonishes his countrymen to realize the enormous advantage they possess in the "community of language, of historical and intellectual traditions, and of political and moral ideals, with this nation of marvelous achievements and still more marvelous potentialities."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



HEALTH EXHIBIT USED BY DR. PETER IN HIS NATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

Among them is a dial which counts the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the world, one every eight seconds. Another is a bell that tolls the deaths in China from consumption, one every 37 seconds.

PUTTING CHINA'S QUACK DOCTORS TO FLIGHT

CHINA'S HEALTH CONSCIENCE has been dormant so many years that extraordinary measures are needed to awaken it. This is a work that Dr. W. W. Peter is doing under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and to him it looks better than lending money with American bankers to build railroads in China, or buying and selling goods in Chinese treaty ports along with American merchants. For two thousand years the chief sources of information for China on matters of health have been the quacks with horn spectacles; now the people, from mandarins down to coolies, hear the news gladly. The Council on Public Health represents the China Medical Missionary Association, the National Medical Association of China, and the Young Men's Christian Association. The health crusader that heads this organization is Dr. W. W. Peter, who tells the people throughout the Middle Kingdom "how flies kill people, how filth in houses and streets is as dangerous as poison, how the 'coughing sickness' (tuberculosis) can be avoided, relieved, and controlled, how plague can be prevented, and other vitally interesting things about public and private health." The means employed to scare China into health are set forth by Mr. Charles M. Steele, in *The Christian Herald* (New York), who tells how Dr. Peter has conducted "health campaigns" in fifteen of the leading cities of China in the last year and a half.

"Between 175,000 and 200,000 people have attended the meetings and seen the exhibits. Officials have become deeply interested in the work and are glad to lend their influence and active support to it. Leading men and organizations throughout the country are now sending to the Council on Public Health invitations to conduct campaigns in their cities and towns. In Peking, where 18,000 people attended forty-six meetings last May, there was a Public Health Campaign Committee organized under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior. At one of the Nanking meetings for women, the governor's wife, Mrs. Feng Kuo Chang, spoke for half an hour. It is an unprecedented thing in China for a woman to address a public meeting.

"During the health campaign meetings are held daily for a week. Admission is by ticket, which can be obtained from the police or through some other agency for distribution. Every morning and afternoon the people are invited to inspect an elaborate health exhibit, prepared by the lecture department of the Young Men's Christian Association, and set up in some large building. This health exhibit covers 680 linear feet of wall space—an eighth of a mile. There are about fifty sections, including placards, signs, diagrams, pictures, and mechanical devices. The mechanical devices used are exceedingly ingenious and effective. One of them is a model of a Chinese house. Out of it comes the figure of a man, who walks across his front yard and then falls into a coffin, whose lids open to receive him. The lids then close and the coffin disappears below the ground. This happens every eight seconds. Placards in Chinese and English explain that some one in the world dies of tuberculosis every eight seconds, and point the moral, 'You can help stop this unnecessary procession to the grave.' This is a new idea. The Chinese, reading the placard, ask 'How?' and the instructor explains.

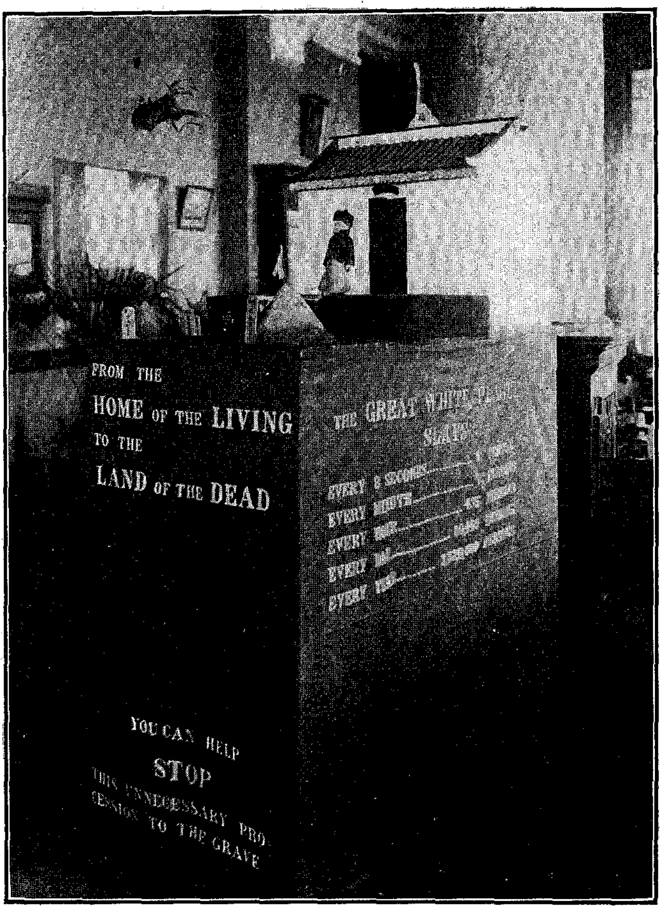
"Another mechanical exhibit consists of a bell which rings every thirty-seven seconds. A sign announces that every time this bell rings some one has died from tuberculosis in China. Still another and very startling mechanical display consists of a dial with a revolving hand pointing to numbers around the circumference. A bright light is fixt right over the dial, and the placard reads: 'This counter was started when the conference opened, and has been counting the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the world ever since.'

"After seeing the health exhibit, which always attracts great interest, the people are invited into a large auditorium to hear and see a demonstrated lecture on 'Some Relations between National Health and National Strength.' In the demonstrations

> human subjects are used, students acting parts to illustrate the points under discussion. Electrical and mechanical appliances are also freely used."

Dr. Peter says that mentioning "National Strength" in the title and discussing it in the lecture always wins immediate attention. National strength, he says, is a thought that appeals to the Chinese. They know they are a weak nation among the Powers of the world, and they are eager to learn anything that will help to bring them from a position of weakness to one of strength.

> "One day of the week's campaign is reserved for women. On this day the health exhibit is explained as usual, but the lecture is entirely different.
>
> "The subject is 'The Care of Your Baby.' This lecture is demonstrated also. A real baby on the platform with different kinds of clothes, a bath-tub, various kinds of foods, appliances for artificial feeding, nurses, and—more important than all—the mother of the baby herself, make the lecture of an hour and a half seem only thirty minutes long. The 'baby lecture' is generally delivered by some local woman doctor, and has often assumed the form of a real play.
>
> "In the evening the exhibit and lectures just described give way to stereopticon talks on such subjects as these: 'Sanitation of a Chinese City,' 'Flies Kill People,' 'Tuberculosis,' 'Infectious Diseases.' These lectures are delivered both by Dr. Peter and by local physicians, native or foreign, who have been educated in America or Europe. So great are the crowds for the evening meetings that generally it is necessary to secure three or four extra halls in different parts of the city and hold several meetings at the same hour."



THE WORLD'S DEATH-WALK EXHIBIT.

Every eight seconds a man emerges from the house, crosses the yard, and falls into a coffin that sinks into the earth. It makes the Chinese spectators gasp to see thus proved the ravages of the white plague.

The tangible results have been very considerable. These have been recognized by an American firm of patent-medicine venders who issued a pamphlet on "Hygiene and Sanitation," and ended by informing the readers that the way to secure them was by buying Dr. So-and-so's pills in large quantities. But material results are:

> "In Hangchow, the campaign paved the way for a smallpox vaccination crusade. In Kaifeng, where the meetings were held in a large theater turned over to the committee, a Public Health Society was formed, having as its leaders the eight Government physicians, who had the responsibility of caring for the health of many thousands of soldiers. In another city, the campaign was followed by a 'clean-up week.' In Chang-Sha, Hunan Province, where thirty-six meetings were attended by 30,000 people, the results of the campaign are now taking form in a $20,000 hospital for tuberculosis and contagious diseases, erected by public subscription.
>
> "At Hangchow, in the gloomy halls of a Buddhist monastery, about three hundred Buddhist monks, some of them already sufferers from the dread 'coughing sickness,' listened to a lantern-slide talk and heard for the first time in their lives the teachings of modern science and the uses of air, light, soap, and water.
>
> "At Weihuei, Hunan Province, an amusing incident occurred during the campaign. Following the lecture, in which the dangers of the fly had been emphasized, some Chinese ladies were being shown the health exhibit. One of the pictures showed a common house-fly magnified many times. On seeing it, one of the ladies exclaimed, 'Is that the kind of flies they have over in America? No wonder Dr. Peter talks about the danger. If we had such big flies here in China, we would have to be careful of them, too.'"

Dr. Peter wrote to the author a letter in which he exprest the hope that some day "public health education in China will be as attractive to Chinese and foreigners as Dr. Grenfell's work in Labrador is to all reading people at the present time." "We are now in the first stage of a pouring-in process," he says. "China is just acquiring a stomach for these so-called Western ideas."

A CALL TO LABOR TO FIGHT THE SALOON—An antisaloon fellowship among workingmen is in process of organization, the chief agent being the well-known social worker, Rev. Charles Stelzle. Members of labor bodies of every name are called to rally to the standard, for it is found that the power of the saloon has fixt itself most firmly there. "Any movement of this sort," says *The Watchman-Examiner* (New York), "must surely commend itself to the judgment and the sympathy of many labor-unionists—who have looked with apprehension upon the present trend of things." The reasons, both biological and practical, are thus set forth:

> "If any man on earth has reason to fear and hate the saloon it is the man usually called the laboring man—the man whose skill of hand or strength of arm must win a livelihood for himself and for those dependent upon him for support. The margin between a comfortable subsistence and actual want is with him so narrow that he must be careful lest, by impairing the quality or lessening the quantity of his work output, it be lost entirely, and his family be brought to suffering. Least of all men can the laboring man afford to be on friendly terms with the saloon, and yet, most of all men is he made subject to its temptations, and likely to be enthralled by its power. The liquor interests have always made, and are always making, strenuous and persistent efforts to draw the laboring classes into their toils, with a success that is all too great. Organized labor has been the object of special attack, and while the liquor question has thus far been barred from the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, according to a statement recently made by Rev. Charles Stelzle, social- and reform-worker, liquor men now practically control every central labor union in America.
>
> "If this statement is true, and Mr. Stelzle is a man used to handling figures and compiling statistics, and is not accustomed to speaking without authority, it reveals a terrible condition of affairs. There is nothing in such a situation on which to base any prophecies of peace between capital and labor, growing out of a better understanding of each by the other. This is the very last thing that the saloon wants, the one thing that it can not afford to permit. It thrives on troubles. It fattens on fightings. It grows rich on riotings. With the saloon as the determining factor in the workingman's side of the industrial problem, there is nothing to look forward to but increased misunderstandings, multiplied disturbances, bitter hatreds, and revolution."

AMERICA TO WATCH OVER ISRAEL

AMERICA AS A SUZERAIN POWER over Palestine is one of the prospective results of Armageddon. The entrance of America into the struggle, therefore, would mean much to the Jews, for, as Mr. Norman Hapgood points out, "it influences their prospects in more than one country and changes the whole aspect of affairs in Palestine itself." They are not seeking for themselves a separate and sovereign nation. "What they need is a land in which their people can live and be free to carry out the development of the customs, language, and institutions of the Hebrew race, so that, as the Jews in other countries become more closely adapted to the lands in which they live, they will not feel that they are sacrificing the identity of their race." In addition to this they desire "a home, a center for Jewish interests, a clearing-house for the needs and achievements of the Jews everywhere, that, after three thousand years of dispersal, they may have the standing among other people that comes from a separate national identity. Absolute independence they have never wished, feeling that indeed it would be dangerous, but rather they seek a practical independence under the protection of a strong Power."

England, which looked upon herself as the probable Power to effect these ends for the Jews, now discusses transferring the duty to this country. She sees that she would thus do away with any possible disagreement with France over the disposal of the vilayet of Syria, and also remove a cause of disagreement with Turkey. In the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Hapgood writes from England on this theme a letter that is quoted extensively in Jewish papers. England's problem with the Turk is put in this way:

"Only after a complete defeat would the Turk consent to surrendering Palestine to the protection of a Power which has been his enemy in the present crisis. The Turk has been on the whole a good friend of the Jews. He has no such prejudice against them as exists in Christian countries. His lack of interest in industry and education has given the Jews a chance to work out their business institutions and their national schools, two of the principal aims in Zionism. But the reasons are more profound than that. The Turk is accustomed to nations within nations. The government of an Oriental is not founded on the same ground-plan as that of a Western Power. As long as subordinate people keep the peace and pay prompt tribute, they are left alone to work out their own salvation. The Turkish idea of law and order does not depend upon localities, but upon groups of people, different laws being applied to different nationalities living in the same place. One of the secrets of the British success in dealing with Orientals is that she has learned this lesson. When the war broke out, the Jews were given their choice of becoming citizens or leaving peacefully. As to be let alone is what the Jews wanted, the Turks have on the whole treated them remarkably well. It will be far better for the Jews already in Palestine if the transfer from Turkish rule can be made to a neutral nation, or at least one not too directly connected with the campaign in the East. The protection of Germany is opposed by the Jews themselves because of her tendency to impress her institutions, especially trade and education, upon those under her control. And a German protectorate over Palestine would strengthen the control of the Corridor so dreaded by the Allies.

"If the new Jewish state could be made to include Mesopotamia it would be a great protection to British interests. It would serve as a buffer state between the Bagdad Railway and the Suez Canal. Germany, Russia, or any country bent on aggrandizement would hesitate to force America into a future war by crossing a country under her nominal control.

"Mesopotamia fringes the western frontier of Persia between the Tigris and the Euphrates, thereby controlling the whole of the Bagdad Railway line and protecting India. England has a close interest in that part of Syria lying south of Damascus, since control of that region is necessary to protect the Suez Canal. France has a traditional interest in northern Syria. Milyukov, the Russian liberal leader, has recently declared that France has a right to Cœle-syria. He also stated that the future of Palestine lay either in French control or in an international agreement. He said that England's share of the Near East after the war would be Egypt, Arabia, and Mesopotamia, basing part of this contention on the premise that it is England's influence which has supported the recent nationalistic movement which has arisen among the Arabs. The Russians, however, like others, probably exaggerate the various little nationalistic movements that have broken out since the war began in various parts of the world. The Italian imperialists are interested in that part of Asia Minor which lies north of Adalia in the direction of Smyrna. The Turks are thus reduced to their ethnological frontiers."

In the event of a Jewish state, the holy places of Palestine would not be included, but would be placed under international or American control. The Holy Sepulcher and the Mosque of Omar would be such places. For—

"Palestine is the Holy Land to all people, to Christians and Moslems, to Catholics and Protestants. Whatever is done, there must be a setting aside of all places holy to others. The Russians make pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulcher, the Crusades were fought for it. Jerusalem stands second to Mekka in the Moslem mind. But the Oriental recognizes extra-territorial rights, governments within governments, and the Jew is essentially Oriental in temperament. He is the natural link between the East and the West, interpreting one to the other and protecting the sacred places of all."

The future of the Jews in countries where they are now persecuted is one of the tough problems to be confronted, as "feeling on all national questions is harder than when the war began." We read:

"The position of the Jews in all countries of the world will be improved if America can be brought to accept a protectorate over Palestine. America is better situated to conduct diplomatic negotiations for a Jewish commonwealth than any other Power, because we are not the rivals of any other Power in the Near East. That is why our Government has been able to overcome so many Oriental diplomatic difficulties during the war. . . . The Jews have no desire for too much state power, as they see only danger in it, but they wish freedom to develop."

"INFIDEL MISSIONS" NOT SO POTENT—The "campaign for the destruction of Christianity" described here a few weeks ago in a quotation from *The Missionary Review of the World* is not so extensive as it was represented to be, the editor of *The Truth Seeker* (New York) is "sorry to say." This leading journalistic representative of the Freethought movement points out a few inaccuracies and exaggerations which he discovered in the facts collected by Mr. John N. Wolf and reported by *The Missionary Review*. He remarks for one thing that while "our methods may be crude," they "do not include such impoliteness as calling Thomas Paine 'Tom.'" Then the Sunday-schools where boys and girls "are taught that the Bible is not true" are presumably, according to *The Truth Seeker*, "Socialist or those of the Ferrer Association, where religion is generally ignored." After paying a tribute to Mr. Wolf for "stating the facts as he sees them, and for saying how they are to be met without prescribing arrest and imprisonment, or even the 'closed fist' for the Freethought advocates," this writer goes on to cite one reason for the comparative ineffectiveness of "infidel missions":

"All the Freethought work is carried on under duress. In the week ending February 17 four street speakers were arrested or summoned to court, and the following week opened with the arrest of a birth-control advocate who had ventured to bring the attitude of the Catholic Church under criticism. . . . . .

"The treatment the Freethought speakers are getting just now amounts to police persecution. . . . . .

"Some day this whole matter will have to be cleared up, and some sort of decision reached as to whether Freethinkers and other idealists are at liberty to exercise the same rights on the street that are enjoyed by all their opponents.

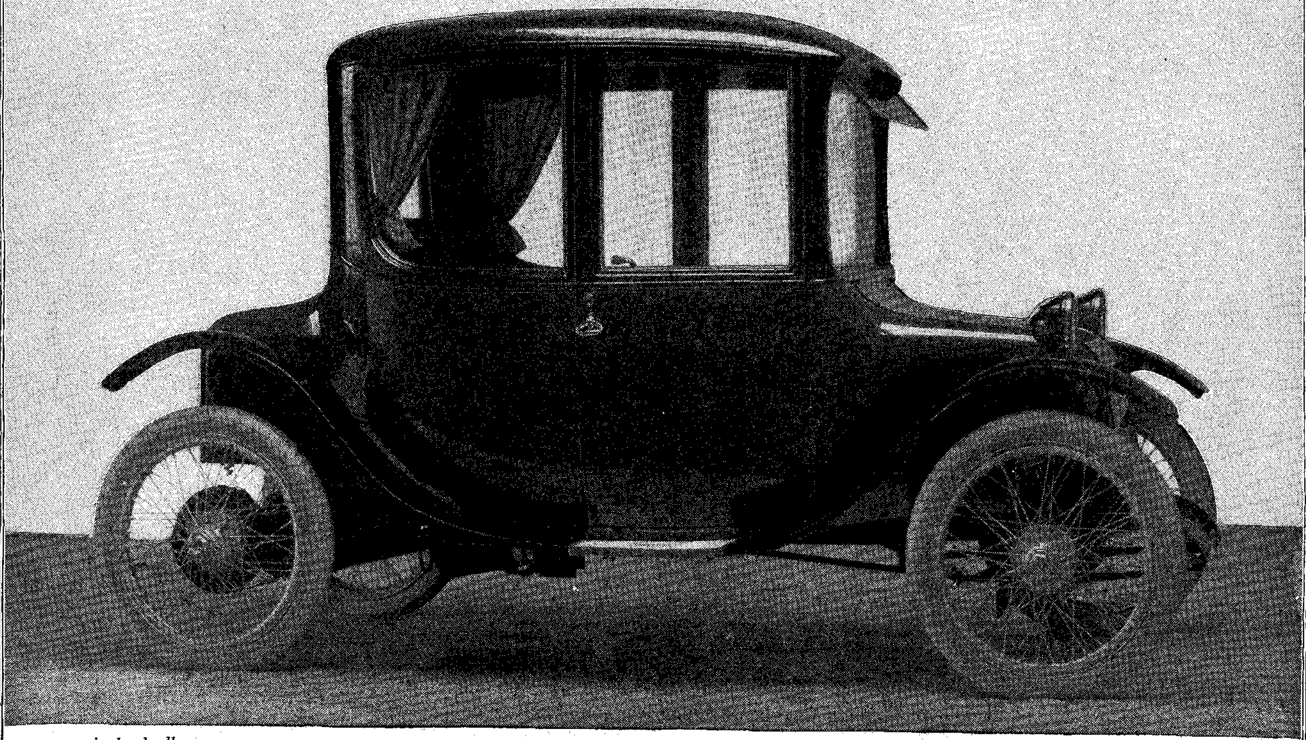
"Meanwhile it will be seen that with the handicap imposed by the authorities the activities of the Infidels are not so extensive as *The Missionary Review* and Mr. Wolf would have their readers believe. The writers have exaggerated the facts, we suspect, with the purpose of inducing the faithful to loosen up and contribute more liberally to the missionary fund."

Milburn

LIGHT ELECTRIC

$1685

f. o. b. Toledo



105-inch wheelbase
Standard Tread

Forty cells
Seats four comfortably

The Modern, Light, Low - Hung Electric

The Milburn, because it is light and low—and an electric, is the easiest car in the world to handle and control—the least expensive to operate.

Its success is so pronounced and so long continued as to establish its absolute leadership beyond question.

Send for beautiful new catalog

Established 1848

THE MILBURN WAGON COMPANY
AUTOMOBILE DIVISION

Toledo, Ohio

The Milburn Town Car—outside driven—inside capacity four passengers—a beauty—$1995 f. o. b. Toledo

The Milburn Charger solves the home charging problem—inexpensively—efficiently

CURRENT POETRY

THE notable dramatic poem to which we give the place of honor this week is taken from an interesting group in the February *Bookman*. Under the title, "The Masque of Poets," *The Bookman* is printing month by month contributions by certain American poets, among whom are named Amy Lowell, Josephine Preston Peabody, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Bliss Carman, Arthur Davison Ficke, Harriet Monroe, and George Sterling. The contributions are published anonymously, and readers are invited to write the editor of *The Bookman* their guesses as to the authorship of them. "The Return of Jeanne d'Arc" would do honor to any American poet of our day. It is imaginative and strong and well constructed. It will be a difficult task to keep the other poems in the *Bookman's* series up to the standard set by this contribution.

THE RETURN OF JEANNE D'ARC

JEANNE D'ARC

Why do the vales of Paradise
Turn very France before my eyes,
With linkèd rivers, chain on chain,
Cool Meuse and amber-sandaled Aisne,
Angelic Oise serenely fleet,
And wayward Rhône on wingèd feet?
There gleams the Loire through lace of trees,
Shod as of old with silences.
And there with Paris at its breast,
The white Seine lies along the west,
How wistful!
Nay, my serious Seine,
Will nothing make thee smile again?
Has any gargoyle peering down
From Notre Dame with hostile frown
Invaded thy still dreams at night?
Dost thou lament the lost delight
Of years long gone?
I wonder why
Proud Paris veils her from the sky
In twilight vesture like a nun?
I wonder, what has heaven done?
The lights are dead, the land is gray,
Like ghosts the pale roads drift away
Into the North! Oh, I would see
What years have wrought in Domremy,
And how great Reims above the town
Lifts praying hands! I must go down
Among my people, I must know
What makes my heart remember so,
And why the voices cry so near,
The human voices that I hear!

THE MEN OF FRANCE

Now Mary lend thee out of heaven
For dear defense of rivers seven,
And shattered gateways of the North!
Angel of France, oh, lead us forth!

JEANNE D'ARC

They are invaded! They have need
Of my heart's faith! Yea, I will lead,
But can they follow when I go
Unseen and vague as winds that blow?
Yet shepherd winds control the day,
To make the poplars lean one way,
To ruffle rivers into gold,
Herd home the clouds into far fold,
And tirelessly evoke the shy
Wild iris latent in the sky!
Can my wing'd spirit so persuade
Their hearts to follow unafraid?

THE MEN OF FRANCE

Now Michael gird thee with his sword,
To thrust aside the alien horde,
To bend and break and hurl them forth!
Come thou and lead us to the North!

JEANNE D'ARC

Soldiers, my great gray horse long gone
To graze the meadows of the dawn,
Has thriven on clear asphodel,
Till you shall learn, he travels well,
And victory is still his stride.
You see me not, but oh, I ride
For France, and mark her starry goal,
The faith and freedom of the soul!
Do you but follow and give ear
To heavenly voices that I hear,
Till past the black besieging din
And whistling menace shrill and thin,
Emerge some silvery interval
Of vanished bells that call and call.
Forsaken save of sun and stars,
With portals blurred by brutal scars,
With towers torn and windows gone,
'Tis mighty Reims that cries you on!
Tho heaven and earth be withering,
Her ruined bells shall sob and sing:
Tho earth and heaven be blank and bare,
You shall behold her standing there
With wounded arms uplifted high
For men of France who fight and die!

THE MEN OF FRANCE

Now Heaven help thee understand
The peril come upon our land!
Now God forgive our little worth
And grant thee memory of earth!

JEANNE D'ARC

I do remember everything
I had forgotten; how the king
For all my pleading, still delayed,
But God's own angels gave me aid.
There was a Chinon nightingale
That sang all night, "You will not fail!"
And there were always saintly trees
And dim old flowery villages,
And rain-pricked pools like fretted shields,
And sunny hills, and mellow fields,
Oh, there was France! So now she lies
Appealing-sweet before my eyes,
Her wide flush rivers for delight,
Her spires and poplars to invite
The eyes and thoughts toward Heaven!
Men,
I fight beside you once again,
As these brief centuries ago,
Each man of you a man I know!
In Paradise I have not seen
Faces more stedfast and serene,
Let them not tear the temple down
That holds the soul of Rouen town,
Nor crush the lilies Amiens wears,
Nor those fair vines along the stairs
Of Chartres, where some hand unknown
Lured leaf and fruit from silver stone.
This sunward hour of deepening dawn
Brings glory of your comrades gone,
And Reims's lost bells are ringing!

THE MEN OF FRANCE

Hark!
It is her voice! Jeanne d'Arc! Jeanne d'Arc!

Here is one of Mr. Stork's lyrical interludes, quoted from "Sea and Bay" (John Lane Company). Its music is deep and strong. The idea of the last stanza is somewhat vague—perhaps it suffers from too much condensation.

SEA SONG

By CHARLES WHARTON STORK

I have lent myself to thy will, O Sea!
To the urge of thy tidal sway;
My soul to thy lure of mystery,
My cheek to thy lashing spray.
For there's never a man whose blood runs warm
But would quaff the wine of the brimming storm.
As the prodigal lends have I lent to thee,
For a day or a year and a day.

And what if the tale be quickly told
And the voyage be wild and brief?
I can face thy fury with courage bold
And never a whine of grief,
Tho peril-fanged is thy grisly track,
The ship goes out that never comes back,
And the sailor's whitened bones are rolled
In the surge of the whitening reef.

Shapes
the Day

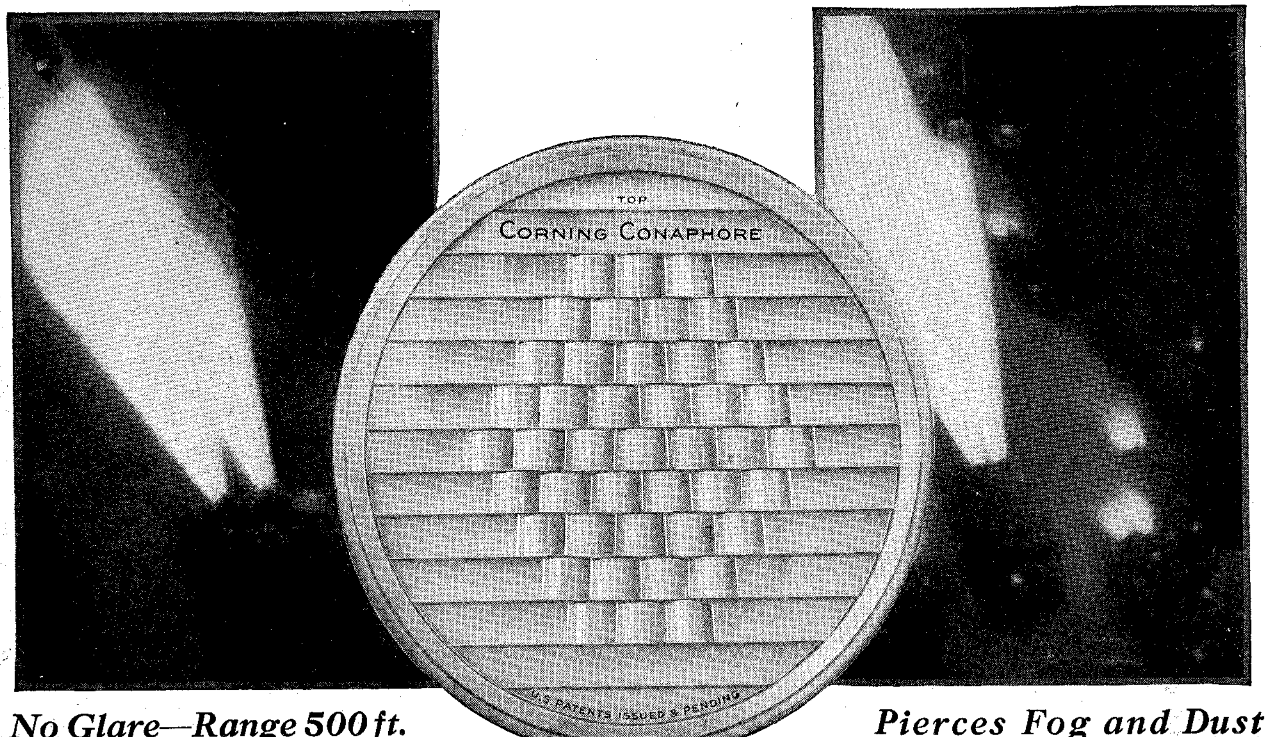
The day is often made "sunny" or "gray" by the morning cup.

Some people choose coffee, and find there frequently follows some physical annoyance that casts a shadow over the day. Others use INSTANT POSTUM and find the day's brightness remains undimmed by physical discomfort. There's a good reason.

INSTANT
POSTUM

is free from drugs and other harmful ingredients, and being made from cereals, contains only true nourishment. It is convenient and economical, has delightful flavor and always promotes health.

"There's a Reason"



No Glare—Range 500 ft.

The man behind a pair of Corning Conaphores can read a sign 500 feet from his car, if it is held in the beam of light. Notice ample side light. A 500-foot range means safety no matter how fast you drive.

Pierces Fog and Dust

See the car with Corning Conaphores speeding along through the fog at 25 miles an hour. Cars with ordinary headlights creep along at 10 to 15 miles an hour behind a blinding blur.

CORNING CONAPHORE

Sets new headlighting standard

MOTORISTS have long felt the need for a scientific headlight. They want a headlight with long range and strong side light, but no glare.

States and cities have emphasized the need for such a headlight by passing strict "anti-glare" laws in an effort to make night driving safe. During 1917, laws requiring the use of a scientific headlight will be in force everywhere.

Ordinary Headlight Dangerous

The ordinary headlight is not satisfactory. It has a bulb to give the light and a reflector to reflect the light, but nothing to control the direction of the rays. The glass merely keeps out dirt and water.

Such headlights are dangerous. They dazzle approaching motorists and pedestrians. The driver has to dim constantly. Tilting lamps downward may reduce the glare, but it greatly decreases the range.

Function of the Conaphore

The headlight problem has been scientifically solved by adding to the bulb and reflector a third part, the Corning Conaphore.

The Corning Conaphore is a scientific headlight glass which directs the rays of light from the bulb and reflector, so that the beam will have long range, ample side light, will not glare and will pierce fog and dust. Tests shown on this page prove the efficiency of the Corning Conaphore.

Scientifically Correct

The Corning Conaphore is made by the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., the largest manufacturers of technical glass in the world. This company makes practically all the signal glass used on American railroads. The fact that the Corning Conaphore was designed in the laboratories of the Corning Glass Works is the best guarantee that it is scientifically correct.

Five Major Advantages

First Four Exclusive

1. Gives headlight range of 500 feet when a standard bulb of 21 candle power or more is properly focused.
2. Cuts out all the glare yet uses **all** the light, thus complying with all city and state "no-glare" laws.
3. Penetrates fog, dust, or smoke, so you can easily drive 25 miles an hour under adverse weather conditions.
4. Has strong side light which illuminates the roadside; the Noviol Beam makes the green stand out so you can distinguish bushes and ditches.
5. Never clogs with dust or mud in summer, or with ice or snow in winter, and is easily put on any car.

Made in Two Kinds of Glass

Corning Conaphores are made of clear glass as well as Noviol Glass. Clear glass Conaphores are equally efficient in giving long range and eliminating glare, but lack the added advantages possessed by the Noviol Glass of eliminating "back-glare" and penetrating fog or dust. We strongly recommend the Noviol.

Easy to Install

You will find the Corning Conaphore easy to install. Simply take out the glass now in your headlight and put the Conaphore in its place. Sizes are made to fit all cars. In ordering give name, model and year of your car, and diameter of your present headlight glass. All progressive dealers now sell Corning Conaphores. Put a pair on your car today.

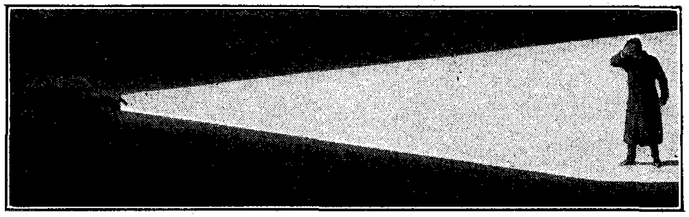
If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Price List

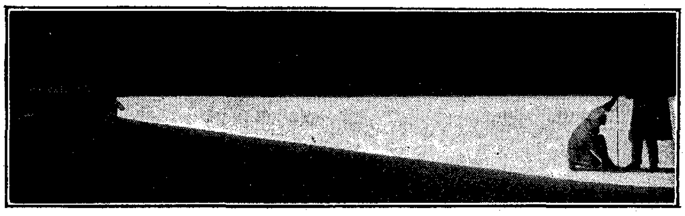
NOVIOL GLASS	Per Pair	CLEAR GLASS	Per Pair
3 to 4⅞ inches inc.,	$1.30	3 to 4⅞ inches inc.,	$0.80
5 to 6⅞ inches inc.,	2.40	5 to 6⅞ inches inc.,	1.60
7 to 8½ inches inc.,	3.50	7 to 8½ inches inc.,	2.50
8⅝ to 10 inches inc.,	4.50	8⅝ to 10 inches inc.,	3.00
10⅛ to 11½ inches inc.,	6.00	10⅛ to 11½ inches inc.,	4.00

Prices 25 cents more per pair West of Rocky Mountains.
Sizes vary by steps of ⅛ inch.

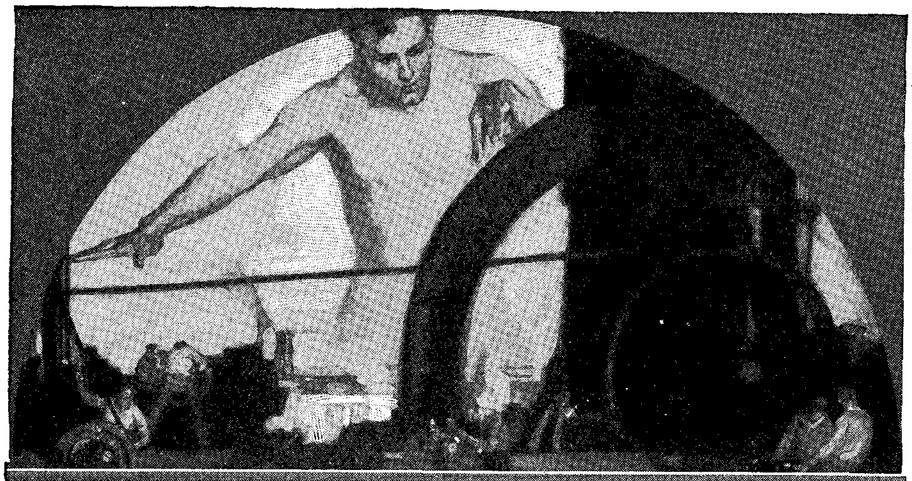
CORNING GLASS WORKS
CONAPHORE SALES DIVISION
Edward A. Cassidy Co., Inc., Managers
282 Madison Avenue New York City



ORDINARY HEADLIGHTS GLARE
The ordinary headlight blinds you with its glare. Glare means danger



NO-GLARE
Light from Corning Conaphores is never more than 42 inches above road



THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY AND THE TRANSMISSION OF POWER

Belts Determine Dividends

In the quest for efficiency it is the obvious that is most often overlooked.

This is as conspicuous in the efficient transmission of power with belts, as a great railroad genius made it evident in the efficient transportation of freight.

In the haste and hurry of our national development railroad executives long overlooked the obvious truth that there were such things as unnecessary curves and reducible grades—both dividend-devouring wasters of power.

But the genius came and saw the obvious—demanded action—had curves straightened and grades leveled—and the stocks of his railroad rose hundreds of points.

Had he been a manufacturer, he would have attacked power-wasting belts.

For ordinary transmission belts are profit-squandering wasters of power—long unperceived because too obvious.

For engine and machine—power-producer and power-user—depend for their final efficiency on the BELT.

The Belt is the connecting link in the production chain. It determines inevitably the efficiency of that chain.

That is only another way of saying that belts determine dividends.

Because executives are now beginning to recognize this obvious connection between power-transmission and profits, the use of Blue Streak Belts is increasing enormously in every industry.

They are built to conserve power in transmission—and in scores of plants in every industry the cost records kept show that they do conserve it.

And they also give you *longer* service per dollar of cost.

* * *

The demands of safety for employes as well as the need for conserving power everywhere recommend the use of Goodyearite. The durability and heat-resisting qualities of this asbestos sheet packing prevent the dangerous and costly blow-outs chargeable to gaskets of inferior material.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

· PACKING · BELTING · HOSE · VALVES ·
GOODYEAR
AKRON

The shores recede, the great sails fill,
The lee rail hisses under,
As we double the cape of Lighthouse Hill
Where sea and harbor sunder.
Then here's to a season of glad unrest!
With an anchor of hope on the seaman's breast,
Till I claim once more from thy savage will
A soul that is fraught with wonder.

Miss Evelyn Underhill is a student of mysticism who writes best when she avoids her favorite subject. In her "Theophanies: a Book of Verses" (a "theophany" is "an appearance of God") recently published by E. P. Dutton & Co., the poems on spiritual themes are not convincing, but "Any Englishwoman," altho it is a slight thing for so great a tragedy to inspire, seems to be as sincere as it is imaginative and well phrased.

ANY ENGLISHWOMAN

By Evelyn Underhill

England's in flower.
On every tree speared canopies unfold,
And sacred beauty crowns the lowliest weeds
Lifting their eager faces from the mold:
Even in this hour
The unrelented pressure of the spring
Thrusts out new lovely life, unfaltering—
Toward what deeds?
What dreadful blossoming?

Ah, the red spines upon the curving briar,
They tear the heart
Great with desire
And sick with sleepless pain
For one that comes not again.
There's horror in the fragrance of the air,
Torment in this intolerable art.
White petals on the pear!
Yet, peering there,
I see beyond the rapture of the young green
And passing of pale fire
The glutton Death, who smiles upon the scene.

Last night there was a sudden wind that blew
My joyful branches through.
Yesterday a rich blossom on the spray,
To-day
All the sweet promise of life is vanished away:
Yea, of its ardent petals just a few
White on the ground
I found;
Bury them quick—I must not see them decay.

Others may know the triumph of the year
And coming of the clear
Still days of autumn to redeem our grief.
For them the colored bough, the noble sheaf:
But I shall see
The petals that fell too soon from the blossoming tree,
And the stain
There on the path, where they rest in the sorrowful rain.

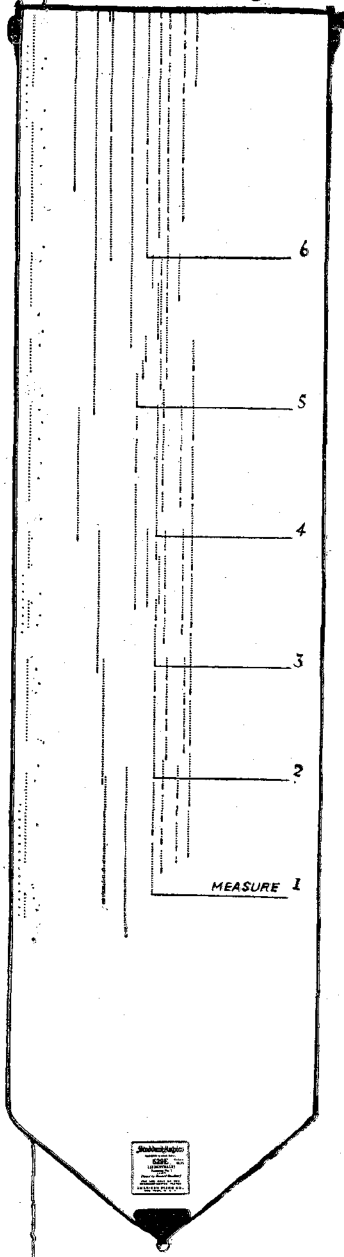
These thoughtful and tender lines we take from *The Catholic World*. The last stanza is a compelling climax to a poem of strong emotional appeal. It is difficult, in a poem on this often-sung theme, to avoid sentimentality and excess of emotion, but Mr. Walsh's artistic restraint has stood him in good stead.

QUIS DESIDERIO

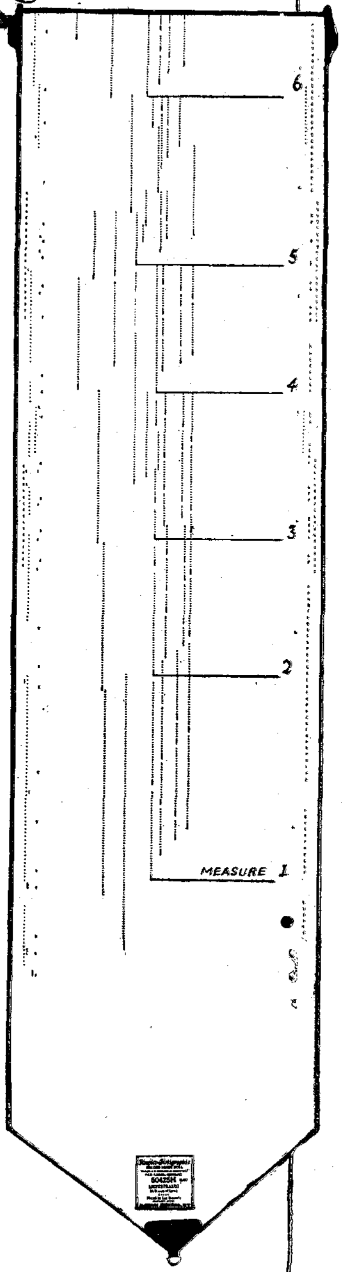
By Thomas Walsh

Dark and vast are Thine outer walls,
O King of Light!
Weary the desert; the parched wind crawls
Toward the pools of night.
Over Thy close there is music stealing.
Is it Thy revel, Lord, or the calls
Of my childhood's dreaming? Is it the pealing
Of angel spires, the fever's blight?

Liszt's Liebestraum
as played by
Howard Brockway



Liszt's Liebestraum
as played by
Leo Ornstein



TWO INTERPRETATIONS *of the* SAME MASTERPIECE

Of these two Ampico rolls, one is Brockway's rendering of Liszt's Liebestraum and the other is Ornstein's interpretation of the same work.

Both rolls are played and approved by the artists themselves. Notice the difference, both in the note perforations and in the side perforations which determine the intensity. Notice also the difference in the tempo of the first four measures.

Each is a thoroughly delightful performance of the work—as satisfying artistically when played on the Ampico as if the artist performed in person.

And they are as different as one could well imagine. Brockway's is the traditional interpretation of the piece while Ornstein's interpretation is new and original.

That the Ampico accurately *reproduces* the playing of the artist has been proved again and again by the public "comparison concerts" in which the Ampico actually encored the interpretations of Godowsky, Ornstein, Adler and other celebrated artists.

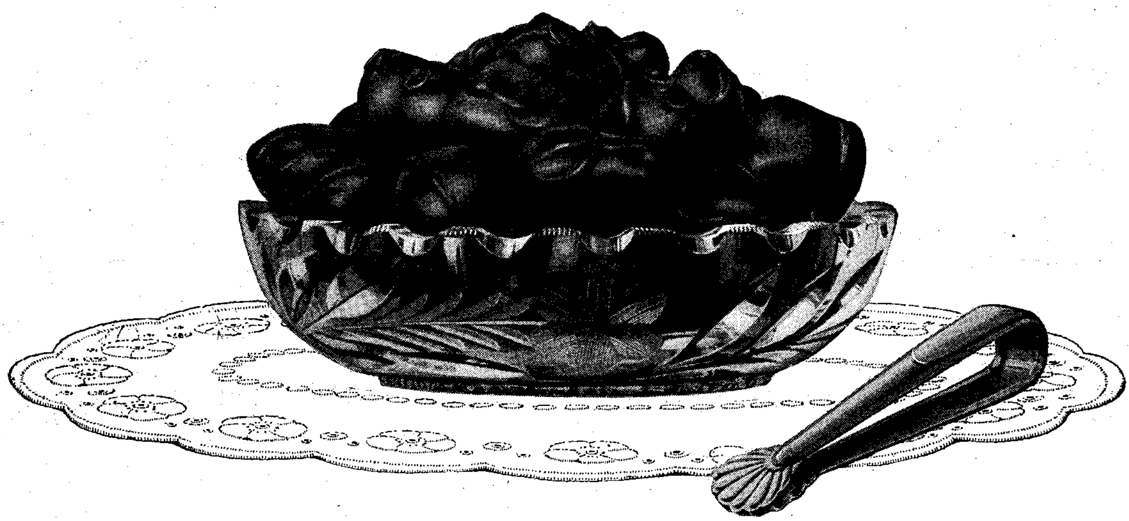
Write for catalogue and further information.

The Ampico may be had in the world's oldest and best pianos: the Knabe (1837), Haines Bros. (1853), Marshall and Wendell (1836) and the renowned Chickering (1823).

THE AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY
437 Fifth Avenue, New York

The AMPICO *Reproducing Piano*

This story has not been told before —



What you don't know about chocolates

When is a Chocolate Cream properly fresh?

THAT seems easy enough to answer, doesn't it? You would probably say, "When it's just been made," meaning perhaps, "when it melts in your mouth," and tastes delicious!

Strictly "fresh" chocolate creams, as a matter of fact, do not taste like that at all. *Ripe* chocolate creams do. Chocolates are like fruits. Time is required to ripen and to bring them to just the right condition for eating—to make them delicious and healthful. This will be clearer when we tell you—

How Chocolate Creams are made

In the Lowney factories most chocolate cream centers are fashioned in molds. The molds of various shapes and sizes are impressed in cornstarch. The cream is poured into these molds and pieces of nuts and fruits are added.

These centers soon become firm. They are then turned out, brushed and cleaned with air to remove the starch. Now they are ready for the dipping table.

The chocolate dipper takes the centers, dips them into warm melted chocolate and fashions different styles of decorations on the tops. Sometimes the centers are dipped by an ingenious machine, known as the "Enrober," which flows melted chocolate completely over them.

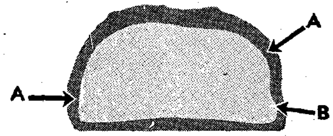
The chocolate coat becomes firm in about fifteen minutes. Now it is certainly a "fresh" chocolate.

But, bite into it, and see if you like this *strictly "fresh"* chocolate!

You don't; and there's a very good reason why you don't.

What newly-made Chocolate Creams really taste like

As you bite into this newly-made chocolate you get first a rather sweet buttery taste. That's because the cocoa butter—which is the natural vegetable oil of the cocoa beans—is all in the outside coating, (A). You taste it unblended with cream or flavoring.



Cross section of a Chocolate Cream

Then there is a crusty taste. It's there because the melted cream hardens slightly where it comes in contact with the starch mold, (B). But, as the center ripens this crust entirely disappears.

Finally, you get a taste all flavor and cream, no chocolate at all. It is as though you were eating chocolate and cream *separately*. The flavors are not blended—the chocolates are not ripened.

Nut and fruit chocolates, containing no cream, need no ripening, but even chocolates like nugatines, caramels and taffies *are* improved by ripening.

NOW when most chocolates are ripened these natural changes take place:

First, the cocoa butter is evenly absorbed through the hard outside coating.

Second, the cream center gradually ripens and softens. As it softens it completely absorbs the outside crust, and the soft ripened cream extends clear to the chocolate coating.

Finally, when this occurs, you have a *ripened* chocolate—delicious to the taste. Its flavors are perfectly blended. The *perfect* chocolate cream, therefore, is not fresh, but ripe.

How old should Chocolates be?

Someone is sure to ask that question, and it is a hard one to answer. As a matter of fact, chocolates kept at the correct temperature remain in perfect condition many months.

The eating age of your chocolates is not so much a question of age as of the temperature at which they have been kept. In fact, the chocolate makers' chief concern is to keep chocolates from being injured by uneven temperature.

What heat does to Chocolates

The direct rays of the sun or extreme heat of any kind will coax the cocoa butter to the surface of the coating. When the coating cools again it has a gray misty look.

Chocolates thus affected are not injured if eaten at once, but will deteriorate rapidly. Little air channels are made where the cocoa-butter comes to the surface. The air goes into the center, the flavor escapes and the center becomes dry and tasteless. Dampness is also very injurious to chocolates.

Protecting Chocolates against harmful temperatures

It is for this reason that every modern safeguard is employed by The Walter M. Lowney Company to keep their chocolates at an *even* temperature.

Our shipments to distant points go in refrigerator cars, and our many distributing centers have cooled rooms. Then, too, each year more and more druggists and candy dealers in co-operation with us are using refrigerator showcases.

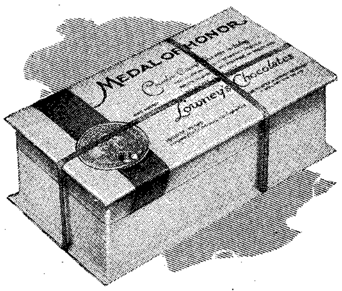
Distributing Chocolates in perfect condition from Boston to the Philippines

Now you will more readily understand how it is possible for Lowney Chocolates, manufactured in Boston, to be delivered all over the United States just right to eat.

You may be surprised to learn that we are making large shipments of chocolates to such tropical countries as the Philippines, Porto Rico, and to China, a country with a very trying climate.

Another protection

With all the Lowney precautions in packing and shipping, you have very little chance of getting an imperfect box. To protect you against such a mischance, however, we put a guarantee slip in each box and authorize our agents everywhere to make this guarantee good.



THIS we believe to be fair dealing in Chocolates. The Medal of Honor package illustrated, is a particularly choice assortment to commemorate the gold medal won at the last exposition—the third world exposition, by the way, to give its unqualified endorsement to Lowney's Chocolates.

THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO.
Makers of Chocolates, Cocoa and Chocolate
BOSTON CHICAGO MONTREAL

Lowney's Chocolates

MEDAL *of* HONOR
CLOUDLAND

65¢ to $1.25

CREST
FANCY-FULL
PLENTY-FULL

Possibly you would like to make chocolates at home.* This is good fun and sometimes the chocolates are good. We aren't jealous. In fact, we like to have you try it, as you will better appreciate our efforts.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CHOCOLATES AT HOME

For Making Centers

Chocolate cream centers are made of cream, called "fondant." To make fondant, use one-quarter teaspoonful cream of tartar and one-third of a cup of hot water to two cups of sugar. If corn syrup is used, make the fondant as follows:

One-half cup corn syrup, one-quarter teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-and-one-half cups sugar, one-third cup hot water.

Boil without stirring until it threads. As it cools, beat until creamy. Keep cool and dry, until needed.

Flavoring should be added by working as much of the extract as is desired directly into the fondant. Mold fondant by hand in the desired shapes and sizes for dipping.

If fruit or nuts are used, make a small ball by rolling out a little piece of the fondant; place the nuts or fruit on the sides, and press together.

For Dipping Centers

Melt a portion of Lowney's Home Sweet Chocolate* in a small double boiler. Break the chocolate in small pieces and stir while melting. Keep the chocolate mass hot but do not allow it to boil. Do not add water to the chocolate.

After the chocolate is thoroughly melted, allow it to cool to about 82° Fahrenheit before starting to dip the centers. Use a common table fork, or better, shape a wire similar to a button hook with a loop end, and use that.

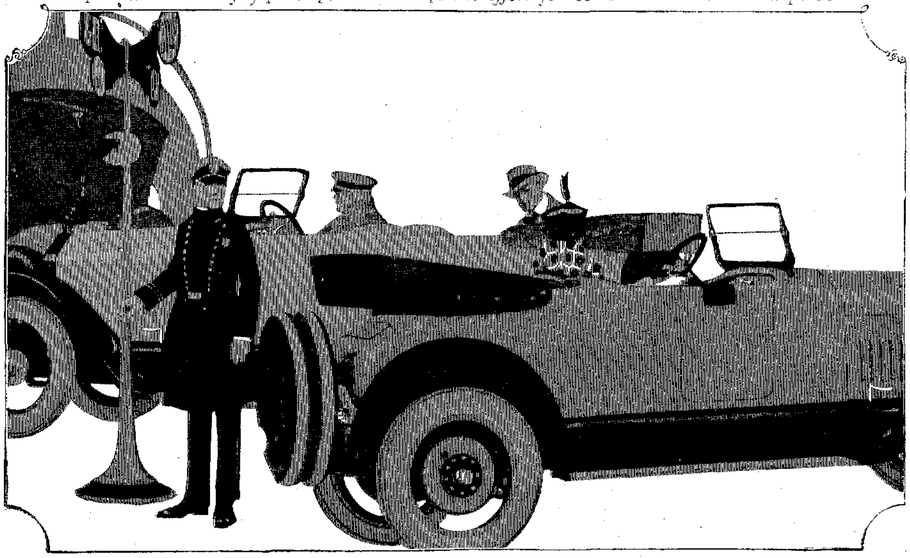
Drop the center into the chocolate, taking care to immerse it. Lift out with the fork, shake off surplus coating, and place on waxed paper or oil cloth, by simply turning the fork.

When the centers are dipped, set in a cool place. If chocolates are placed in the refrigerator, keep them carefully covered to prevent sweating.

If you wish to dip the chocolates by hand, pour the melted chocolate on a clean molding board, keep the chocolate rubbed smooth with the hand, and dip centers as above, using fingers instead of a fork.

* Quarter pound cake (with copy of this recipe for your cook book) mailed for 10c in stamps—if your grocer hasn't it in stock.
The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston.

"In percussive instancy of pick-up, this car caps the effort for combined obedience and power"



National

HIGHWAY CARS

6 12 CYLINDERS

There is a degree of motor car performance beyond which improvement is at present unpurchasable. That degree is enjoyed to the peak by the owner of a National Highway Twelve. In fluidity of operation, in percussive instancy of pick-up, in sustained and imperious command of every motoring situation, this car caps the effort of the industry for combined obedience and power. Its form and its appointment are of an excellence to match its prowess. Its price falls fair between extravagance and unwise thrift.

The Six $1750
The Twelve $2150

Its counterpart in style, in general structure, in well-powered elegance, is the National Highway Six. An able car—silent, pliant, proficient; perhaps a shade less active than the Twelve. Appreciably less in cost, a car notable in any company, and not to be approximated in quality or efficiency in its price field.

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORPORATION
INDIANAPOLIS

Seventeenth Successful Year

Some rose immortal there must bloom
By fountains clear,
That waves of such ineffable perfume
Should reach me here!
Cool on my brows I feel their sprinkle,
Here in the dust of my outer gloom
Where the stars themselves seem drops that twinkle
In truant spray o'er the sky wastes sheer.

Their hyssop melts through my soul. Perchance
She scatters there
Some old love-sign, some token—she whose glance
Makes consecrate and rare
Life's dawns and twilight—whose worn hands imploring
Are constant raised 'mid all Thy joys' expanse
For me remembered still in her adoring,
She of the silvered, even-parted hair!

Hugh J. Hughes is the name signed to poems we find frequently in *Farm, Stock, and Home*, a paper published in Minneapolis. They are worthy of notice because of their music and power, and because they actually seem to be expressions of the mind and soul of the fertile farm-lands of the West. Many poets write about the West, but this poet writes about the West with authority; he knows that about which he writes, and he is passionately sincere.

THE WINNERS, SINGING

By Hugh J. Hughes

Our women have been loyal, so we men have trod the marges
Of many a distant shoreland by many a chiming sea,
Where the foeman broke before us, left his spear-dent on our targes,
And behind him lands and waters and the wealth of soil and tree.

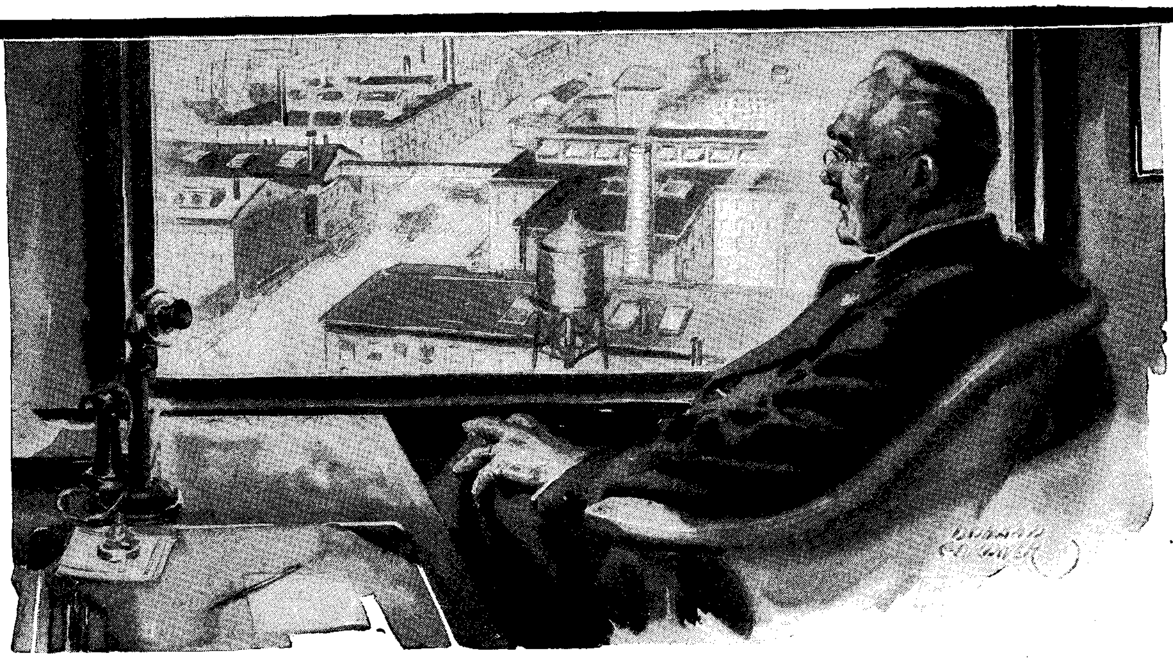
Because that they were loyal we set aside our fearings,
And through the demon-guarded deep we came to fairer lands;
And there we made for them a place within the feeble clearings,
And prayed to half-remembered gods by lifting up of hands.

Our women have been loyal, so for them we threw our arches
Across the evil rivers and chained them fast and still;
And built the city wall and gate and ceased our endless marches
And found the pleasant valleys that our servant oxen till.

Our women have been loyal beyond all praise or telling,
So, bit by bit; so, man by man, we struggled lest we fail;
And found at last a country and a city and a dwelling;
And, best of all, a woman's hands to turn the dipping scale.

Our women have been loyal, and, because that they were loyal,
We built the Law that shelters us, the Creed that scourges wrong;
Both the pleasant little cottage and the towered halls and royal,
And because such were our women came the deathless gift of song.

Our women have been loyal! So the fruitful land and pleasant,
The songs of seed and harvest-time, and peace-envisaged years;
The love of little children and the toil of king and peasant,
And laughter of such happiness that sometimes it is tears.



Builds city of 75,000

There is a busy town in the Middle West that has been described as being literally intoxicated with an all-pervading prosperity.

In a short time its population has increased from 13,000 to 75,000. It boasts of 182 men who have made fortunes from $100,000 to $6,000,000.

This boom—this city and fortune building—is the work of one man. Yet, big as this work is, it is only one phase of this man's gigantic enterprises.

Today, he is master of several industries representing an organization of $175,000,000, employing 36,500 men.

This man started in a humble way as an employe in a lumber mill. At twenty-one he said he had mastered the business and was ready for something else.

A cigar factory required bolstering. He gave it new life.

The town water-works were in a bad way. He put them on a sound basis.

Later he organized a carriage company. Then a motor company. In ten years he was a multi-millionaire and was building fortunes for other men.

He knew the underlying principles of business success

Some men will tell you his success was due to a series of "lucky breaks." Others will say he is one of the men who get all the opportunities.

But the fact is, this man started at scratch—he was born with nothing more than most of us are born with.

It was an unusual mastery of big business laws and principles which gave him his advantage—and this grasp of business principles is within the reach of all who have the determination to learn.

The laws of business success do not vary

This man had to master the laws of business before he could become a success. His text book of business knowledge was the experience of others and the facts of his own daily experience. He was able to crystallize these experiences into working principles.

The knowledge he finally gained in this way was the same knowledge that has stood behind every big business success. It is the same knowledge that, when acquired, needs only the personal qualities of determination and energy, to make success sure for anyone. The difference was in the method of learning. Unlike this man most of us need to have these principles crystallized and set down in writing before we can absorb them.

It is this business knowledge, this crystallized experience of thousands of America's most successful men, that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is giving to more than 50,000 business men today.

Based on the actual experience of thousands of successful business men

The Institute collects, classifies and transmits to you thru the Modern Business Course and Service, the best thought and practice in modern business. It will give you a thoro and sound training in the fundamental principles underlying all departments of business—it will give you a knowledge that could otherwise be obtained only by years of bitter experience—if at all.

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled for this Course and Service along with ambitious young men in their employ. Among the 50,000 subscribers are such men as H. C. Osborn, President, American Multigraph Sales Co.; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co.; Geo. M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; William H. Ingersoll, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Company, and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Co., 242 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the U. S. Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Co., 194; in the General Electric Co., 282; in the Pennsylvania Railroad, 87; and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing are represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute. This Advisory Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist, and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of this 135-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," a copy of which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. It will help measure what you know, what you don't know, and what you should know to make success sure. This Course and Service will fit you to grasp the opportunities that are bound to come to those who are prepared.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE
596 Astor Place New York, N. Y.

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business"—FREE

Name...

Business Address...

Business Position...

INDIANA LIMESTONE
The ARISTOCRAT of BUILDING MATERIALS
Within your reach? YES!

The very same stone that has been used for many years in the finest buildings, both public and private, in every state in the Union—a natural stone so remarkable that if you are about to build or are interested in building, you should ***certainly*** know ***all*** about it. The U. S. Government is one of the biggest users of this "Aristocrat of Building Materials." Yet it is even more reasonable in price than artificial materials.

You are familiar with buildings built of Indiana Limestone, but probably do not know it by name. It probably never occurred to you that this beautiful material is quarried in such quantities that the price is within your easy reach.

You ***do*** know that nothing in the world gives the impression of dignity, costliness, refinement and beauty like ***natural*** stone, the genuine handiwork of nature, and we want you to know about Indiana Limestone, "The Aristocrat of Building Materials," to hold a piece in your hand, and to decide for yourself about the new building. (See FREE OFFER below).

FOR THE NEW

Home?
YES—of course. A list of the finest Indiana Limestone homes reads like a society blue-book. Indiana Limestone is a badge of distinguished taste, whether for cottage or mansion. The best architects use it also for the trimmings of brick houses and for porches even on wooden houses.

Apartment?
YES—for the very finest apartments use Indiana Limestone from sidewalk to roof, or one story Limestone and the rest brick. Natural Indiana Limestone trim, porches and doorways, add the final touch of elegance to the brick apartment, and in renting "class pays cash."

Church?
YES—where is the wonderful product of nature more appropriate than in a church? What is more certain to express the high function of the edifice than Indiana Limestone? Let us send a sample and book to each of the committee, pastor or others interested.

Commercial Building?
YES—the greatest architects have used ***millions of cubic feet*** in a host of the great buildings in America—for example, the Grand Central Terminal (N.Y.), and business, hotel, bank and public buildings, great and small—EVERYWHERE! By no means fail to investigate Indiana Limestone.

FREE—Handsome paperweight of Indiana Limestone showing several finishes with a handsomely illustrated interesting booklet

Send for them today.

INDIANA LIMESTONE QUARRYMEN'S ASS'N
P. O. BOX 213 **BEDFORD, IND.**

IRELAND'S MEN OF THE WEST

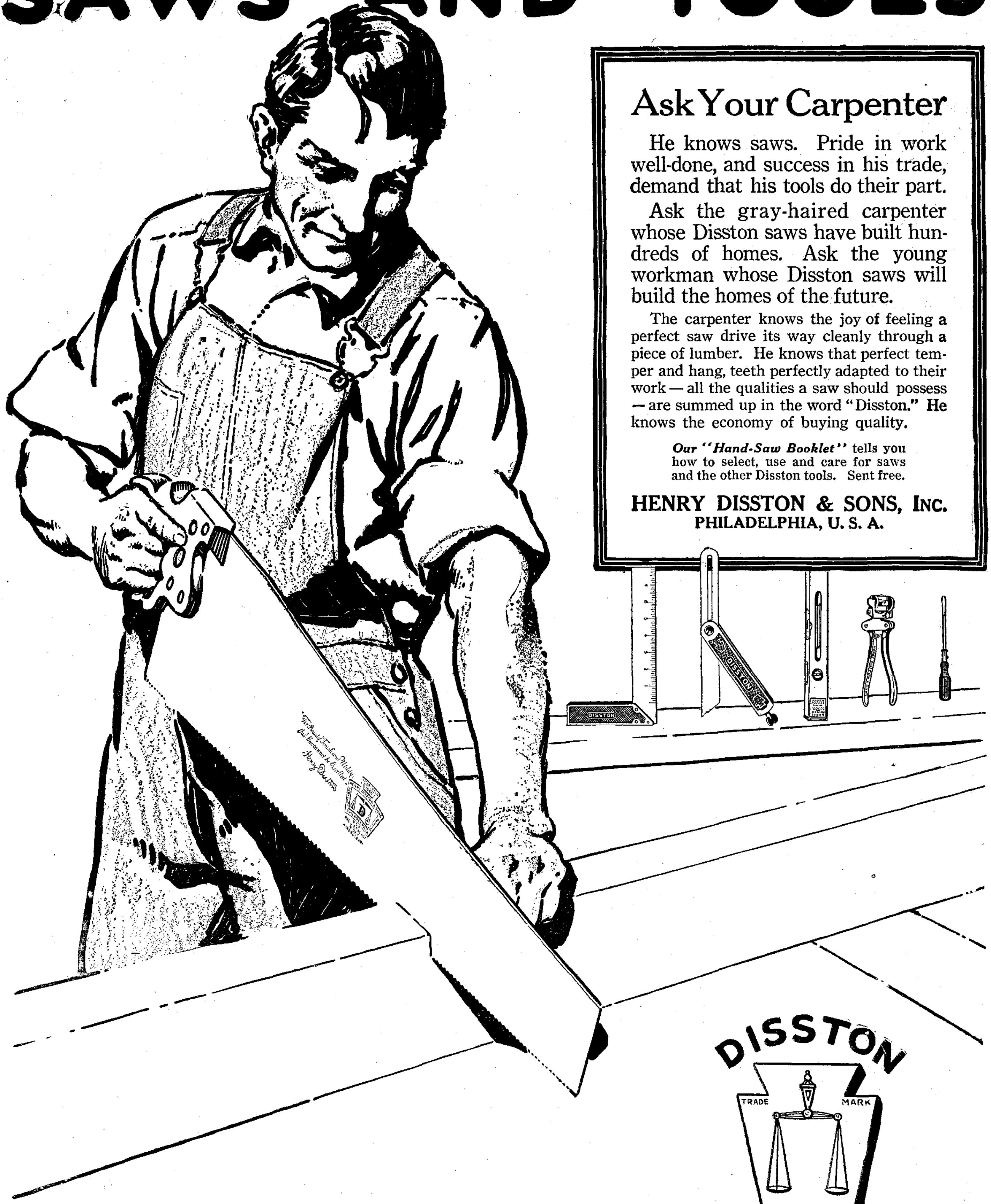
YOU may not believe in the fairies of the Emerald Isle, tho it is said that if you were born there you would scarcely be a skeptic, but you must believe in the kings there at this very day unless you would doubt the word of so veracious a chronicler as Shane Leslie. He is telling of his roamings on the wild west coast, "next parishes to Greenland and Labrador," whose people are so strikingly dramatized in the plays of the late John Synge. The shores are inhabited by septs, we read in *Ireland* (New York), which preserve a clannish allegiance to one another, but the islands are ruled by kings. There is a King of Tory and a King of Innismurray, and the last time our informant was passing the latter island there was a war of succession in progress as to whether the crown was vested in the Herrity family or with the Walters. We read then:

> He is a bold official who dares claim taxes or revenue from these islanders, and a lucky priest who can collect his tithes. These men can generally depend on rough weather to keep revenue-officers at a distance. When one lands, their goods and cattle are secreted and the poteen buried under the seaweed. It is little care to them whether they are disfranchised of their vote or not. They need a strong brew of poteen to keep them warm under the spray of the ocean, and no tax will they pay any King of England for it. It is the sea alone that demands and takes toll of them. Their lives are spent with a gruesome fear of the salt water perpetually upon them. It is said that a Tory Islander is seldom drowned, for the sea has taught him too much caution. The present Bishop of Raphoe, in whose jurisdiction most of these islanders lie, told me that the owner of the only saloon on Tory had recently surrendered it for the glory of God and the good of his fellow islanders. However, the temperance campaign can not be said to be too popular on some of the other islands. One of these island kings came to the mainland and was horrified to hear that "a mad doctor," as he called his bishop, was bent on suppressing the liquor which to him was cheer to the heart and raiment to his chest. Not long afterward the bishop was sailing past the island when his local majesty hailed the ship with "Who comes?"
>
> "The Most Reverend and Illustrious Dr. O'Donnell, Lord Bishop of Raphoe," was the answer. "Can he take a drop?" was the next question. The answer was in the negative. "Then he may pass on," was the royal reply. And he did.

But these kings are no more immune to poverty than other kings are to death, for we are told that to the visitor's eye the predominant note is poverty from Tory Island to Aran. Men live precariously and hardily in this stern region. There are no railways to bring coal and they rely for fuel on the mountain-bogs, and all the turf gathered has to be transported in woven creels on donkey-back. Mr. Leslie goes on to say:

> There are few shops, save an occasional shanty, whose windows appear to be visited

DISSTON
SAWS AND TOOLS



Ask Your Carpenter

He knows saws. Pride in work well-done, and success in his trade, demand that his tools do their part.

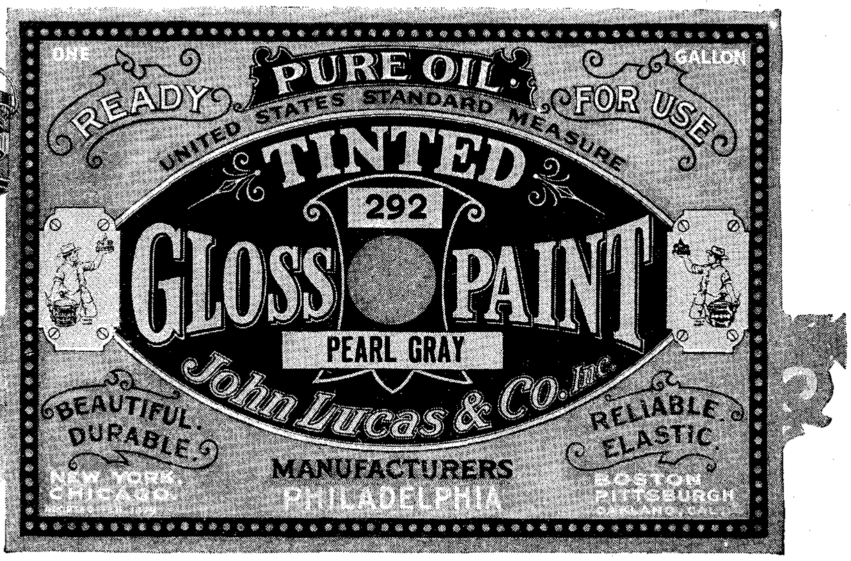
Ask the gray-haired carpenter whose Disston saws have built hundreds of homes. Ask the young workman whose Disston saws will build the homes of the future.

The carpenter knows the joy of feeling a perfect saw drive its way cleanly through a piece of lumber. He knows that perfect temper and hang, teeth perfectly adapted to their work — all the qualities a saw should possess — are summed up in the word "Disston." He knows the economy of buying quality.

Our "Hand-Saw Booklet" tells you how to select, use and care for saws and the other Disston tools. Sent free.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

DISSTON
TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



"This Old Fashioned Label Tells The Story of Paint Quality"

Every Word a Guarantee.

It's a good old label, crowded full of words, but every word is big with meaning. Look for it always when you buy paint. It stands for proven quality.

ONE UNITED STATES STANDARD MEASURE GALLON

Lucas Tinted Gloss Paints are guaranteed measure. When you buy a gallon of Lucas Paint you get a gallon — full measure and more. There could no more be skimping of quantity in Lucas Paint than skimping of quality.

READY . . FOR USE

No long, tedious mixing is necessary—Lucas Paint is guaranteed ready for use. No individual could prepare a paint so accurately proportioned; so thoroughly ground and mixed; so carefully tested for quality of materials and uniformity of shade.

PURE OIL.

As oil is the life of paint, purest linseed oil is of the utmost importance in good paint making. All the oil in Lucas Tinted Gloss Paint is laboratory tested. The guaranteed oil in Lucas Paint is a big factor in insuring the lasting quality of the finished product.

Your dealer will be glad to show you Lucas color cards; or write us for booklet, "Save Money On Paint" and X-Ray Demonstrator showing color schemes obtainable with Lucas Paint.

TINTED GLOSS PAINT

"Tint" tells the story of Lucas supremacy in the manufacture of dry colors; of this company's ability to produce shades which no one else can duplicate because of facilities which no one else possesses; and "Gloss" is the guarantee of the paint gloss—a further indication of the use of purest linseed oil, the gloss-producing ingredient of paint.

292

PEARL GRAY

This is a guarantee of the shade. In addition to showing the paint number and shade name as indicated on color card, the color chip is repeated on the can, to absolutely insure the user's getting the shade selected.

John Lucas & Co. Inc.

A name known for 68 years in the paint world. All the experience of this long period; all the improvements made during this time in formula and manufacture; all the quality standards so long maintained are represented by this name—the final guarantee of *good paint.*

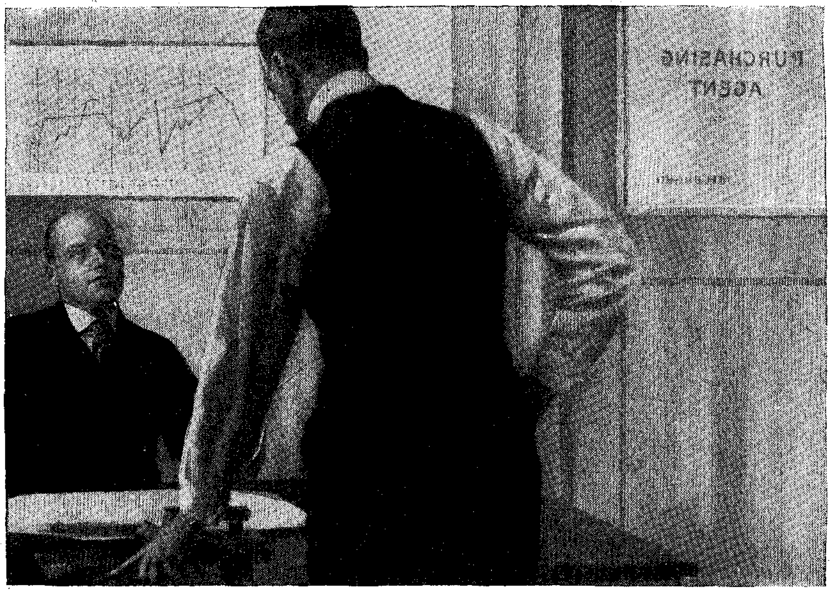
Office 115 **John Lucas & Co., Inc.** *Philadelphia* by commercial travelers about as often as leap-year. Perhaps this is a good thing, for the people spin and make their own clothing and they know better than any manufactory how to temper it to meet the wind. It takes a thick coat and a stout heart to stand upon those outlying rocks in a winter's gale. The bread is also home-made and the total absence of cheap foods and patent preserves shows itself in the strong and vital faces of the people. They are a hardy race, these "mountainy" men, for they must war with the elements for their living. Tho legislation has made their hearthstones and walls secure from eviction, no law can bind the wind and the great gales that often rip the straw roofs from over their heads. Only heavy stones slung with ropes keep any roof over them at all. "Scollops," they are called, and their proverb runs, "to lay by scollops for the windy day!" . . . . . .

The birds and animals in these districts are all supposed to understand Irish. I have collected some curious pieces of bird-lore among Gaelic speakers. For instance, the croak of the raven has different meanings. When he sees a layman approach he calls out *bacagh!* When it is a priest he calls out *gradh!* (love), and when the wolves are coming he calls out warningly, *coin!* (hounds). The children say the crows understand Irish but not English, and that if you want to frighten them away from the corn all you have to say (in Irish, of course) is, "May the Pooka catch the last!" One delicious interpretation concerns the barn-yard cock. His cry at morning to the Gaelic world is no meaningless cock-a-doodle-doo! He is supposed to announce the Resurrection not only of the sun but of Christ—"*Mac an oiver slan*"—"the Son of the Virgin is safe!"

They are a reverent folk living very close to nature. . . . To see them standing in their homespuns, dyed with dyes out of the lichens, is to see something indigenous and racy of the soil. They make their own boats or currachs out of hide fixt to a wooden skeleton. On these they bob over the waves that would submerge heavier craft. Every now and again the newspaper reader hears of some daring rescue from shipwreck carried out in the teeth of a storm by these same fishermen. When it is added that they did the deed in canoes he believes it is a misprint and passes on.

They are a race who see no movies and read no comic papers. They have to rely on themselves for amusement, which is no bad thing, either. They gather on the rocks in summer weather and practise rowing regattas. At other times they indulge in the aristocratic sport of horse-racing. Mounting their hardy children on rough-coated garrans, they watch them up and down the long sandy shore with an interest and a knowledge of the sport that is seldom attained on a real race-track. They follow the racing as tho the reputation of whole families and townlands depended on the winner. Tho the race is likely to be won by the boy who has spurs over those who have only bare heels to propel their mounts, there is a scrupulous love of fair play. I remember watching a race in which five ponies came tearing in, but as each claimed a foul over the one in front, the last one was adjudicated the winner. As it is written, the last shall be first.

The sense of right and wrong of these people, Mr. Leslie tells us, is primitive,



Setting a Pace for Production

One idle machine is costlier than a hundred that keep on working.

The factory superintendent knows this. To him uninterrupted production is vital.

So he demands equipment that will obviate shut-downs due to faulty performance.

He specifies Robbins & Myers Motors for their utter dependability year in and year out. To him every Robbins & Myers installation is a veritable production guarantee.

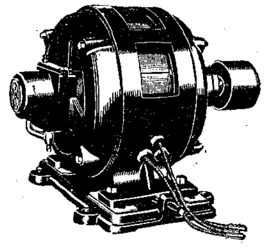
He knows that whatever the size, whether 1/40 or 25 horsepower, or whatever the circuit—direct or alternating current, there is the very Robbins & Myers Motor for the purpose.

He knows that makers of the best motor driven equipment, from vacuum cleaners for the home to drill-presses for the machine shop, equip their product with Robbins & Myers Motors because of the high operating efficiency they insure.

If you are a user of electrical power, a manufacturer of motor driven equipment or a dealer, write for prices and facts regarding Robbins & Myers service.

The Robbins & Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio

The World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of Electric Fans and Small Motors
Branches in All Principal Cities

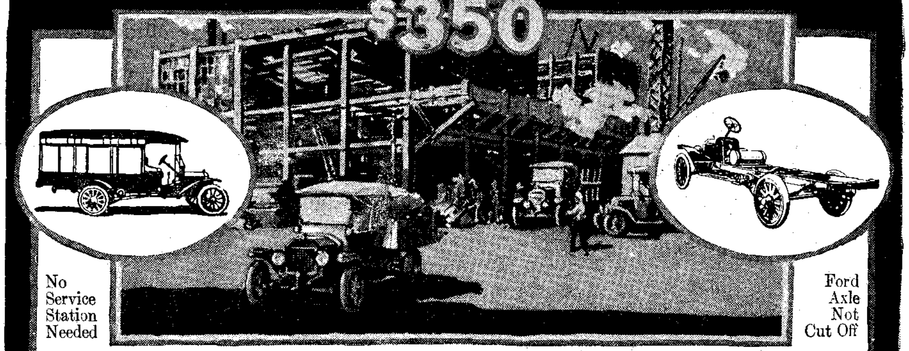


Robbins & Myers Motors

Truckford

Easiest 1-Ton Tru k to Handle

$350



No Service Station Needed

Ford Axle Not Cut Off

Your driver will appreciate the way in which the masterful power of the Ford engine is increased by our method of Special heavy Bell Sprocket and chain drive.

You Get More Power For Gas Used
You Get Truck Ability Well Over 1-Ton

AT A COST OF 10c TO 12c A MILE

This includes cost of driver and housing. There is practically no up-keep expense, compared to other truck costs. You do not have to wait for cutting off Ford axles; any one can bolt the Truckford on in a short time.

We Can Make Prompt Delivery—Even By Express

Features of Economy

Handles easily in crowded traffic. Has standard tread for country roads. Practically no up-keep expense. Your Service Stations are Ford Dealers everywhere.

Active Dealers Wanted

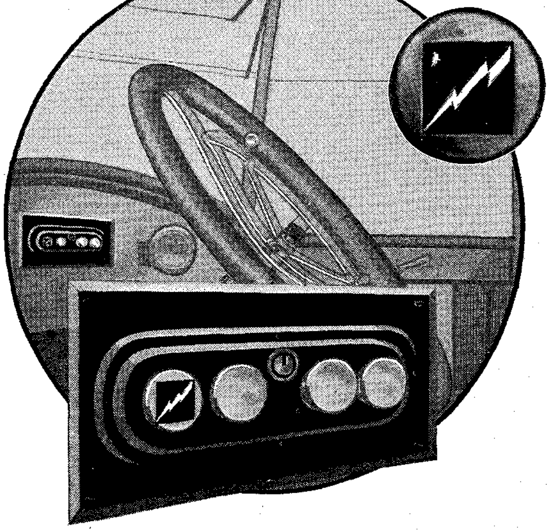
We have an attractive proposition for a live man who is capable of handling a territory and going after the business. The Truckford sells at a price within the reach of every prospect. Write for proposition and territory.

Write for Folder and state requirements

EASTERN TRUCKFORD CO., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Factory in Detroit
Service dealers everywhere
Canadian Distributors: Canadian Truckford Co., Toronto, Ont.

CONNECTICUT AUTOMATIC IGNITION



Dependability

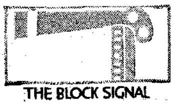
Automatic protection is essential wherever carelessness or neglect can result in danger or loss. Boilers have safety valves. Factories, sprinkler systems. Railroads, block signals.

And on the more modern automobile the Automatic Switch protects the battery against drainage by cutting off the flow of current—automatically—when the motor stops, should the driver forget or neglect to do so. No automatic protective mechanism is any more dependable.

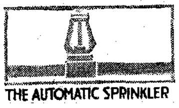
The device shown above marks this switch and identifies Connecticut Automatic Ignition. This is "The Device of Efficiency."

CONNECTICUT Telephone & Electric COMPANY
Meriden Conn.

THE SAFETY VALVE



THE BLOCK SIGNAL



THE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER

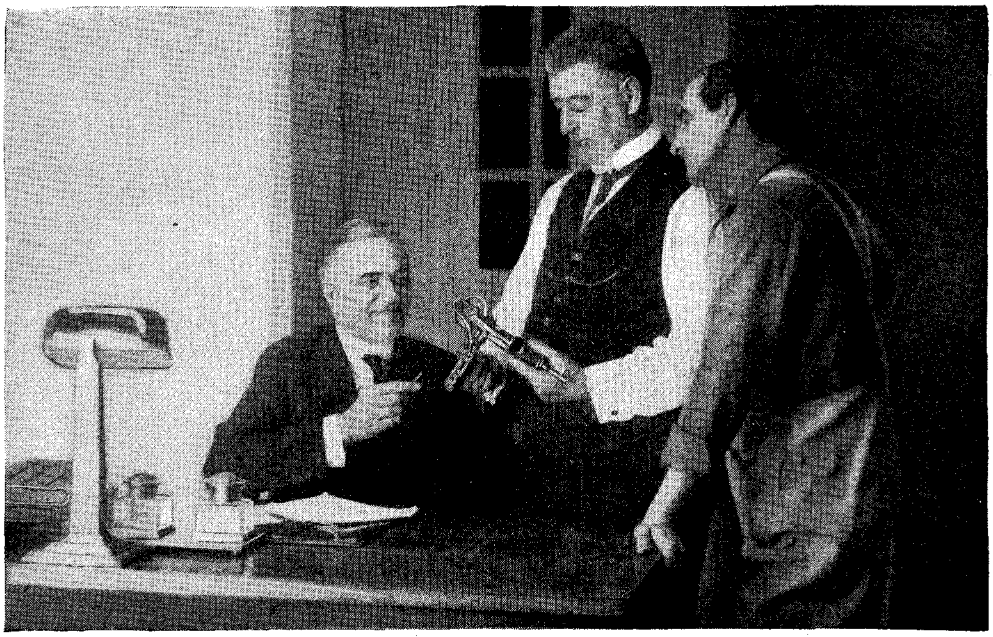
based on the honor of primitive folk. The corruptions of civilization have never pierced the "sure shield that the Gaelic tongue affords them," and Gaelic song and story help to lighten the burden of their hard life. We read:

> From the cradle to the grave they are accompanied by the mysterious melodies of their race, and at the last, when their bodies are laid out for burial, the keening is raised over them with a sound that no music or mourning could reproduce. I remember going into a little cabin near Cloghanealy in Donegal, where I was told the women of the house had a traditional keen in their own family. As a great favor this weird chant was raised for me. It is considered unlucky to keen without a corpse, and I was haunted for days by the cry I had heard. It seemed something hardly human, something akin to the sobbing of the shipwrecked on the rocks or to a nation's soul crying out of the darkness.

WHAT THE PAPER-FAMINE BRINGS

CARTOONISTS have fallen in love with the idea of a paper-famine. They have snapt up the chance to portray Algernon sending Mehitabel a love-letter written on the bosom of a dress-shirt; they picture old man Moneybags dispatching a huge order on a slab taken from the façade of his mansion on the Avenue, and there is more than humor to this. The paper-famine has hit many publishers hard, and one of them, at least, has risen superior to conditions, and brought out a newspaper on wood—on shingles. Of course, as might be guessed, the astute publisher is a woman, and we read in the San Antonio *Light* an editorial eulogy of her business methods and acumen, in which it is noted:

> The country, generally, has been made aware of the great advance in the cost of white paper, and of the difficulty in obtaining it even at the higher price, which is beyond anything that any American now living has ever known. The public, however, does not know the expedients to which some people have been driven because of the difficulty in getting paper, and the price which it brings in the market.
>
> It has remained for the publisher of *The Cowlitz County Advocate*, of Castle Rock, Washington, to really show what the present cost of white paper actually means to the publisher.
>
> The publisher of this paper is a lady, named Mabel McClane Brown. She is, judging by her paper, an ardent advocate of a high protective tariff on lumber. She says that the present tariff has driven all the lumber-trade of the United States into the hands of Canada, and that it will remain there until the situation is remedied by the enactment of a new tariff law.
>
> She has found the price of lumber so reduced by the present tariff, and the price of paper so advanced by the war and other causes, that it has become cheaper for her to get out her paper on shingles, and that is what she has done. It is said that she used 100,000 shingles in getting out her single edition, and saved much money thereby.



An Unusual Advertisement—

Addressed to Men of All Vocations from the Master Workman to the Head of the Business

You never before heard of a razor and blade manufacturer urging you to buy fewer razor blades.

You and all men who shave safely, know that in order to get a smooth, clean, satisfactory shave you must have a good blade holder (a safety razor), good blades and the means of keeping those blades in good shaving condition.

The Penn Safety Razor for the purpose for which it is intended—holding a blade for shaving—in simplicity, durability, workmanship and finish, is the last and best word in safety razor construction.

The Penn Razor brings the blade to your face at the correct shaving angle—your arm is in a perfectly natural position. The razor is easy to clean, sanitary—nothing to get out of order.

Penn Blades are real blades—laboratory blades—real pieces of cutlery—*too good to throw away*. Each Penn Blade ground, honed and tested—ready for shaving.

Triple Silver Plated. Smooth Guard. Easy to Clean. Handsome Box

SMOOTH
VELVET
PENN
SAFETY
RAZOR

Penn Safety Razor. Complete with 5 Blades that Shave, $1.00

Penn Blades are ground so they will stand stropping—so they can be used over and over again, permitting you to obtain many comfortable, satisfactory shaves from each blade.

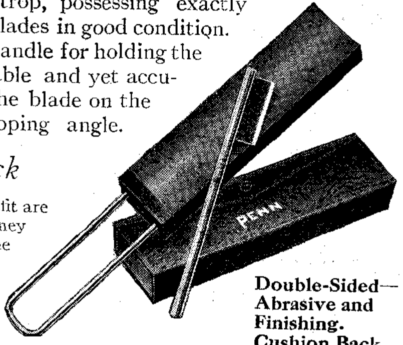
Penn Blades are made to be stropped, so we urge and recommend that you strop your blade each time before using it. Every man who knows anything about a razor, knows that the best razor and razor blade made will give more clean, pleasant shaves if that blade is stropped just before using.

To assure correct honing and stropping we have created the Penn Honing Strop, a small, compact cushion strop, possessing exactly the right qualities for keeping good blades in good condition. With this strop comes a Stropping Handle for holding the blade. This Handle is simple, durable and yet accurately gauged so that it will hold the blade on the Honing Strop at the correct stropping angle.

Satisfaction or Money Back

The Penn Razor, Blades and Stropping Outfit are guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money back. We guarantee it to you and to the dealer. If not satisfactory, return to the dealer. He gives you your money back and we pay him.

A. C. PENN
INCORPORATED
100 Lafayette St., New York



Double-Sided—Abrasive and Finishing. Cushion Back

Penn Honing Strop and Handle, $1.00

WELL PAST ITS $300,000 MARK, AND STILL GROWING

IN SPITE OF NATIONAL SUSPENSE, marking these recent days, the Belgian Children's Fund has grown splendidly, has gone past its $300,000 mark, and promises are cheering that its growth will munificently continue. In many schools in many towns teachers and students are actively and systematically at work on behalf of hungry Belgian boys and girls.

In the enterprising city of Petersburg, Va., Supt. Martin, of the public schools, was inspired by an idea that the 20,000,000 school children of this country could alone care for all needy Belgian children if allowed to do so. He reasoned clearly that they could do this, without any strain upon them, under a system of small per capita weekly contributions well maintained. The Board of Education agreed that the rule forbidding collections from the pupils might be wisely suspended for this purpose. *Zerkeghem's* 300 children were adopted, to be cared for by the children of Petersburg; and already they have remitted $220 on the pledge of $3,600. Suppose every city and town of America should follow this fine example, and that every Board of Education should suspend its rule against collections to assist in meeting Belgium's awful need. Five cents a week from each scholar would provide all the support for which Belgian children appeal.

Mrs. Arthur K. Davis, of the Southern College, at Petersburg, remits $339, raised, she says, in the "powder" towns of City Point and Hopewell, ten miles from Petersburg, by the ladies there, after "talks" by herself and readings from The Literary Digest. "The ladies went immediately to work," one of them wrote to Mrs. Davis, "and that accounts for our great success."

Bluefields, Nicaragua, adds $250 to her contribution, and in the letter enclosing it Mr. R. Fransen refers to "far off Corinto, on the Pacific," to which he had sent some appeals, and from which place he had received a telegram saying $100 had been gathered there, through the kind efforts of the French Consul.

Under leadership of Prof. W. W. Douglass, of the College faculty, Urbana, Ill., has selected the Belgian town of *Muysen*, with 575 children, and assumes the obligation (over $6,000) to care for the children there. "As teacher of History and Civics," says a letter from Gilbert, Minn., "I am inspired by a Literary Digest Class. The class envied those whose names were enrolled for so good a cause, and got busy. The class is not very large, but will mail you a check for $60 within the next two weeks." And this letter enclosed $24, obtained in a local lodge, "to invest in two shares of Belgian Kiddies Unlimited, dividends instantaneous." Mrs. N. J. Brown, of Maine, writes that she already has obtained nearly $2,500, and is to make it much more.

SEVERAL RELIEF SHIPS have left this port of New York, since our report of one week ago, laden with Belgian supplies, and others will soon follow. Through different agencies, scattered across the country, generous Relief contributions are coming in to the Relief Commission's American headquarters; but the amount required can be made up only as every man, every woman, every boy, and every girl GIVES TO HIS OR HER UTTERMOST, and without further delay.

Through Mr. George W. Feldman, so ably leading there, the citizens of Franklin, Pa., have added $2,000 to their former splendid sum of $5,000; upon their "pledge of $9,780 for the 815 children of *Hingene*," and Mr. Feldman says: "We really expect to send you above $10,000. The churches, public schools, and citizens generally are very much interested in the Fund." Philadelphia, beautifully generous before, adds another individual remittance of $600.

> "I am a poor working girl," says the writer of a letter from Schenectady, N. Y., "and $6 is all I can squeeze from my budget at this time; but you can not know how gladly I send it to you. *It is my new spring bonnet*, and I shall wear it with greater pleasure and pride than many of my neighbors wear theirs."

An admirable example for other towns and their schools to follow has been set by Duluth, Minn. Writing from there, Mrs. J. L. Washburn, Chairman Industrial Branch A. R. C., encloses $100, and says:

> "At my request the Superintendent had the pathetic story which appeared in your January 6 issue put in the hands of each teacher, who told the children what a little self-denial on their part might do. This contribution comes from only six of the schools. There will be more later, I am sure."

From the little town of Waldo, in Arkansas, with only a few hundred population, comes a remittance of $220.75, contributed by thirty-one persons, well showing what small communities can do when some one of influence determines that something should be done. In this case a noble woman led out the benevolent impulses, and more than matched what others gave.

Southern schools have been responding nobly. From "Woodrow Wilson Junior High," at Tampa, Fla., comes a remittance of $25.55, and the principal, Robert W. Ray, writes thus:

> "The appeal of The Digest met a ready response in the hearts of children of this school. Some of them walked long distances to school, in order to save the car-fare to apply to the Relief Fund. Some denied themselves of cream and other luxuries, while a few deprived themselves of the five-cent lunch served at the school in order to save the amount with which to express their sympathy for the cause of humanity."

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from February 28 to March 6 inclusive.

$2,000.00—Second splendid contribution from the Citizens of Franklin, Pa., on their pledge of $9,700.00.

$559.00—F. Wallis Armstrong Advertising Co. (Payable Monthly).

$500.00—Boston News Bureau (Payable Monthly).

$415.00—Gardner Advertising Co. (Payable Monthly).

$414.00—Danish Lutheran Immanuel Church.

$400.00—Mrs. Louis W. Austin.

$398.93—Independent Presbyterian Church and Sunday Schools, Savannah, Ga.

$385.42—Through the efforts of Mrs. James I. Taylor, Treas., Daughters of the King, Ft. Worth, Texas: St. Mary's College, $107.00; Hiram J. Ellis, $56.60; Daughters of the King, St. Andrew's, $44.00; St. Andrew's Parish, $35.00; S. S. Incarnation, $27.85; Hemphill Presbyterian Church, $24.57; W. S. Aston, $22.50; S. S. Comanche, $14.00; Bishop Alec. C. Garrett, $12.00; Miss Kathleen Lawrence, $12.00; St. Elizabeth's Guild, $12.00; various amounts under $12.00—$17.50.

$250.00—R. Fransen, Bluefields, Nicaragua.

$242.85—Citizens of Henderson, Texas.

$240.00 Each—Kanawha War Relief Association; Alfred F. Knoepke, Emil Knoepke, Herman Kuerschner, The Piston Ring Company (Payable Monthly), Dr. Luther S. Harvey (Payable Monthly).

$220.75—Through Mrs. J. H. Askew, Waldo, Ark.: Mrs. J. H. Askew, $100.00; W. M. Fincher, $25.00; J. M. Davis, $15.00; T. W. Calloway, $12.00; various amounts under $12.00—$68.75.

$220.00—From the School Children of the City of Petersburg, Va.

$210.82—From the Boy Scouts of Homestead, Pa., Munhall and Vicinity.

$200.00 Each—C. H. Bigelow, W. J. Funk on account $1,200 pledge, January and February installments.

$194.00—Grent Island Presbyterian Church Sunday School, Lock Haven, Pa.

$150.00—Mrs. George Wyman.

$136.00—Jr. Board W. C. A. Hospital, Jamestown, N. Y.

$130.00—From the Children of Central Aguirre, Porto Rico.

$125.00—From the Junior Mothers' Section, Faculty Woman's Club, University of Minnesota.

$120.00 Each—Mrs. J. L. Roe, Alexander Blair, Jr., Mrs. W. W. Cummer, Miss H. T. Coryell, "F. P. K., Los Angeles," F. A. Bean, Jr., Jennie O'Neill Bruen, "Anonymous."

$108.00—First Presbyterian Sunday School, Muscatine, Iowa.

$101.00—The Irvington Parent-Teacher Association School 57.

$100.00 Each—Children of the Public Schools of Duluth, Minn., "Lydentom," Fred E. Park, Irene L. Hance, Mrs. H. M. Houser, Haywood Nelms and Dr. Pelie Krupp, Chas. D. Marvin, C. T. Stevenson, W. A. Shaw, Mrs. Alan Wood, Jr., 2nd payment on Belgian Pledge, A. W. Wagnalls.

$96.00 Each—H. H. Hedden, J. D. Harris.

$91.46—Ladies and School Children of Fort Fairfield, Maine.

$85.50—Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.

$82.00—Students and Faculty, Hamilton College.

$80.00—Patton & Hall (Payable Monthly).

$76.07—Students and Faculty, Texas Presbyterian College.

$75.00 Each—James Logan, Ethel McCullough.

$74.39—From the Citizens of Monroe, Wash.

$70.50—Greenbrier County, W. Va.

$63.15—From the Marysville Chapter of Alpha Sigma Sorority.

$63.00—Sunday School, First Presbyterian Church, Pauls Valley, Okla.

$60.00 Each—A. L. Boyden and Family, First Presbyterian Church, Three Rivers, Mich., Sophye Lowe Young.

$52.50—Mrs. Otto A. Vogelmeier and Friends.

$51.50—Teachers of Hartford High School.

$51.25—Senior Form of Nichols School.

$50.00 Each—H. T. Derr, James H. Clark, Mrs. F. L. Clark, Geo. A. Gunn, Dr. A. H. Goodwin, Emma T. E. McKibben, W. A. Rogers, Citizens of Omaha, Nebr., Boston News Bureau, Belle E. Keith, "X. Y. Z.," J. Stanley Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Daily, Mrs. James W. Walker, Aubrey Pearse, Jr., Ed. Fricke, Frederic Bradbury, Ruth I. Skinner, 2nd., Hy. E. Kinloch, Mrs. Geo. R. Morris.

$49.50—Second Payment, Employees of Gardner Advertising Co., St. Louis.

$48.00 Each—A. B. Meservey, W. O. W. Lodge, Camp No. 86, Reserve, N. Mex., L. A. Howard, F. H. Davis.

$47.07—First Presbyterian Church, New Castle, Pa.

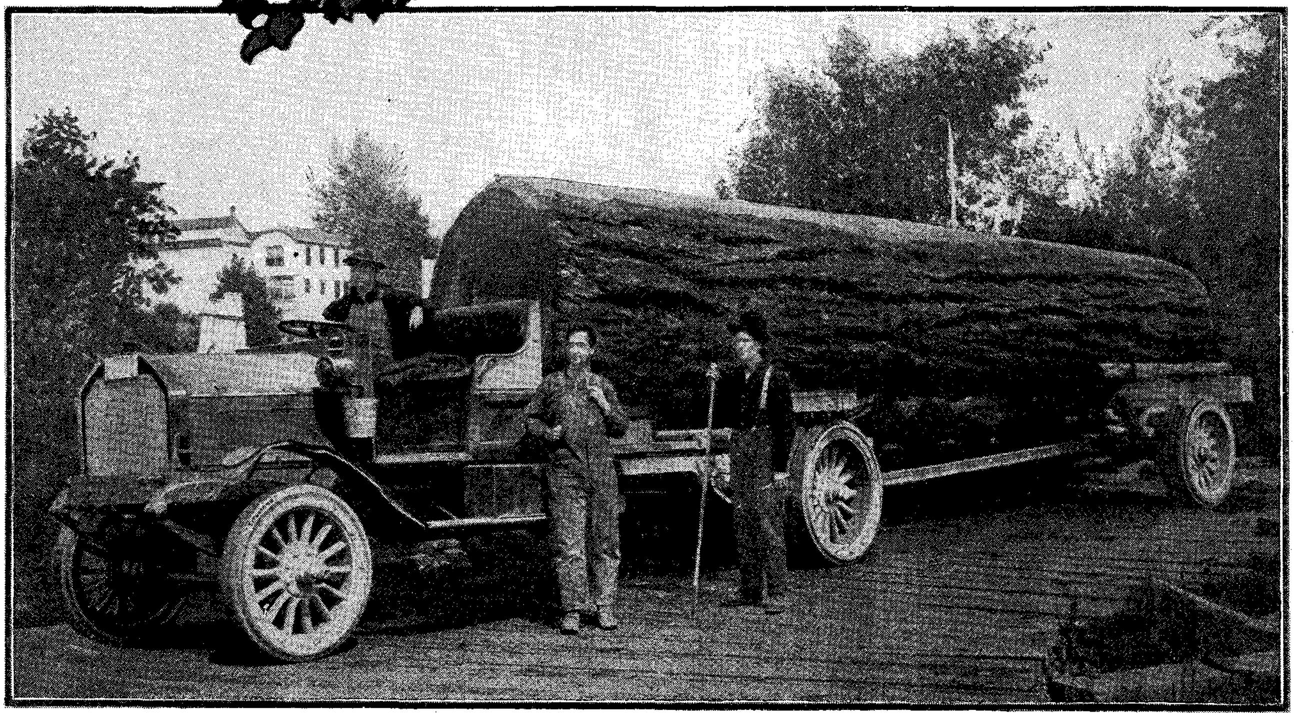
$44.50—Citizens of Lewiston, N. Car.

$43.00—Employees of Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburgh.

$42.05—Appleby Manor Presbyterian Church.

$42.00—Students and Faculty of Randolph Macon Academy.

$41.50 Each—Students Physiology Classes E. H. S.,



Firestone

TRUCK TIRES

NOTICE the Firestone Giant Truck Tires under the trailer in above picture. These are the tires that are doing the big work under difficulties everywhere. In this case 42x12 inch Giant Tires have carried this tremendous load through soft, marshy places. A task which dual equipment could not have done.

From the northern forests to the Mexican border, in cities from coast to coast, this tire, exclusively Firestone, is demonstrating its many advantages over ordinary types.

Greater traction, smoother riding, more protection for truck and comfort for driver, extra wear. Call in the Firestone man. He is unprejudiced. He has a type of tire for every load, road and condition of service.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio
Branches and Dealers Everywhere

The Whole Family is Interested

Choosing the bath tub and lavatory that are to beautify the bathroom is a matter of interest to every member of the family. It should be done carefully; there should be the fullest investigation. When such a procedure is followed, the choice naturally is centered upon

KOHLER WARE

—always of one quality—the highest

For its ***beauty,*** as well as for its ***high quality,*** KOHLER WARE is selected for the finest homes.

Manufacturing economies enable us to make KOHLER bath tubs, lavatories and sinks available for moderate priced houses and apartments.

Every KOHLER product has our permanent trade-mark in the enamel. It is our ***guarantee*** of quality. Look for it.

It is important to consider the hygienic designs of KOHLER WARE. One-piece construction and the absence of corners make cleansing easy.

Ask your plumber to show you the "Viceroy", our beautiful one-piece built-in bath. The low price will interest you.

Write for free copy of our interesting book, "KOHLER OF KOHLER." Address Dept. D-3.

BRANCHES
Boston New York
Philadelphia
Atlanta Pittsburgh
Detroit Chicago
Indianapolis

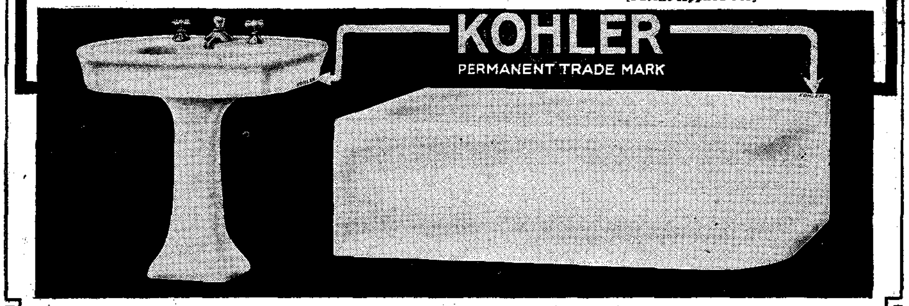
"It's in the Kohler Enamel"

KOHLER CO.
Founded 1873
Kohler. Wis. U.S.A.

BRANCHES
St. Paul St. Louis
Houston
San Francisco
Los Angeles Seattle
London

Belmore Lavatory
Plate K-145-EA

The "Viceroy," Plate V-14
[Patent Applied For]



More than moth- and dust-proof

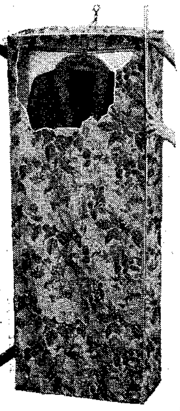
EXCLUDES moths without use of strong-smelling tar or camphor, which discolor and injure texture, lustre and elasticity of furs, but more—an all-round wardrobe suitable for a score of purposes. Box-shaped, truss-construction permits garments to hang freely on racks without wrinkling or crushing. Closed at corner edge with double slotted metal sealing tube, the

Closgard Folding Wardrobe

is simple, yet secure. Hangs to wall or suspends from above. Lasts for years. Made of Khaki cloth or fancy cretonne in any color. Can be folded compactly and put in suitcase. Used extensively in shops as dust-proof wardrobes. $3.50 Closgard illustrated, 60 inches long, holds Fur Coat, Fur Set, Three Tailored Suits, with space at bottom for folded goods. The least expensive, good wardrobe you can buy—the best, sure protection for woolens or furs.

Sent on approval; money back if not satisfied. *$2 to $6 according to size.*

Closgard Wardrobe Co. 1211 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.



Salt Lake City, St. John's Episcopal Sunday School, Hampton, Va.

$40.00 Each—Eaton's Ranch, Wolf, Wyo., Citizens of Blissfield, Mich.

$39.11—Teachers and Students of Etna Union H. S., Calif.

$37.50—St. David's Mission, Meshauticut Park, R. I.

$36.00 Each—Miss Louise and Master Billy Linkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. St. John, Mrs. P. A. Vans Agnew, M. E. S. S., Live Oak, Fla., Philathea Sunday School Class First Baptist Church, Bryan, Tex., "A Few Friends in Wilton, N. H.," First Presbyterian Church, Wyoming, Iowa, Pythian Sisters Lodge, Genoa, Neb., Margaret I. Vaughan, John C. and Winnifred L. and Gerald H. Garland, Alice S. Anthony, Miss Mary L. Cooper, J. D. Galloway, Mother and Daughter, Holywood, Cal., R. Brackenbury, Jane, Gilbert & Henriette Ellis.

$33.25—Ladies of Somerset and Drummond, Md.

$33.00—Office Force (Loretto, Mich.) Iron Co.

$32.00—Sympathizers in Stevensville, Mont.

$30.10—Fort Worth High School.

$30.00 Each—J. Edward Durham, Mrs. Carrie B. Thompson, Mothers' Club, School No. 27, Indianapolis, Ind., Lawler Sunday School, Hammond, W. Va., "H. B. M.," Miss Alla Webb.

$29.55—Students Woodrow Wilson, Jr., High School, Tampa, Fla.

$28.35—Class 3, M. E. Church (South) Sunday School.

$28.00 Each—J. S. Easley, Employees American Art Works, Coshocton, Ohio.

$27.15—First Presbyterian Church, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

$26.33—Shelton (Conn.) Cong. Sunday School.

$26.01—First Reformed Sunday School, Canajoharie, N. Y.

$26.00—Christian Standard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$25.50—Bible Class, St. Andrew's P. E. Church, Wilmington, Del.

$25.00 Each—Rev. Dr. J. P. Chidwick, W. F. M., Centurion Bible Class First Presby. Ch., Johnstown, Pa., Doris E. Bingham, L. C. Hassinger, A. Butterfield, First Presbyterian Sunday School, Moscow, Idaho, Glastonbury (Conn.) Sunday School, M. McIntyre, Margaret I. Dailey, Edgar Washburn, Hy. Theobald, Thompson & Frame, Sophia Miller, Eleanor J. Rogers, E. A. L'Ecluse and Children, T. J. Critchlow, Alfred Mason, D. C. Connor and Jas. L. Osborne, S. W. Washington, Mrs. T. J. O'Brien, Fred A. Rakestraw, Dr. and Mrs. S. R. Rightenour, Dr. E. F. Dodds, R. Squire Jones, W. W. Silver, Mrs. J. C. Chase, J. Kos & Co., "G. M. B.," J. H. Dunbar, American Hoist & Derrick Co., Miss Katherine Cooke, Women's Civic Club of Pocatello, Idaho, "A Bostonian," Miss Eliza. W. Pharo, Mrs. J. D. Whitman, L. A. Rowland and Joseph Loriaux, Anonymous, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Dorothy N. Van Dyne, In Memoriam M. E. S., Louisa Pharo, Broadway Baptist Women's Bible Class, Paterson, N. J.

$24.50—Woman's Club, Winsted, Conn.

$24.25—Mrs. T. J. Lanahan and Friends.

$24.15—Mrs. Fred Morgan.

$24.00 Each—Chas. N. Hall, F. B. Close, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carroll White, Pulaski Heights Methodist Sunday School, Little Rock, Ark., "Mother and Daughter," A. D. Slocum, Martha A. Brinton, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Husted, Mrs. G. H. Fonde, Miss'y Soc. M. E. Church South, Clarksburg, W. Va., Jno. R. McDonald, W. R. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Augustine, T. B. Gourley, Florence and Clark Finnerud, "The Potpourri Club," Nashville, Tenn., T. H. Wilcox, Jr., Mary H. Ganthrop, H. M. Remy, Harriette and Mary Lewis, Pupils of Gardner School, J. B. Agnew, Jr., Children's Dept., Seattle Public Library, Gilbert Local Lodge Knights of Pythias, C. W. Sexton, Hester White and Edson White, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Candee, Vancouver Friends, Gregory Jennison & Co., South Atlantic Supply Assn., Savannah, Chas. G. Blackburn, A. E. McColny, D. E. Huger, Pierian Club, Lampassas, Tex., Woman's Missionary Society of Grace Reformed Church, Columbiana, Ohio, Mrs. C. L. Tidd, C. E. McLean, Merion (Pa.) Junior League, George E. Bearn, Alfred Cochran, Irma and Clinton Ficket, and various Anonymous items.

$23.39—Sacrifice Box, Seabreeze, Fla.

$23.36—Young People's Societies, Canton, Mo.

$23.20—Women's Missionary Society (Roebuck, S. C.) Baptist Church.

$22.50 Each—The King's Daughters, Lost Creek, Presbyterian Church Sunday School, McAlisterville, Pa., Students and Teachers, Missoula County High School.

$22.49—The Episcopal Guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Lakota, N. Dak.

$22.00—Students of Eugene Business College, Eugene, Oregon.

$21.00—Mrs. J. F. Egan.

$20.80—Mine Road Baptist Church, Brokenburg, Va.

$20.25—W. A. Clark Bible Class, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$20.00 Each—P. L. McClain, Mary and Helen Barber, A. C. McClaughry, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ryerson, Katherine Devereaux, Agnes H. Newmyer, Mrs. P. H. Hill, M. W. Hall, Members of 91st Company Coast Artillery, Fort Kamehameha, H. T., Mrs. E. W. Given and H. D. Given, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooley.

$19.66—High School, Graham, Va.

$19.00—American Fund for French Wounded, Indianapolis, Ind.

$18.00 Each—Gertrude, Betty and Rowena Aldredge, Friends of the Belgian Children, Mineville, N. Y., J. H. Bennett, Sunday School Class No. 7, Grace U. E. Church, Allentown, Pa., Belle Lettres Club, Webb City, Mo., Nicholas Samuelson, Alice Harnish & Friends, *1916* Class of Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt., Various Card Clubs of Pottstown, Pa.

$17.79—Young Peoples' Missionary Society of Hemingway, S. C.

$17.50—Office Staff, J. Walter Thompson Co., Detroit, Mich.

$16.85—The Valley Grove Wash. M. E. Sunday School, Walla Walla, Wash.

$16.59—Citizens of Greenville, Mich.

$16.00—Edward C. Wiley, Bridgewater, N. Y.

$15.69—Children of Irvington School 57, Indianapolis, Ind.

$15.33—Friends in Winnsboro, S. C.

$15.10 Each—F. M. Scovill, Pupils Hacker Primary School, Ft. Fairfield, Maine.

$15.00 Each—Mrs. L. M. Williams, S. G. Johnson, T. E. Hinshaw, M. W. Hamlin, C. R. Merritt, Anne, Emily and Claire Brown, a Minnesota School Teacher, Hendricks, Minn., I. O. C. Class, M. E. S. S., Lind, Wash., Virginia Beach (Va.) B. C. F. Committee, Mrs. Walters and Friend, S. D. Brooks, Domingo Fernandez, Olive S. Wildman, Pupils of North School, Wagoner, Okla., E. E. McDonald.

$14.00 Each—Mary Morledge, M. D. Jasap and Friends, Miss Haskall's School, Boston, Mass.

$13.60—Warrenton St. Y. W. C. A., Boston, Mass.

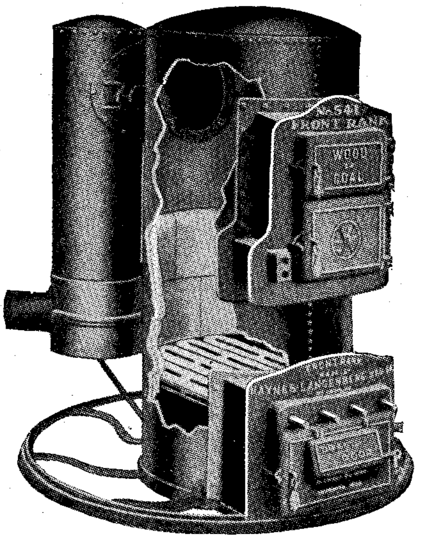
FRONT RANK

TRADE NAME REGISTERED

The answer to all the problems of Heating and Ventilation

With a FRONT RANK Steel Furnace installed in your home, you can afford to forget all about Ventilation; for the FRONT RANK attends to that—attends to it perfectly, scientifically and ***automatically.***

Ventilation is automatically insured



Sectional view—Front

Pure air, taken from out doors and warmed to any temperature desired, is ***automatically*** fed into the rooms, warming and ventilating them at one and the same operation.

The extremely important matter of maintaining the proper degree of humidity in the heated air is ***automatically*** attended to by the ample water pan with which the FRONT RANK Steel Furnace is provided.

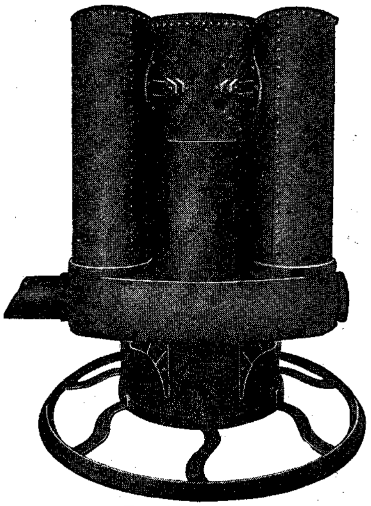
The FRONT RANK Steel Furnace ***automatically*** expels the foul air which tends to gather in rooms where people stay. It replaces this foul air with a constant stream of properly warmed and moistened pure air, thus keeping the air in the rooms constantly pure, comfortable and healthful.

Never-Failing, automatic Ventilation is quite as essential in a furnace as the best heating qualities. The FRONT RANK Steel Furnace furnishes both.

FRONT RANK is "Fool Proof"

The FRONT RANK Steel Furnace is simply and strongly built—doesn't get out of order—is easily cleaned—burns any kind of fuel, and is very economical because it has the longest fire-travel of any furnace made. It has no direct draft to warp and buckle. It utilizes the full heat value generated before passing the gases and soot to the flue. It is gas tight and soot proof.

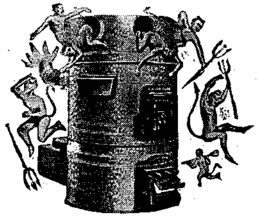
The FRONT RANK Steel Furnace is, in all respects, absolutely "foolproof." It responds instantly to proper regulation; yet is so built that the unskilled operator can not get into trouble by mishandling it.



Back view

Write for full particulars, mentioning size and number of rooms in your house.

Good bye! We're going home. FRONT RANK is too hot for us.



TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Haynes-Langenberg Manufacturing Co.

4046 Forest Park Blvd. St. Louis, Mo.

APPROVED BY

NATIONAL WARM AIR HEATING & VENTILATING ASSOCIATION

FRESH AIR HEAT MEANS HEALTH

TRADE MARK

QUAKER
PUFFED
WHEAT

The Good Things Some Boys Get

In homes that serve Puffed Wheat and Rice, boys carry the grains at play. Sometimes they are simply salted—sometimes doused with melted butter. And these bubble-like grains, toasted, flavory, crisp and flaky, form real food confections.

Those Boys Say This:

Boys with Puffed Grains always treat other boys. And they say something like this:

"Why, we have Puffed Grains every day in our house. I get a dish every morning.

"I get them sometimes for supper, in a bowl of milk. Sister uses them in candy making. And I get them like this after school.

"Sometimes it is Puffed Wheat, sometimes Puffed Rice, and sometimes it is Corn Puffs. But one is as good as another."

Children who get Puffed Grains talk about them. And children who don't, envy the rest.

For these are the foods that taste like nuts. That are airy and thin and flimsy. And that seem like *confections served by the dishful.*

Children who don't get Puffed Grains get nothing else that's like them. There is no other way to make whole grains into such inviting morsels.

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice**
and Corn Puffs
Each 15c Except in Far West

The purpose of puffing, by Prof. Anderson's process, is to make whole grains wholly digestible. By terrific heat and shooting from guns, every food cell is exploded.

What cooking does in a partial way, this process does completely. Thus every element is made available, and every atom feeds.

People need whole-grain foods. But they need them *so the whole grain will digest.* Puffed Wheat and Rice supply them. So every dainty tidbit forms a perfect food. Let children eat all they will.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(1540)

$13.50—M. E. Speakman.

$13.23—E. C. Benedict.

$13.15—Bellefontaine (Ohio) Chapter D. A. R.

$13.08—Nathan P. Avery and Family.

$13.07—Milton Reece.

$12.89—Dr. M. E. Walton.

$12.81—Church at Downing's, Temperanceville, Va.

$12.65—Jr. C. E., St. John's Church, Orwisburg, Pa.

$12.50 Each—Rose C. Talbott, W. B. Adair, C. S. Scott, F. W. Catterall and Family, H. C. Rice, O. T. McKendree, Students Mountain Home (Idaho) High School, Mrs. P. P. Langford.

$12.33—From Alfred M. P., in Memory of Granny.

$12.25 Each—"Three Little Britishers," Leona, Ellanor and Milton W. Sewell, Students of Annspaugh Art School of Dallas.

$12.23—Eileen Vivash.

$12.20—A. H. Hare, Jr.

$12.13—Mrs. Mark Evans and Pupils of South School Wagoner.

$12.10 Each—Senior and Junior Classes, Watertown, High School, Watertown, Conn., Grace E. Chandler, G. H. Kammerling, Dr. R. C. Ghostley.

$12.00 Each—C. R. Hughes, L. A. Baldwin, Clara C. Worthington, "A. D. Y.," Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Webb, Norman and Will Garton, Jr., Benjamin Urner, M. L. Childs, Rachel H. Johnson, Emma H. Wheeler, M.D., Teachers and Friends, R. L. Carlisle, Louis M. Schiel, Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor and Marcelis Taylor, L. F. Demmler, Edythe C. Biorkman, Esther O. Stone, J. J. Cryderman, "H. S.," E. S. Crosby, Edward Colston, C. G. M., Calais, Maine, J. E. Trevor, "Cash," Employees Induction Motor Dept., General Electric Co., Mrs. Paul A. English, C. W. Lasher, Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle of Lock Haven, Pa., Bicknell, Ind., Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Elizabeth Felch Durell, Earl L. Bradsher, G. B. White, Lillian Felch Durell, Monday Club, Wakefield, Mass., L. Sawtelle, St. John's Sunday School, East Mauch Chunk, Pa., J. J. Tiele, St. Agnes Guild, East Mauch Chunk, Pa., Loring L. Hall, Clio Club, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Ballachey, Mrs. M. D. Hunton, "In Memory of Three," Edgar Sawyer Chase Meredith, Semple Missionary Society, First Presbyterian Church, Wilkinsburg, Pa., A. R. Darragh, Josephine Goodall, Capt. H. L. Cooper, Elizabeth and Robert Smith, Marian V. Loud and Friends, Chas. L. Adley, Alice M. Barclay, Children of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, Mary M. Layton and Friends, A. A. Clothier, Geo. C. Marsh, W. H. McMillan, Christian Union Church Sunday School, Baltimore, Md., Mrs. S. C. Fairley, E. Stebbins, "Sunshine Girls," North Baptist Church, New Bedford, Mass., Carey P. Lawrence, Elizabeth Eubank, Ruth E. Ashton, A. H. Hutchinson, Ruth J. Craft, Louise M. Stockman, First Baptist Church B. Y. P. U., Independence, Kans., "J. D.," A. E. Stotts and Household, Philathea-Baraca Sunday School, Baptist Church, Lewiston, Pa., Rev. Melville T. Wire, Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Dixon, H. H. Jr., and K. M. Baker, Evelyn Amy Burd, John Niven, Mabel Greenwood, Laurence Huel Burd, Ellen M. Watkins, Mrs. L. C. Trent, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Lemon Cove School, Cal., Francis and Mary Lynde, Mrs. E. W. Alexander, Agatha J. Wilkins, Dora B. Conover, M. A. Christians, Mrs. A. W. Sego, Sherbino Bros., Civic Improvement League of Wathena, Kans., In Memory of J. S. L., G. B. Ware, J. F. Kippend Family, J. W. L. Marshall, Joseph J. Webb, Senior History Class, Hamilton, Ohio, "G. F. R., F. R. A., T. W. S., and J. W. H., Jr.," J. E. Williams, Margaret S. Smith, John Harding Preston, R. W. Howes, Maria F. Hunkins, M. A. C. Woman's Club, C. R. Noyes, L. Adele Chesterton, E. R. Barrow, Miss Mabel S. Mead, Dr. F. Conger Smith, Miss Emma J. Damfeman, Keyport, N. J., Public Schools, Jessie J. Todman, Miss Emily S. Nelson, J. F. Forbes, C. P. McGinnis, Mary S. Conrow, T. G. Howard, Mary W. Walker, H. Rosen, Sallie Wimberly Sewell, R. S. Spillman, Dr. W. H. Roberts, Rose M. Fisher, A. L. Keil, "A Group of School Children," A. N. Richardson, Bert Lobdell, Mrs. H. M. Carroll, W. B. Bales, Mrs. G. F. Waugh, Frank Turner, M. R. Gilkison, F. H. Roberts, M. B. McClelland, W. H. Gwinn, Mrs. D. I. Whiteman, C. A. Sherrill, Mrs. W. L. Donaldson, Mrs. H. P. Moseley, Mrs. S. I. Hayes, Alice Schlesinger, H. F. Lake and Miss Maude Forrest, Rev. H. C. Berger, J. B. McClelland, B. E. Hayden, "Three Little Children of Newton Centre," Miss Sarah Caldwell, Sinclair Knox, Alfred Eddy, Lena Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Watkins, "M. L. L.," Sault Ste. Marie, "X," Kingston, Pa., Mary W. Bennis, M. H. Woodward, P. H. Henry, Anna A. Macy, W. A. Parsons, Ethel M. Henderson, Norma M. Nevin, A. F. Warrington, C. E. Brown, Gilead A. R. P. Church, K. E. Harris, Group of San Franciscans, Ava S. Carlylé, Lamison Branch Relief Society, Caroline E. Hamilton, Louise S. Stone, Dorothy H. Halverson, W. R. Errett, Almont Society of New Jerusalem Church, J. A. Crawford and Mrs. E. C. Stephenson, Fred A. Richter, Mrs. A. G. Leonard, Miss Katherine Dozier and Gainsville Little School Children, Eliza Sixt, B. J. Young, J. E. Bishop, R. J. Atkinson, J. and J. Doran, H. C. C., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lehman, C. H. J. Harvey, Study Club of Blandinsville, Ill., J. A. Springer, Mrs. J. A. Sruers, S. H. Wattenburg, Velma Oxley, The Douglas Rumble Sunday School Class, Edith Lindberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wood, Clarence Hawk, Mrs. R. E. Doolittle, W. F. Cunningham, S. J. Teller, F. C. Rogers, W. D. Powell, Dorothea B. Jones, Mildred P. Kindy, W. T. Fraser, T. S. Sharp, H. H. Hawthorne, Miss Pearl Reed, Mrs. E. Harvey, Members of the Louis Valley Sunday School, Theodora M. Bushnell, Sylvia A. Warren, Union Circle of King's Daughters, Mrs. C. D. Warren, Mrs. Paul Cooke, Frank C. Newcomer, M. S. Brown, C. C. Clark, E. L. Davis, F. G. Clark, I. W. Baker, M. H. Murch, W. S. Gilkey, T. C. H., Jr., Elson C. Hill, A Wellesley Alumna, Poor Fund Grace Reformed Church, F. L. Engberg and Friends, Norwegian Ladies' Reading Club, Mrs. J. J. Quigley, Dolly W. Kirk and Friends, M. W. Sampson, Jennie M. Jenness, Dr. Lottie A. Cort, Elizabeth and Nancy Sorley, Frank G. Smith, Abraham Mandelstam, People's Temple, Boston, Mass., Ruth Royal Frary, W. C. Kilbourne, A. S. Langsdorf, Phillip C. Shuts, Percy H. Whiting, W. R. Pennington, John H. Roser, Strawbridge Epworth League, "A. B. C.," Stillwater, R. I., Thompson Cumings, R. H. Hutchinson, W. H. Packer, James A. Lynch, P. M. Waller, Mrs. John L. Childs, Mrs. Claude Hamilton, Church of God S. S., Pittsfield, Mass., Laura A. Whitmore, Miss Edith M. Wills, Florence D. Shepherd, Anna H. Templeton, F. A. Lucas, Henry C. Sheldon, H. D. Clinton, L. S. Johnston, W. Blackburn, Dr. C. H. Mersheimer, "A Friend," and various Anonymous items.

Contributions of less than $12.00 each—$1,267.36.

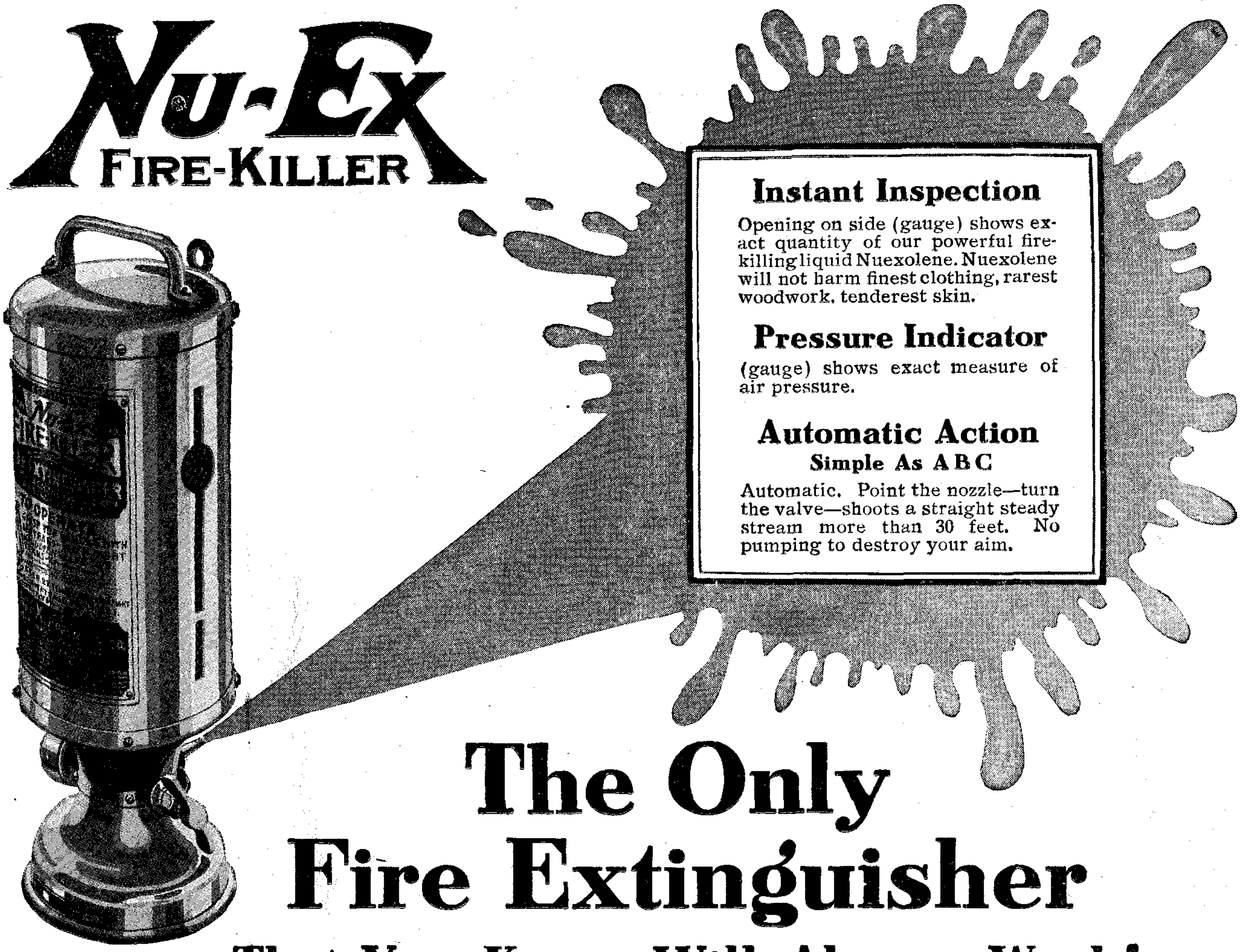
Reported this week—$20,970.69.

Previously reported—$291,385.43.

Grand total—$312,356.12.

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

NU-EX
FIRE-KILLER



Instant Inspection

Opening on side (gauge) shows exact quantity of our powerful fire-killing liquid Nuexolene. Nuexolene will not harm finest clothing, rarest woodwork, tenderest skin.

Pressure Indicator

(gauge) shows exact measure of air pressure.

Automatic Action
Simple As ABC

Automatic. Point the nozzle—turn the valve—shoots a straight steady stream more than 30 feet. No pumping to destroy your aim.

The Only Fire Extinguisher
That You Know Will Always Work!

Now comes a fire extinguisher that you *know* will *always* work—the one extinguisher whose readiness you can inspect at a glance. For the Nu-Ex Fire-Killer is the *only* extinguisher with indicators (gauges). And these can never lie.

But these patented features are not the only superior advantages of the Nu-Ex. For the Nu-Ex is simplest in operation, easiest of control, surest of aim.

Note These Important Features

Visible gauge tells quantity of contents.

Visible gauge tells quantity of air pressure.

Simplest action. Turn the valve, point the nozzle—out goes the fire.

Requires no pumping (pumping destroys the aim).

Shoots a straight, steady stream 30 feet.

Easily refilled after being used on fire.

Light in weight; can be handled by a child.

No complicated parts to get out of order.

May be hung on wall or placed on floor, table, shelf.

Not affected by age; years can't diminish its strength. Absolutely leak-proof.

Nuexolene liquid is fatal to fire, but harmless to all else.

The Nu-Ex Fire-Killer embodies a combination of simple scientific principles and modern ideas. Compare it with others. The Nu-Ex is completely guaranteed. Ask your dealer to demonstrate it to you or write us if he doesn't handle it.

Write for free book, "*Banishing the Fire Peril.*" It tells all about fire prevention and the Nu-Ex Fire-Killer. Tomorrow may be too late. Fill in the coupon, mail it to us now.

NU-EX FIRE APPLIANCE CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Dealers: We pay for free tests of the Nu-Ex that convince your customers of its undoubted superiority. Write for details.

Nu-Ex Fire Appliance Co. (1)
Dept. A, Columbus, O.

Please send me a copy of "Banishing the Fire Peril," without obligation on my part.

Name..

Address..

Dealer's Name..

Address..

Always Smooth Sailing On Havoline Highway

Havoline Highway is foremost of the world's famous motor trails.

The Havoline-oiled cars on Havoline Highway run smoother, get longer mileage on gas, and last longer because of 100 per cent correct lubrication. Always smooth sailing with

HAVOLINE OIL

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

"It makes a difference"

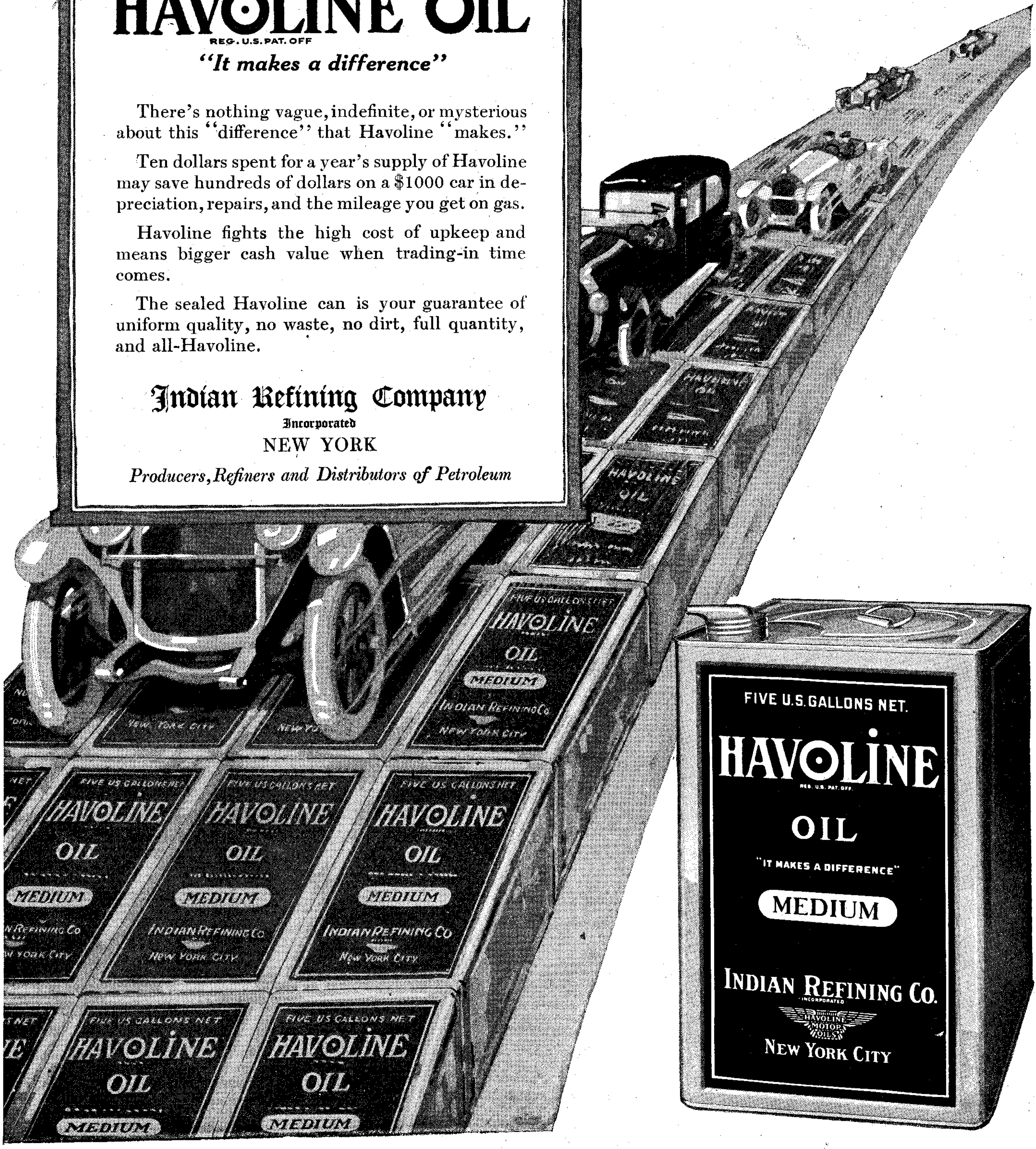
There's nothing vague, indefinite, or mysterious about this "difference" that Havoline "makes."

Ten dollars spent for a year's supply of Havoline may save hundreds of dollars on a $1000 car in depreciation, repairs, and the mileage you get on gas.

Havoline fights the high cost of upkeep and means bigger cash value when trading-in time comes.

The sealed Havoline can is your guarantee of uniform quality, no waste, no dirt, full quantity, and all-Havoline.

Indian Refining Company
Incorporated
NEW YORK
Producers, Refiners and Distributors of Petroleum


FIVE U.S. GALLONS NET.
HAVOLINE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
OIL
"IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE"
MEDIUM
INDIAN REFINING CO.
INCORPORATED
HAVOLINE MOTOR OILS
NEW YORK CITY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

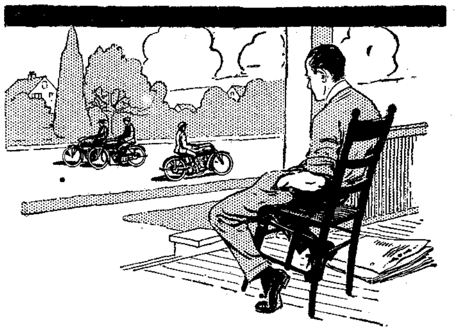
"HELLO, CENTRAL!"

A WITTY, if unveracious, gentleman once remarked that if you sat in a certain prominent New York hotel for half an hour, you would see half the famous personages in America pass through the corridor before your gaze. Which was perhaps merely an adroit advertisement for the Blank Hotel. But if you really desire to see humanity, not only personages, but the rank and file of all sorts of men, you have only, according to an observant writer in *The Transmitter*, to take your place beside the public-call switchboard in the railway station of any city. Within a short time more varieties of men and women will pass your ken than you can find in any five-foot shelf of "human-interest" literature, and you will perhaps have learned many new details, and have a new insight into human ways, which was never yours previously. Here is the run of description of such a series of scenes, taken at the switchboard in a railway terminal of one American city. We read:

> It is 10:10 A.M. when you drop into the corner of a big comfortable seat right in front of and about two yards from the telephone-operator. There's only one customer in sight and there's nothing exceptionally exciting about him; he might be anything from an insurance solicitor to a clerk in a grocery-store.
>
> As he goes in one booth a young man steps out of another. This second chap is apparently much better fed. At any rate, he has a moon-face, the roundness of which is accentuated by an immense pair of tortoise-shell glasses. Somehow or other you feel sorry for him.
>
> A train arrives and six or seven people come over and place calls. You are too far away to hear the numbers, but you take it for granted they are local calls, telling expectant friends and relatives of the arrival of the calling ones.
>
> The make-up of the little group in front of the switchboard is constantly changing. One minute it consists of five business men (at least, you suppose they are business men), a woman, and a girl. A couple of minutes later the group consists of a gray-haired man and his wife, two college boys, a woman in black, and an old gentleman with a cane.
>
> A couple of young ladies add themselves to the group. If you weren't such an old-fashioned fellow, you would probably describe them by a word usually used in designating a certain kind of fowl. Anyway, you give them a casual up and down. Both wear circus shoes—the tall girl green and the shorter sister white and black. The one with the red coat goes in the booth and comes out almost immediately. Then they both hurry away, out of your life forever.
>
> You sigh and turn your attention from youth to age. A prosperous-looking lady who'll never see fifty again and who is all diked out in furs and an embroidered coat is giving a number. Beside her, but not with her, is another lady of about the same age, in plain black coat and no furs. The plain one turns the pages of the telephone directory gingerly, one at a time, just as one does the pages of the family album.
>
> After turning about ten pages, she borrows the operator's pencil and writes something, evidently an address, on a piece of paper. She places this in her bag, returns the pencil, and walks away. Pretty soon a colored woman pilots an old lady in a long black coat over to the operator. They hold a whispered consultation and the old lady passes on.

And next, the observer is treated to a poignant and impressing study in contrasts. A young woman swings by with a gay, youthful stride, bent perhaps on a shopping tour, perhaps only to meet the most wonderful man in the world outside the candy-shop. She is just near enough to enable one to catch the melody she is humming. We are sure it is the young man she is going to meet, for the tune is one of the latest barbarisms from a musical show, one of those things which go under the name of Hawaiian. And now for the contrast—in the words of the narrative:

> A tall, rather angular woman seated on a bench near by, who reminds you of an unforgotten and unforgiven school-teacher, breaks down and sobs.
>
> You are not sure whether it's the music or the weather that moves her, but you wish you could help her. While you are pondering on the best way to do it without attracting too much attention to yourself, she manages to control her emotions.
>
> About this time the operator notices you sitting there watching everybody who calls. She probably thinks you're some kind of inspector or perhaps a detective and gives you a cold stare. You don't mind that, however, and look her in the eye with your best I-guess-this-is-a-free-country expression.
>
> A man in a hurry rushes in and slams his suitcase down, lays his hat on the counter, and gives his number to the operator all at the same time. You speculate on how many suitcases have been slammed down on that identical spot since the telephone station has been there, and the answer you arrive at is one hundred thousand.
>
> The gentleman in a hurry talks in a loud voice and with the booth-door open, but his talk is on prosaic business subjects and you are not particularly interested. You'd lots rather the girl with the red coat had left the booth-door open—but that's something else again.
>
> Still they come. A capable-looking young woman in sensible serge, a sporty-looking individual in checks, a harmless-looking kid of about eighteen who doesn't seem to know there's a shortage in dyes, and a priest who is evidently a stranger in town, for he carries a copy of the Philadelphia *Ledger*.
>
> An elderly couple approach the counter and consult the directory together, overlooking the fact that one person can find numbers in a directory more quickly than two. He then escorts her to the door of the booth and stands guard while she talks.
>
> A woman whose face is her protection pushes a mild-mannered man away from the directory he is consulting, and then asks him if he's through. He's for peace



Why Jones Bought An Indian Motocycle

SUNDAYS and holidays were long days for Jones. After he had read the papers, time hung heavily on his hands.

His chief diversion was sitting on the front porch and watching happy, outdoor-loving boys, men, and elderly gentlemen spin down the road on Indian Powerpluses, Light Twins, and Bicycles.

A lot of machines went by—most of 'em *red*. Seemed like *everybody* rode Indians. Why shouldn't *he* be an Indian rider, too, and put in his Sundays and holidays as a *real* man should? Acting on the idea, Jones bought a 1917

Indian Motocycle
With Powerplus Motor

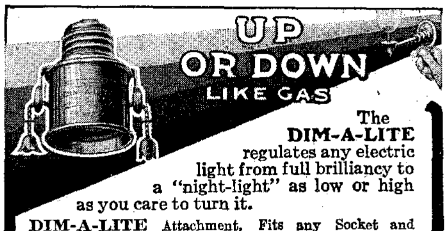
There's a 1917 Indian for everybody—young or old. For advanced motorcyclists, the Big Twin with Powerplus Motor with its matchless power, speed, cleanliness, quietness, comfort, stamina, and mechanical simplicity. For those desirous of modified speed and power, but Indian soundness of construction, the easily controlled Light Twin with Four Cycle Opposed Motor. For Bicycle enthusiasts, the Electrically Equipped Indian Bicycle with its Indian Motocycle streamline effect—and ten other 1917 model Bicycles from $26 to $45.

Take those short spins and long tours you've longed to take. Spend your spare hours outdoors, under the blue sky, in the health-giving, blood-making open. The Indian way is the quickest, most comfortable, surest, easiest, most economical, highest quality way. Over 16 consecutive years of engineering thought and initiative behind whatever Indian model you buy.

Send for 1917 Indian Catalog, specifying the model you're most interested in

HENDEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
834 State Street, Springfield, Mass.
(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.



UP OR DOWN LIKE GAS

The **DIM-A-LITE** regulates any electric light from full brilliancy to a "night-light" as low or high as you care to turn it.

DIM-A-LITE Attachment, Fits any Socket and Lamp, ... $1.10
DIM-A-LITE Fixture Socket, (Permanent Type), 1.50
DIM-A-LITE Portable, with Cord and Plug, . 3.75

Ask any dealer, or by mail postpaid. Write for *"Facts on Saving of Current."*

Wirt Company, 5514 Lena St., Philad'a, Pa.

DIM-A-LITE
FIVE CHANGES OF LIGHT

at any price and says yes. Besides, there are other telephone directories.

If this modern Essay on Man continues, you have a mind to try the experiment to greater length. You depart now, after explaining to the operator who you are and what you are doing loafing around the switchboard. She will no longer eye you with suspicion on your next visit. The following day, if you saunter in and take the old seat again, you will see, perchance:

A gentleman who is quite bald is sitting in a chair outside the railing waiting, just waiting. From his subsequent conversation with the operator you learn that he has called the post-office in Bingville and the postmaster has sent across the road to get somebody to the telephone.

You conclude that the somebody must have been taking a bath when the summons came, or that the boy took a tarnation long time to cross that road, for the bald gentleman continues to wait. The operator keeps persistently on the trail of Bingville, but the only report she gets is, "They've sent across the road for the party."

At last they get him. "Bingville in No. 2," sings out the operator, and there is a note of triumph in her voice. The bald gentleman makes a dash for No. 2 booth as if he fears the party will have flown before he can get there.

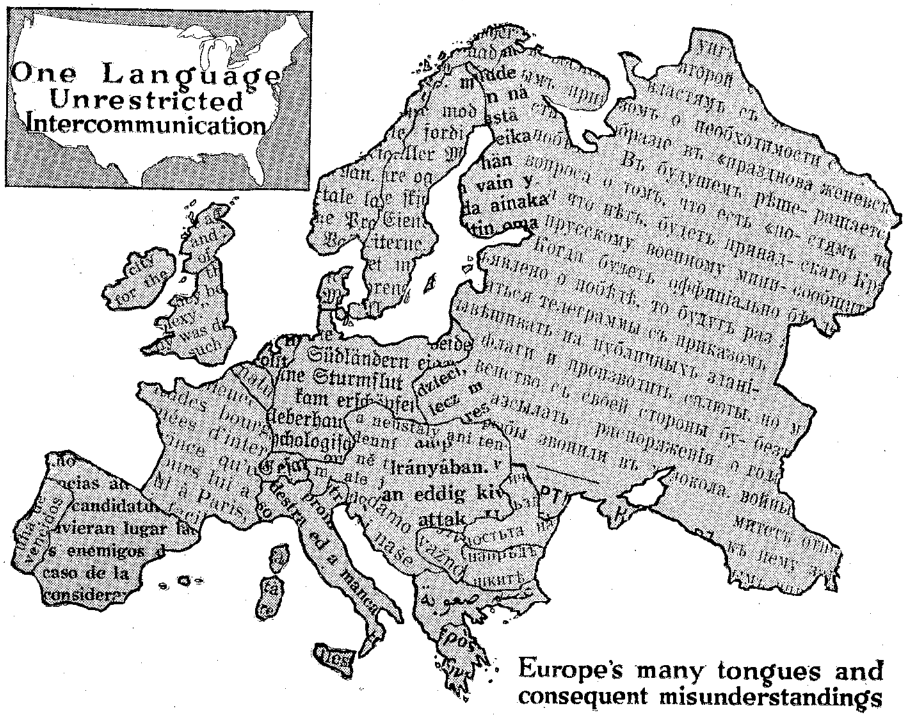
Just as you are wondering where in thunder is Bingville and why anybody could possibly want to talk with anybody in such an apparently dead town, in walks a tall, cadaverous individual with a face like a professional mourner and a stride like an undertaker. Not a word does he say—just parades over to the directory on the counter, turns a few pages, takes a look, and stalks majestically out. You are glad he is gone—he makes you think of lighted candles and the odor of lilies.

Then your Bingville man comes out of the booth and places a call for some other place of which you have never heard, and after a couple of minutes the operator tells him: "Can't get 'em; receiver is off the hook." Here's a pretty state of affairs—somebody's carelessness has put a whole line out of service, and of course all the subscribers on that line will lay the blame on the telephone company.

The caller consults a slip of paper in his hands and says to the operator: "Well, try 4-11-44 Kioko, and that will be the last." While the operator is getting the connection, you engage him in conversation and learn that he is a salesman for flour and that he has just received a tip that the price of flour has heavenly aspirations and he is calling up his customers and giving them a chance to buy while the buying is good.

In the meantime, a middle-aged man, who might be described as slightly under the influence, sails in. He places a call for a bank in a town about forty miles away and asks that the charges be reversed. Word comes back that the distant party declines to accept the charges.

The slightly influenced individual is apparently shocked and grieved. "Refused! Refused!" he mutters. "And I've got $97 in that bank." He has all the indications of a man who has lost all of his friends and some of his relatives,



Europe's many tongues and consequent misunderstandings

The Fruits of Understanding

Throughout the vast area of this country prevails a common tongue. The whole of Europe hardly exceeds our territory, yet Europe has more than a score of nationalities and many different languages.

In the United States the telephone, as exemplified by Bell System, renders a matchless service in its mastery of distance and in encouraging the use of a universal language. This accomplishment is in spite of the great influx of population from every country in the world.

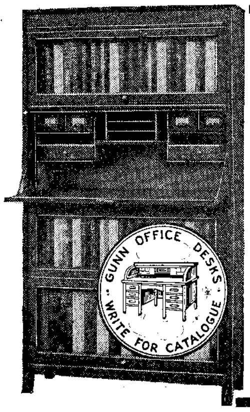
In Europe the independent countries, separated by barriers of language, and lacking efficient telephone service, suffer from inadequate facilities for intercommunication.

We now talk from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific, and eliminate more than three thousand miles. In Europe, contending with a babel of voices and unrelated telephone systems, a bare quarter of that distance has been bridged with difficulty.

The ideal of the Bell System has been day by day to extend its service in the interest of all telephone users. Its efforts have resulted in providing the facilities to unite cities and rural districts in true American democracy.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



Style Book of Sectional Bookcases

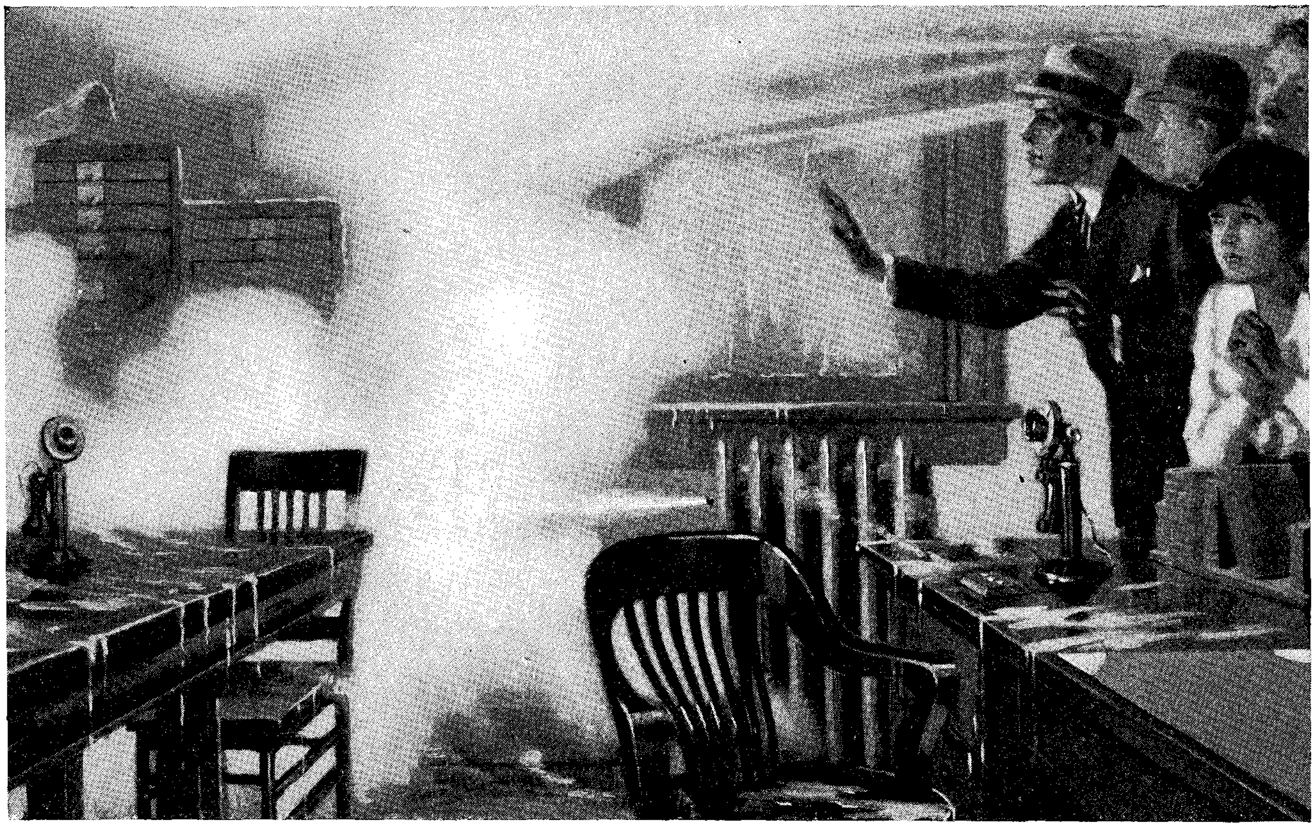
(*MAILED FREE*)—A HELP TO HOME LOVERS

We have faithfully described and illustrated the bookcases which were awarded first prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in a style book of

GUNN Sectional Bookcases

Their highest quality is assured and their beauty is evident in the Colonial, Mission, Clawfoot and other designs in mahogany and oak, made up into desk sections, half-sections, corner sections and single sections to go under windows which will enable you to make use of much valuable floor space now wasted. You will also receive a booklet, "In an Emperor's Den," showing what royalty think of them. Dealers everywhere.

THE GUNN FURNITURE CO.
1810 Broadway Grand Rapids, Mich.



Valspar Makes Another Record!

It withstands 36 hours of live steam

HUMAN ingenuity never devised a more severe and conclusive varnish test, but it all happened accidentally in the office of one of the largest public service corporations in New York City.

A cold snap came one Saturday. At noon orders were given to turn on the steam heat. This was complied with, but one little detail was overlooked—*to close an open valve on a radiator.*

So all through Saturday night, all day Sunday, and until business time on Monday morning, *live steam filled the room.*

When Monday morning arrived the doors had swelled so much that only with difficulty was an entrance forced.

A Scene of Wreckage

When the steam was finally turned off and the clerks entered the room, a scene of wreckage met their eyes.

The varnish on the doors and woodwork was literally boiled away. The wall-paper was hanging off in sheets. In fact, everything at first sight seemed utterly ruined.

One startling fact soon became evident—namely, that *the furniture was absolutely unharmed.*

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

An investigation developed that the reason for this phenomenon was, the desks and furniture had all been varnished with Valspar.

The Inspector's Letter

The Inspector of Equipment for this corporation wrote us an enthusiastic letter, from which we quote.

> "The steam destroyed the paper on the walls, the varnish on the woodwork, and swelled the doors so that it was impossible to close them after they had been forced open. But the furniture, which was finished with Valspar, came through the 36 hours steaming without a spot, nor did it warp or swell in the slightest degree.
>
> "I am having all of our special furniture, such as counters, tables, etc., finished with Valspar, as I believe that this is absolutely the best varnish made."

This test demonstrates again that Valspar is absolutely waterproof. It won't turn white in water, and it is adapted for every varnish purpose in homes, offices and industrial buildings of all kinds.

Valspar, for example, is unequaled—

For your front door or piazza—rain and snow won't spot it.

For your front hall—wet feet and dripping umbrellas can't harm it a bit.

For your kitchen and pantry—because soapy-water splashings do no damage, and you can wash it freely and sterilize places where your food is prepared.

For all your furniture—because Valspar is spot-proof and waterproof.

For all your floors—because Valspar does not scratch white and you can wash it frequently.

For your bathroom—because it makes a finish as waterproof as tile and far less costly.

Special Offer

Test Valspar in your home, in your own way, under the severest conditions you can devise. To make it easy, we will supply a sample can for 20c. in stamps, enough to make a real test. Fill in this coupon. Send today.

VALENTINE & COMPANY
462 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Please send me 4-ounce can of Valspar, for which I enclose 20c. in stamps.

Name..................................

Address..................................

....

Most paint dealers carry Valspar. If you cannot get it, write direct to us.

VALENTINE & COMPANY
Established 1832
Largest Manufacturers of High-grade Varnishes in the World

New York
Boston
London

Chicago
Toronto
Amsterdam

TRADE VALENTINES VARNISHES MARK

W. P. FULLER & CO.
San Francisco and Principal
Pacific Coast Cities

Copyright, 1917, by Valentine & Company

The Greatest Hotels and the Humblest Homes Use

Alabastine

The Most Beautiful Wall Tint

Builders of new homes and you who are redecorating your present homes, use the *one* wall tint that has demonstrated its superiority in millions of homes the world over, in 35 years' constant use—i. e., Alabastine.

Much of the beautiful in American home life is due to Alabastine—the most beautiful wall tint.

Much of the gorgeous decorations in the palatial hotels, magnificent libraries and clubs is due to Alabastine.

And much of the serenely quiet and restful in stately churches and sanitary hospitals is due to this same wonderful wall tint, viz., Alabastine.

There is no more universally used wall decoration than Alabastine—millions of painters and decorators and houseowners apply it every year—its soft, velvety colors make it supremely valuable for new homes and old—great churches, hotels and schools.

Alabastine

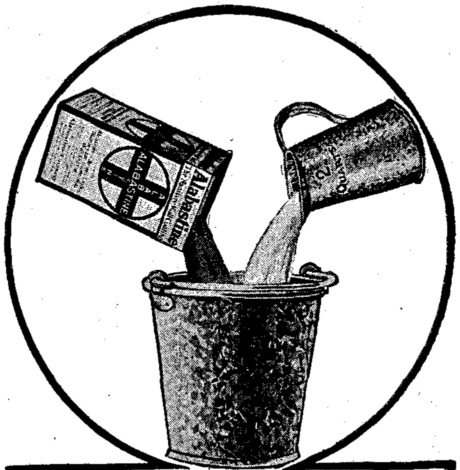
The Most Beautiful Wall Tint

Next to its wonderful quality is its ease of preparation and application.

A five-pound package of Alabastine is mixed with two quarts of cold water, stir it for a minute and Alabastine is ready to apply. Any individual or new shade or tint can be produced by combining tints of Alabastine.

With reasonable care on the right surface (we will tell you how to get that, painters and householders), Alabastine can be applied with an ordinary wall brush.

The ease of its preparation and its application is another cause of its immense popularity.



Mixed in One Minute with cold water. Ready to apply *immediately*.

Write for FREE Book

The Alabastine Color Scheme Demonstrator

This is absolutely a new and unique way of showing color schemes effects. It contains valuable suggestions for anyone interested in decorating interiors and complete color card.

Special Stencil Offer Ordinarily a stencil costs from 50c to $1.00. Our book tells you how you can secure these stencils for use with Alabastine, practically free of charge.

Free Art Service We have a thoroughly equipped Art Department which will gladly furnish you complete color scheme suggestion, and tell you how to get results for any building, church, school, hotel or residence you wish to decorate with Alabastine.

The Alabastine Company
113 Grandville Road
Grand Rapids, - - Michigan

Look for the red cross and circle on the package of Alabastine you buy. Alabastine is sold by most druggists, hardware and paint stores everywhere.

The only Tool Needed to Apply

and as he sadly makes his way out you feel that the bank is probably the best place for that $97.

A couple of days later you have occasion to take a little trip by rail, and while you're waiting for the train you hang around the telephone-booth and watch the people come and go.

Just as you arrive at the little railing which surrounds the switchboard and operator, a colored man, dark brown, conspicuous in a boiled shirt and a natty little bow tie, steps out of one of the booths. "Big night to-night," you think, as the dark Adonis passes down the waiting-room.

The next in line is a thin man, who doesn't look any too healthy. You are not surprized when you hear him call up a doctor. Then comes along a subdued-looking man who looks as tho he might be some woman's husband. He leaves the door open while he talks and you hear him tell somebody that he has "waited for two trains." Now you are quite sure that he is some woman's husband.

The next woman leaves the door of the booth open, and "Oh, you'll know me all right—I'm all in black" floats out. Then you hear the porter calling out the places where your train stops, and with a "See you some more" to the operator, you make tracks for the train.

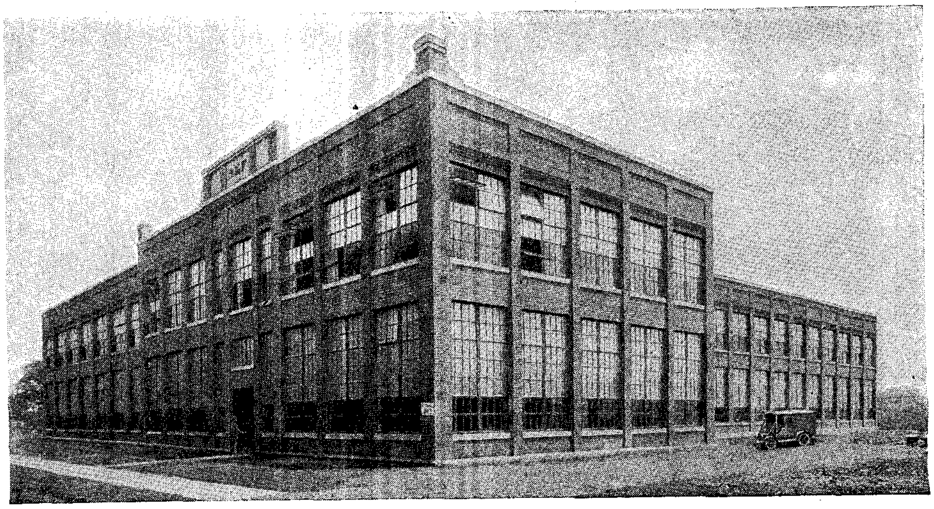
FAMOUS BY ACCIDENT

When a man has made his position in the world as a great writer, he is too often inclined to frame a series of rules for struggling aspirants, beginning with, "Practise long hours daily; write, write, write." He says nothing about that refuge and excuse of all failures (just as it is the credit of many successes)—chance, or luck. Yet, remarks the New York *Sun*, there are few professions into which luck enters more strongly.

It recalls from the early literary days of America how one man leapt into fame. A publication in a seaboard city held a short-story contest, and on the day that the judges assembled to select the winner, they found to their dismay that there were thousands of manuscripts entered, piled high on the table before them. It is recounted how one impatient gentleman plunged a hand into the mass, drew forth a manuscript, saying, "Let's give this the prize and go to lunch!" The manuscript was awarded the prize and published. It was "Manuscript Found in a Bottle," by an obscure young man named Edgar Allan Poe. Apart from this instance, *The Sun* states a number of others where fate laid a wreath upon an author's brow. We are told:

An interesting phase of those who belong to our so-called literary world of the past and present generation is that few of them started in life with the thought of becoming professional writers. They were trained for other professions or business careers, and it was by chance that they discovered their abilities to write a readable tale.

There are those, too, who fairly blundered into literature and awoke to find themselves famous overnight. A striking

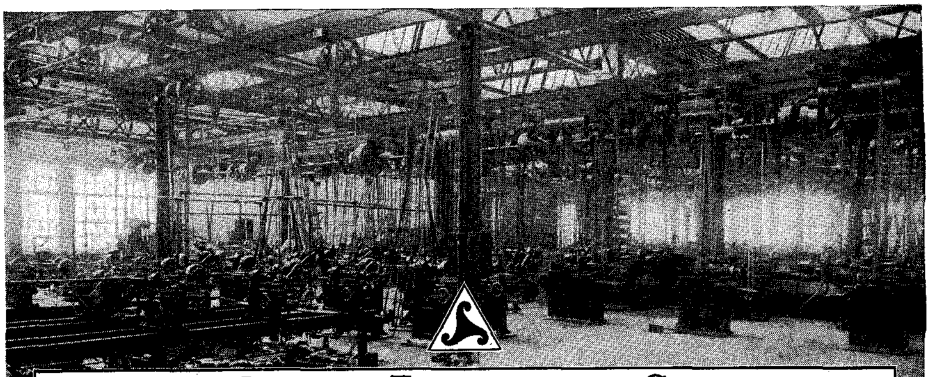


"Complete Satisfaction"

"Now that our factory in Hartford has been completed, I wish, in behalf of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company, to express complete satisfaction and appreciation of the excellent and thorough manner in which the **Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation** has carried out this work." Secretary and Treasurer.

Our business as designing and constructing engineers is to put *your building development* on an income earning basis in the shortest possible time consistent with correct design and substantial construction.

Before you build send for **"Building Construction,"** an illustrated book showing some types of buildings erected by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation.

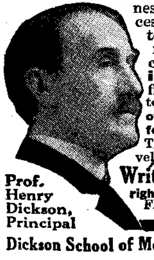


STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION

NEW YORK
120 Broadway

BOSTON
147 Milk Street

CHICAGO
First National Bank Bldg.



Stop Forgetting
Memory the Basis of All Knowledge

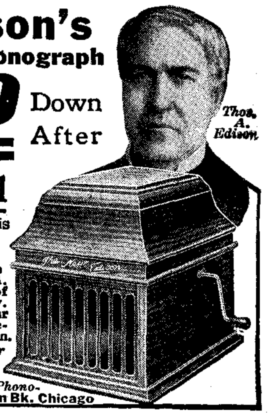
The Key To Success

The secret of business and social success is the ability to remember. I can make your mind an infallible classified index from which you can **instantly** select thoughts, facts, figures, names, faces. Enables you to **concentrate, develop self-control, overcome bashfulness, think on your feet, address an audience.** Easy. Simple. The result of 20 years' experience developing memories of thousands.

Write Today for free booklet "How to Remember" and **Copyrighted Memory Test,** also how to obtain my FREE book, "How To Speak In Public."

Prof. Henry Dickson, Principal

Dickson School of Memory, 1754 Hearst Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Mr. Edison's
Wonderful Phonograph
Only $1.00 Down After Free Trial

Thos. A. Edison

Yes, you may keep this New Edison—Thomas A. Edison's great phonograph with the diamond stylus—and your choice of records, too, for only $1. Pay the balance at rate of only a few cents a day. Try the New Edison in your own home before you decide to buy. Nothing down. **WRITE TODAY** *for Our New Edison Book* and pictures No obligation. **F. K. BABSON,** *Edison Phonograph Dist.* **2403 Edison Bk. Chicago**

SOLID END CONSTRUCTION **White Mountain** "THE CHEST WITH THE CHILL IN IT"

The refrigerating qualities of the WHITE MOUNTAIN cannot be surpassed. The famous MAINE Duplex Ice Grate insures a continuous circulation of Pure, Cold, Dry Air. The greatest Ice Saver known. The greatest Food Preserver made. *Send for our beautiful catalogues and booklets*

IN OVER A MILLION HOMES **REFRIGERATORS** MAINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY NASHUA, N.H.

SAVED FROM D

Our new car caught fire on a deserted road. 500 miles from home. 20 miles from a garage. The night was black.

I grabbed Pyrene and had the fire out in 30 seconds.

What a plight we'd have been in without Pyrene! A new $2000 car reduced to scrap iron. Our baggage, burned. Our tour spoiled. Our lives endangered.

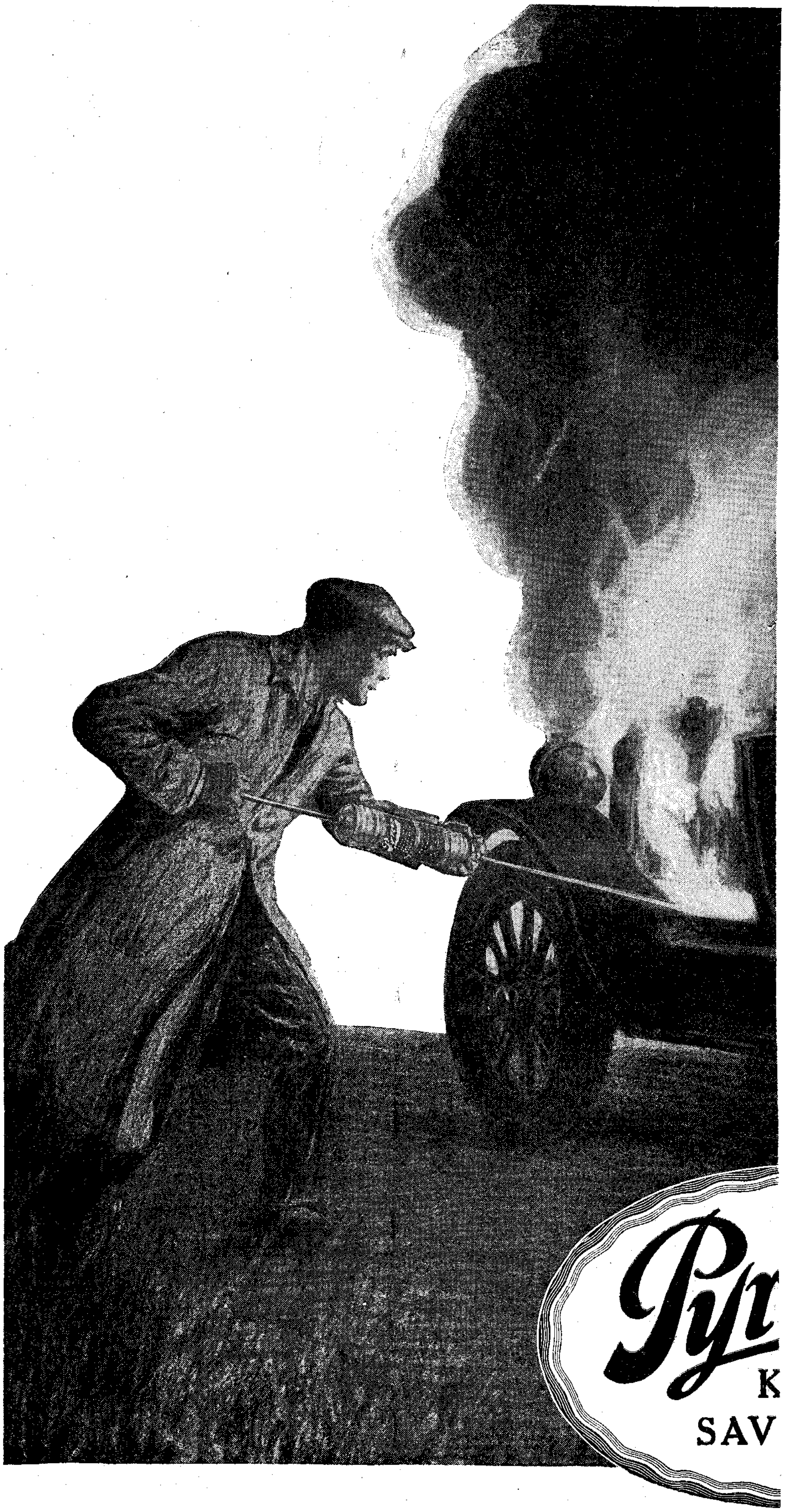
Forced to walk miles on a dark lonely road.

Anyone takes a big risk who drives a car without Pyrene.

Saves 15 per cent on auto insurance cost.

Saves money as well as life.

Pyrene Manufacturing Co.
New York



IRE CALAMITY!

ne

S FIRE
LIFE

Fire may invade your home, any hour of day or night. Burn the happy nest to the ground. Destroy, plunder and kill.

The risk is terrible. The man who puts off getting Pyrene for his home, even for a day, invites calamity.

The woman who lets her busy husband forget to buy Pyrene shares with him an awful responsibility.

The best protection is several Pyrenes. One in the upstairs hall to protect the family while sleeping.

One in the kitchen. One in the basement near the furnace.

$8.00, bracket included. Sold by hardware and automobile accessory dealers everywhere.

Every Appliance for
Fire Protection

Proved Best by U. S. Tests

After the most rigid tests McCray Refrigerators were selected for use in the U. S. Pure Food Testing Laboratories at Washington.

In selecting a refrigerator for your own use, you can safely be guided by the judgment of the U. S. refrigeration experts.

McCRAY

Sanitary Refrigerators

The McCray System insures a constant circulation of cold, dry, purified air through every food compartment, which refrigerates perfectly. Germs, bacteria and microbes cannot live in this cold, dry, constantly circulating air.

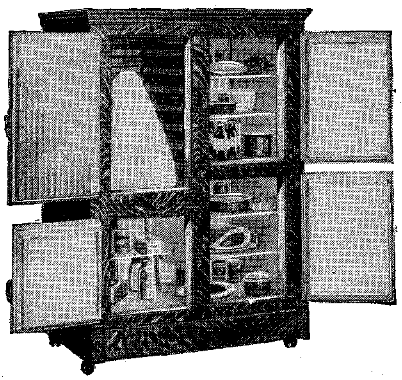
The interior lining is of snow-white, opal glass—stain and acid proof—spotlessly clean and sanitary. There are no cracks, crevices or "hard to get at" corners. The sanitary metal bar shelves are removable and the whole interior can easily be kept sweet and clean.

Write for Catalog

which shows a great variety of sizes at prices from $30 up, for almost every requirement.

No. 92 for Residences. No. 70 for Grocers
No. 51 for Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants
No. 62 for Meat Markets

McCRAY REFRIGERATOR CO.
724 Lake Street Kendallville, Ind.
Agencies in All Principal Cities



instance of this was Edward Eggleston, a successful novelist of a generation ago, who figuratively fell down the stairs into an income of $10,000 a year. Giving up the life of a Western circuit-rider, he came to New York to become the editor of *Hearth and Home.* A regular writer of that periodical failed on one occasion to forward a story, and Mr. Eggleston volunteered to "fill in." He wrote his experiences as a wandering Methodist minister in Indiana. The story struck a popular chord and his readers wanted more. To supply the demand, he wrote "The Circuit-rider," "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," and other popular stories that are still on the book-shelves.

Marion Crawford owed his success to a chance remark of an uncle. Returning from India down-hearted and discouraged over the failure of his efforts to establish a newspaper there, his uncle asked why he didn't write his adventures in the East. "Mr. Isaacs" was the result, which was followed by a long list of popular books.

Even Bret Harte's first success could be attributed to chance. He was editor of *The Overland Monthly,* and, like Mr. Eggleston, filled in for a delinquent contributor. His story was "The Luck of Roaring Camp."

The success of the beloved Frank Stockton, on the other hand, was the result of painstaking effort and hard work. He was a wood-engraver and illustrated stories written by his wife, and it required a long struggle before he got his charming stories before the public. So was Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's efforts in producing "Gates Ajar." It took her two years to write the story and two more years to find a publisher.

Joel Chandler Harris, of "Uncle Remus" fame, said it was purely an accident that he became a writer. Born and reared in the South, he had heard from plantation "uncles" and "aunties" the myths and stories he later made such good use of. He became aware of the value of the material he had unconsciously absorbed only when he read an article in the old *Lippincott's* on negro folk-lore.

The same element of chance holds good with our present-day writers, and practically all of them have been diverted from the paths of their chosen life-work. It was never intended, for instance, by those who had them in charge when they were youngsters that Thomas Nelson Page or John Kendrick Bangs should write novels or humorous stuff. They had been trained for the law and the Supreme Court was their natural goal. Neither was it intended that Richard Washburn Child, James Hopper, John Luther Long, or Owen Wister should be novelists. Some sort of a Federal judgeship was the least expected of them, as they also were intended for the law. Arthur Train was a former assistant district attorney in New York City.

The world of art may possibly have lost a modern Michelangelo in Robert Chambers. The novel-reading world, however, gained an interesting story-teller when he gave up his art-studies after several years in Paris. Maria Thompson Daviess was also imbued with the ambition to become a painter at one time.

Jack London, before he reached the goal of one of the most popular writers of the day, combined the efforts of half a dozen men in various kinds of work, ranging all the way from a tramp to a sea-captain. Mary Roberts Rinehart was to be a nurse and gained her intimate knowledge of hospital work in the Pittsburg School for Nurses. Louise Closser Hale had histrionic aspirations, and her familiarity with stage-life is due to the fact that she was an actress before she became a writer.

It was the wish of James Huneker's parents that he should become a priest and he was educated for one, but instead he became a teacher of the piano and was for ten years connected with the National Conservatory of Music of New York. Margaret Cameron imagined she would devote her life to music before she began to write.

It is not necessarily surprizing, but of every given profession former or present school-teachers predominate among the popular writers of to-day. Among those who have deserted their former work for the more congenial and profitable work of writing are James Lane Allen, who was a public school-teacher and later a professor of Latin in a small college. Parker Fillmore was a Government teacher in the Philippines. Frances Hodgson Burnett was a country school-teacher on a small salary when she began writing stories, and rumor has it that the stamps with which her first contributions were sent away were bought with money obtained from picking berries. She found a timely and valued friend in Charles J. Peterson, of Philadelphia, who paid her liberally for her writing and gave her a chance to get before the public.

Alice Hegan Rice was a teacher in the public schools in Louisville, Ky., when she came into fortune and fame overnight through "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Kate Douglas Wiggin spent several years trying to establish the first kindergarten school on the Pacific coast before she began to write her charming stories. Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd spent several years as a teacher in the Cincinnati Wesleyan College and later taught in a New York school for girls before she thought of "Belinda." Alice Brown was a country school-teacher, and Katherine Fullerton Gerould taught in Bryn Mawr, while Eleanor Hallowell Abbott was a member of the faculty of the South Framingham Normal School.

And then, again, there was Miss Maude Radford Warren, the short-story writer. She was teaching, according to the account, in Chicago University, and while down-town, happened to lose her purse. With only twenty-five cents in her possession, and a hunger entirely out of proportion to it, she essayed one of the shabby little restaurants near by, in order to get a meal, and still have car-fare home. She found a very different crowd there from the one that she had seen in the places where she usually ate. It was not the crowd of the great hotel, nor of the University dining clubs, but a mass of men far different. She came home thoughtful, and the result was her first story, appearing in *The Saturday Evening Post,* "The Wearing of the Green." Furthermore, we learn:

William Dean Howells is the dean of newspaper men who have given up the

Coal Chutes

Garbage Receivers—Package Receivers

Complete Your Home

Make your home really well equipped with these modern building specialties. Designed to protect the good looks of your home and grounds from the careless coal man—to provide for the most sanitary method of garbage disposal and for the safest and cleanest delivery of milk and packages.

Majestic Building Specialties

Majestic Coal Chute keeps your house, lawns and grounds clean, because every piece of coal falls into the bin. The door locks open automatically, protecting the building above the opening, just where the damage always occurs. When closed it is an excellent window for the basement. Absolutely burglar-proof. Easily installed in old buildings or built into new ones.

Majestic Underground Garbage Receiver protects the health of your family because it keeps your garbage buried. Sanitary, emits no odors and keeps the contents safe from dogs, vermin and flies. Always convenient, never unsightly.

Majestic Package Receiver is placed in the kitchen wall for receiving milk bottles and packages from the outside, insuring them against theft and keeping them clean and in sanitary condition.

Send for Catalog Today

Completely describes these and other Majestic Specialties, including Rubbish Burners, Duplex One-Register Store Heating Systems, Metal Plant Boxes, Pipe and Pipeless Furnaces, etc.

THE MAJESTIC COMPANY
714 Erie Street **Huntington, Ind.**
Largest Manufacturers of Coal Chutes in the World

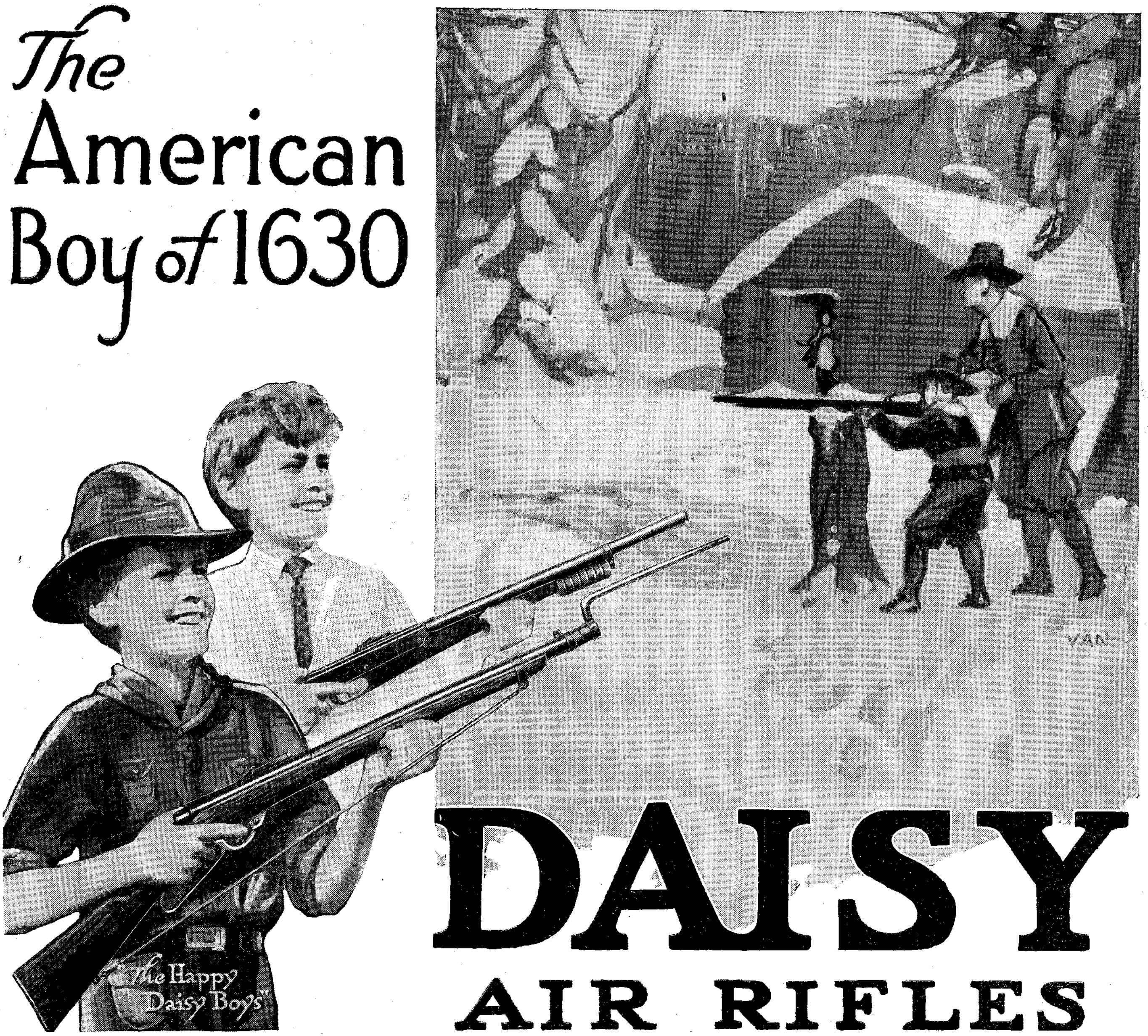
Mail Coupon for Catalog

THE MAJESTIC COMPANY
714 Erie Street, Huntington, Indiana

Send me catalog of Majestic Building Specialties.

Name ....
Street ....
City .... *State* ....

The American Boy of 1630



DAISY

AIR RIFLES

LOOK back over American history and see how in every generation—from the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock down to your own grandfather and father—the American boy has been trained to handle a gun and shoot straight.

It's a natural instinct in every American boy, inherited from many generations of hardy, keen-eyed ancestors, to want a gun—to know how to use it properly and to excel in marksmanship.

Every boy should have this training—with the best and safest gun made for boys, the Daisy Air Rifle. Millions of American men learned their first lessons in concentration, self-control and love of manly, out-door sport from the Daisy. For over 27 years it has been recognized as the favorite rifle of the American boy, and today, in its latest models, keeps pace with the highest art and science of modern rifle design.

The Daisy Pump Gun, in the hands of the upper boy in the picture, is a 50-shot repeater, with the same modern pump action found in the highest type of modern sporting rifle.

The Military Daisy, also a 50-shot repeater, follows the latest military lines, with carrying strap and removable bayonet.

Both guns are finished in blued steel, with turned walnut stock, and sell at all dealers for - - - - **$3.50**

Other Daisy Models, - **50c to $2.50**

If your dealer cannot supply you, any Daisy model will be sent direct from factory on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circular.

DAISY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
309 Union Street, Plymouth, Michigan
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH
Phil. B. Bekeart Co., Managers, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:
Louis Williams & Co., - - - - - Nashville, Tenn.

DAISY LIQUID PISTOL

The fun-making sensation of the year. Shoots a fine stream of water 25 feet. Looks like a real automatic. Affords great sport for both young and old.

Single Shot 25c **5-Shot Repeater 50c**

hurly-burly of their youthful days and gone in for the quieter life and more lucrative form of writing. Mr. Howells's first effort outside of his editorial writing on a small Ohio daily newspaper was a campaign life of Lincoln, and so well did he perform his task that the great President sent him to Venice as consul. Walter Prichard Eaton began as a reporter on the Boston *Journal*, and then came to New York and did dramatic work for *The Sun* and *The Times*. George Randolph Chester did his first writing as a reporter on the Detroit *News*, Samuel Hopkins Adams on *The Sun*, and Julian Street worked as a reporter on the New York *Evening Mail*. Zona Gale did newspaper work in Milwaukee and Eleanor Gates in San Francisco. Elizabeth Jordan and Olivia Howard Dunbar were on the staff of the New York *World*, and Fannie Heaslip Lea was, until recently, a newspaper reporter.

Albert Bigelow Paine edited a department of *St. Nicholas* for ten years before he came out in the open, and Arthur Stanwood Pier before he arrived was for years an assistant editor of *Youth's Companion*. Juliet Wilbor Tompkins was for several years an associate editor of *Munsey's*.

Owen Johnson dabbled in magazine work before his Yale stories came out. Josephine Dodge Daskam edited her class paper at Smith College, and began her magazine work soon after graduation. The lamented Jean Webster wrote extensively for newspapers before she left Vassar, but had hardly started on her promising career when death overtook her.

AMERICA'S VEST-POCKET ATHENS

IT is an ancient saying that New York contains "more germs than Germany, more parasites than Paris, and more dubs than Dublin"; but all America can not boast more Greeks than Athens. Athens has 160,000, America has 100,000. *The Transcript*, of Boston, a city sometimes called the Athens of America, brings the news that the neighboring town of Lowell has more than 10,000 of them. If Boston can not show an equal number, then the presence of so many of the real Hellenes in a neighboring city may prove a strong argument for crowning a new locality. Lowell's Greek population is estimated by the Hellenic paper of that city, the *Erevna*, and in further exposition of those claims, the Boston paper remarks:

> Passing over the fact that comparatively few of our Hellenic residents may be described as Athenians in the literal sense—being very largely Peloponnesians or from Saloniki and the north—the designation is not on the whole inappropriate. The scenes are such as one might find in the 'Odos 'Ermou, or in Syntagma or Omonia square. There is a free-and-easiness in some of the byways that would recall the chaste seclusion of the "Street of the Red Shoes"—as tourists term it—under the shadow of the Acropolis. One misses the persistent hammering of the Street of the Coppersmiths, and no festoons of red slippers hang from the door-posts; but the coffee-houses are there in full blast, and dominoes click, the cry of "*thio kaphethes*" is heard in the land, and

Turn them over

WHEN you buy a pair of shoes, turn them over and see what kind of soles they have. If the soles are Rinex, have the salesman wrap them up—you've got your money's worth.

Rinex is the wonderful new shoe-sole material. It is neither leather nor rubber, but a material which combines the advantages of both.

It is more durable and uniform than leather and as light in weight; it is as flexible as rubber—and waterproof.

Rinex was invented and perfected in the great laboratories of the world's greatest rubber company. Unlike leather, it comes in just one quality—the highest possible.

So, whether you pay $4 for shoes, or $8, the word "Rinex" on the sole guarantees that you are getting the best sole-material ever devised by man.

Rinex Soles are also being put on by the best shoe-repairmen. Ask for them when you need new soles and see how much longer they last than leather and how much more comfortable they are.

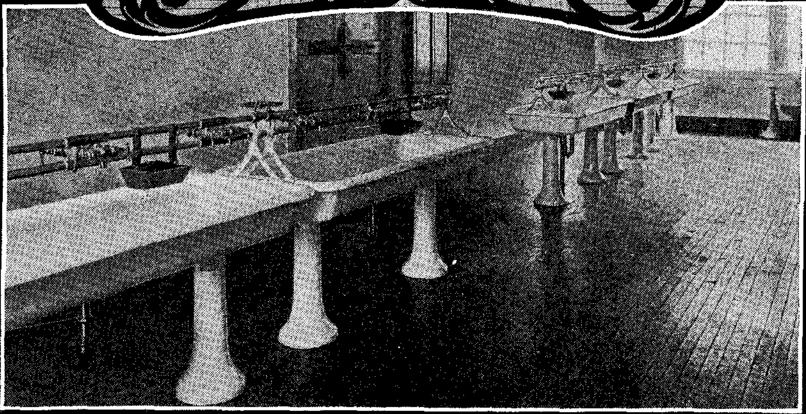
United States Rubber Company

Sole and Heel Dept., 1790 Broadway, New York

60 High Street, Boston

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY US RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Rinex Soles



ONE OF THE WASHROOMS IN THE McCORMICK WORKS OF THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. CHICAGO

Good Plumbing
A Factory Necessity

WE call it a necessity because any improvement that increases the producing power of your employees is *needed*—as a practical business proposition—and "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures will do that. Such improvements add vastly to a factory's appearance—its neatness, sanitation, etc.—but, more than that, they *add to daily profit.*

"Standard" Fixtures Increase Factory Efficiency

Look at the installation shown above. Isn't the reason *why* efficiency is increased—and, therefore, profit—very clear? If your factory conditions are not as wholesome as you want them and know they ought to be, write for a free copy of our book on "Factory Sanitation."

Let one of our service men go into the question of good plumbing with you; no obligation on your part for a study of your requirements and helpful suggestions. See "Standard" Fixtures—for factory use, or for bath, kitchen or laundry—at any showroom listed here.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Dept. F35 Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures
for the Home

represent the complete, up-to-date line for Bathroom, Kitchen and Laundry. They have been *standard* for more than a generation. Their supremacy is the result of experience, service and quality.

Talk to your plumber about "Standard". Look for the Green and Gold label. If interested in plumbing fixtures for domestic use, write for a free copy of ""Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home" also new Sink Booklet.

"Standard" SHOWROOMS
where "Standard" Fixtures may be seen

NEW YORK.............35 W. 31ST
NEW YORK (Export Dept.)..50 BROAD
BOSTON.........186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA.....1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON, SOUTHERN BLDG.
PITTSBURGH..........106 SIXTH
CHICAGO.........14-30 N. PEORIA
ST. LOUIS..........100 N. FOURTH
CLEVELAND..........4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI.........633 WALNUT
TOLEDO..............311-321 ERIE
COLUMBUS.......243-255 S. THIRD
YOUNGSTOWN....219 CHAPEL PL.
WHEELING........3120-30 JACOBS
ERIE..............128 W. TWELFTH
LOS ANGELES.......671 MESQUIT
LOUISVILLE..........319 W. MAIN
NASHVILLE.........315 S. TENTH
NEW ORLEANS.....846 BARONNE
HOUSTON.....PRESTON & SMITH
DALLAS.........1200-1206 JACKSON
SAN ANTONIO.........212 LOSOYA
FORT WORTH....828-830 MONROE
TORONTO, CAN..59 E. RICHMOND
HAMILTON, CAN..20 W. JACKSON
SAN FRANCISCO, 149-55 BLUXOME
DETROIT OFF..HAMMOND BLDG.
KANSAS CITY....RIDGE ARCADE

Clear Your Throat
with
ZYMOLE
TROKEYS
Quick Relief for Husky, Hoarse, Tickling Throats.
25c at all Drug Stores. *Sample for two-cent stamp.*
Frederick Stearns & Company, Detroit, U. S. A.
In Business Over 60 Years

Acoustile
THE PERFECTOR
OF ACOUSTICS

A permanent wall and ceiling treatment that is *guaranteed* to produce perfect conditions for hearing in Churches, Court Rooms, Auditoriums, Offices, etc. No change in the appearance of the *room.* Write for information.
MAZER ACOUSTILE COMPANY, Established 1909
Acoustical Engineers & Contractors, 531 3rd Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Infants–Mothers
Thousands testify
HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Upbuilds and sustains the body
No Cooking or Milk required
Used for 1/3 of a Century
Free Sample Horlick's, Racine, Wis.

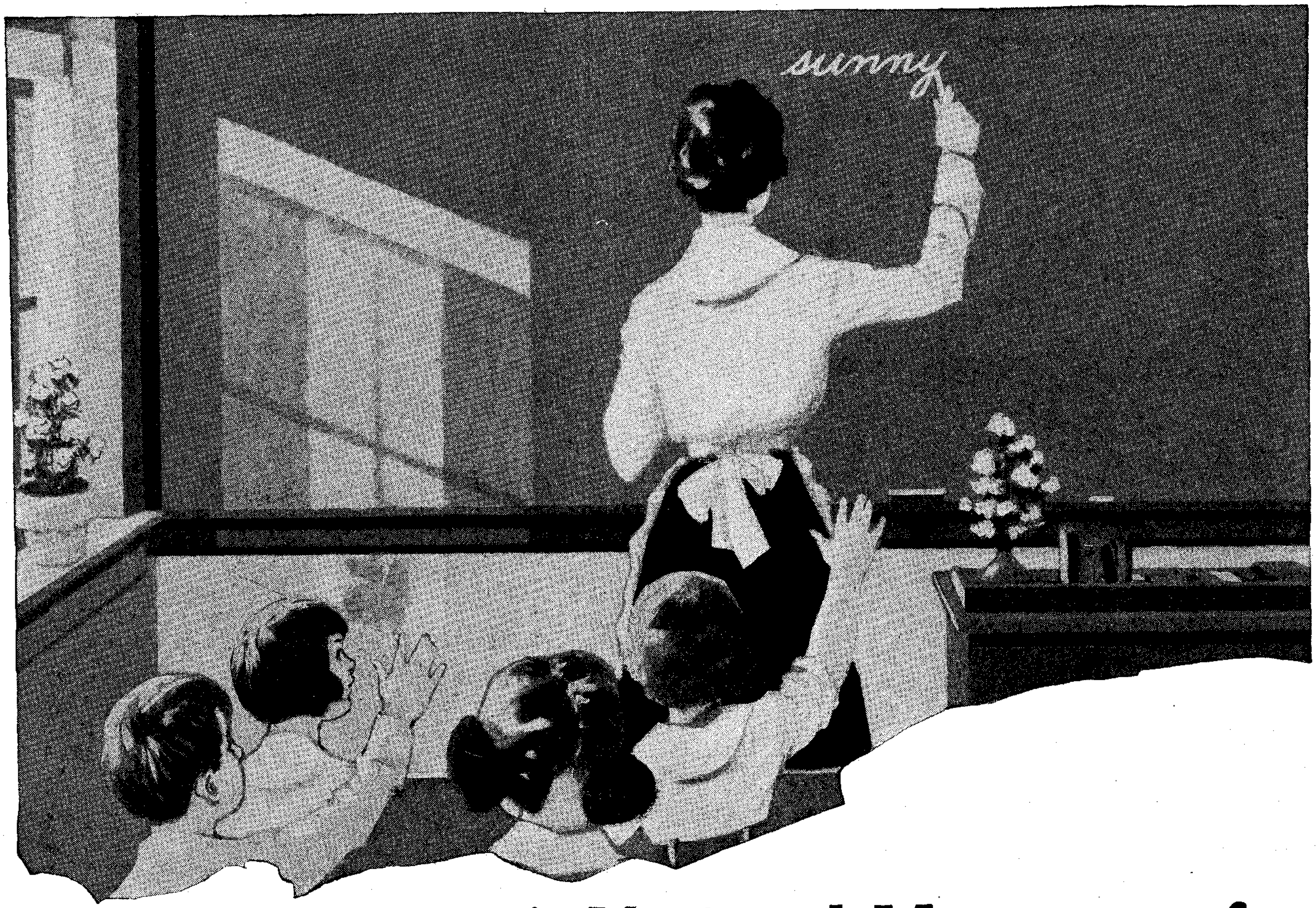
the occasional trickle of melody from a tibble, or other rudimentary instrument, may be detected—not to say a quavering chorus of that indescribable kind one associates with the lilting Greek.

Seek a cool cellar and you will find stalwart Hellenes stirring great kettles of sirup destined soon to flower forth as "*loukoumi*," or spreading thin layers of pastry and honey to be vended as "*baklavá*." "*Khalvá*" you may buy as readily in Lowell as in Crete. The ruddy eggs of Eastertide know their season. Over your head behold the sign "*Xenodocheion phagetou kai tou hypnou*" (Hotel of the to-eat and to-sleep), offering refreshment to wayfaring man—if you care to sample it. *Giaourti* and *pilaffi* are not unknown. No lambs are roasted whole in curbstone ovens, but the appetite for them is doubtless there. The Greek community is largely sufficient unto itself, providing the things that are requisite and necessary as well for the body as for the soul.

Political activity is as much in evidence there as in Athens, too, we understand, and that, in the *argot* of the cultivated Boston periodical, is "going some." For, we learn:

An election is the breath of life to the local Hellene, with the advantage that it usually carries with it an aftermath of recounts and contests sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious. You will not hear English spoken in ten blocks—and scarcely ever will you see an English sign. Ten to one, Themistocles would find himself more at home there than would the Listener, or the Nomad. The *kappheneion*, the *oinopouleion*, the *typographeion*, the *katastimata* would be no mystery to him. Give us an Acropolis with a ruined temple or two, a university, and an art museum simulating the classical in outward show, and mayhap a Boulé, wherein to hold volubly acidulous debate, and Lowell will make a fair modern Athens indeed.

The Greek keeps pretty much to himself. He emerges to engage in gainful toil—in the mills, perhaps, or as a vender of fruit, or an embellisher of shoes in quarters other than his own. But that done he retires at nightfall, either to his own colony, or to his little suburban farm, and becomes for a few hours once more a Greek, untouched by the changed conditions around him, chattering gaily in his wonted language—which untutored persons still refer to as "dead"—singing, dancing, sipping coffee and *mastika*, and sleeping in joyous juxtaposition with his entire family quite as at home. He prints his own newspapers, embellished with advertisements which he has some difficulty to spell—because his alphabet doesn't always fit. "Sodaphountain," "O'Soliban," "Khaiou"—this last you might not know was "Howe" unless you were told—will serve as samples. How he gets around "Lowell" I don't remember—but probably he makes it "Louell," not having been blessed by the Almighty with any "w" in his font; for he persists in regarding the lower-case "w" as an "omega" and gives it that sound. Altogether he is a hospitable, a thrifty, yet a generous, soul. He puts his money in a bank—which he refers to as a "trapeze" to give his classic word its more familiar American form. When there is enough of it, he sends it home as a marriage portion for his sisters—or else he goes back himself, only to weary of the homeland and return.



A National Movement for Schoolroom Cheerfulness

Beaver Green Board
BB
GUARANTEED

Beaver Black Board
BB
GUARANTEED

Every slab of genuine Beaver Greenboard or Beaver Blackboard is stamped on the back with one of these trademarks.

Partial List of Beaver Greenboard and Blackboard Distributors:

The A. H. Andrews Co., Seattle, Wash.
The A. H. Andrews Co., Portland, Oregon
Baker & Holmes Company, Jacksonville, Fla.
C. A. Bryant Company, Dallas, Texas
C. A. Bryant Company, Fort Smith, Ark.
C. A. Bryant Company, Houston, Texas
Central School Supply Co., Louisville, Ky.
The Cleveland Seating Company, Cleveland, O.
Deseret News Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah
Dykes Lumber Company, New York City
Educational Exchange Company, Birmingham, Ala.
John W. Graham & Company, Spokane, Washington
The Jones Book Store, Los Angeles, Cal.
Metropolitan Supply Company, Anamosa, Iowa
The McNeil Company, Phoenix, Arizona
The Nebraska School Supply House, Lincoln, Neb.
North Western School Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rucker-Fuller Desk Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Southern School Supply Co., Raleigh, N. C.
Superior School Supply Company, Kansas City, Mo.
University Supply Association, Madison, Wis.

Compare the schoolroom of today with that of twenty years ago.

Note the privileges that the school children have which their parents in their school days never dreamed of having. Observe the improved sanitary conditions, lighting, housing, the difference in the textbooks and in every mode of teaching.

Here you have the evidence of this great national movement for schoolroom cheerfulness in which educators, school authorities, women's clubs and civic leagues and societies of every kind have joined.

Beaver Greenboard is a distinct contribution to this national movement for school cheerfulness. For Beaver Greenboard is green—a rich restful tone with splendid color value. No one thing can transform the schoolroom so quickly and so utterly as the introduction of this pleasant, attractive color into the schoolroom.

The advantage of green over black, from the standpoint of color, cannot be challenged. For the purpose of contrast with white or colored crayon it is equally effective. The restful effect on the eyes of teacher and pupils can be readily appreciated. The remaining questions as to durability and quality of writing surface are easily disposed of by demonstration.

Beaver Greenboard and Beaver Blackboard are produced by The Beaver Board Companies, originators of pure wood fibre wallboard. Here are the only composition blackboards which are built up throughout (base as well as surface) by a single manufacturer. Building a blackboard is no simple task. Permanency and durability are only secured through exact workmanship and painstaking care. Beaver Greenboard and Beaver Blackboard have behind them the same high standards of manufacture as the well-known Beaver Board. They are sold under a broad guarantee with the understanding that they will not crack, warp nor peel, will not become shiny with use and will provide continuously a satisfactory writing surface.

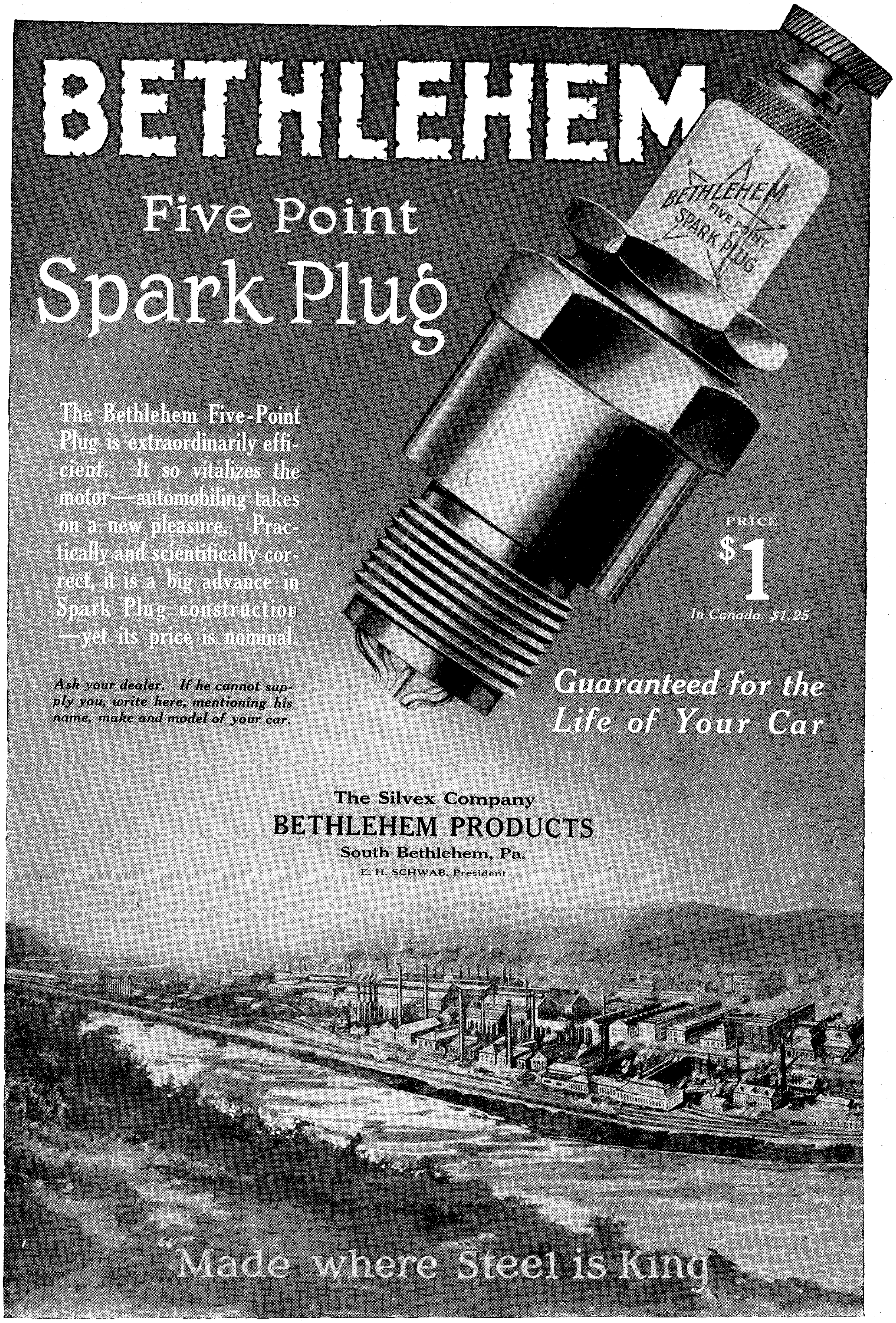
Beaver Greenboard and Beaver Blackboard have many advantages over slate, aside from that of price. With the high prices of slate, to say nothing of the much greater cost of freight and application, they become the logical blackboards for schoolroom use. Easily applied and (in case of temporary buildings) easily removed. Specially processed to prevent warping. Can be cleaned and kept in good condition as easily as slate.

Simply write your name and address at the bottom of this advertisement and send to the address below. Sample and literature will be sent you.

THE BEAVER BOARD COMPANIES
203 Beaver Road **Buffalo, N. Y.**
Canada: 403 Wall Street, Beaverdale, Ottawa
England: 4 Southampton Row, London, W. C.
Australia: Builders' Exchange, Sydney, N. S. W.
United States Branches at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and San Francisco.

Manufacturers also of Beaver Board and Beaverbilt Utilities.

BEAVER GREEN BLACK BOARD



BETHLEHEM

Five Point Spark Plug

The Bethlehem Five-Point Plug is extraordinarily efficient. It so vitalizes the motor—automobiling takes on a new pleasure. Practically and scientifically correct, it is a big advance in Spark Plug construction—yet its price is nominal.

Ask your dealer. If he cannot supply you, write here, mentioning his name, make and model of your car.

PRICE
$1
In Canada, $1.25

Guaranteed for the Life of Your Car

The Silvex Company
BETHLEHEM PRODUCTS
South Bethlehem, Pa.
E. H. SCHWAB, President

"Made where Steel is King"

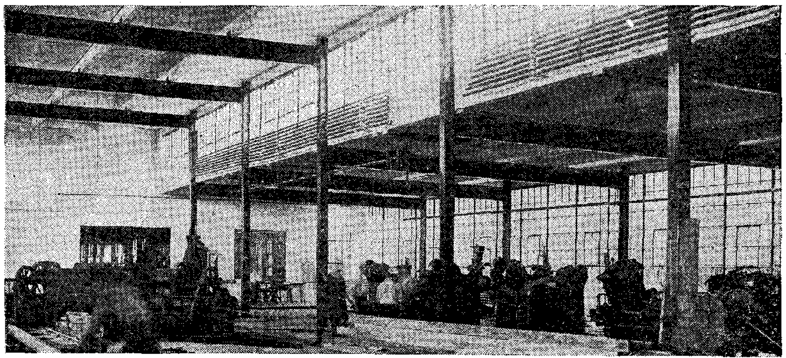
THE BRAINS OF THE NAVY

HE is a man of about sixty-two, and since he was seventeen years old he has been at work on one task—to have the American Navy ready for war. His name is William S. Benson. He is the ranking Admiral of the Navy, with the title of "Chief of Operations," a position which corresponds with that of the First Lord of the Admiralty. If the United States should go to war it would be his task to direct the naval campaign, to see that every ship from the super-dreadnought *Arizona* to the smallest converted launch of the "Mosquito fleet" was in its proper place. He would be the brains of the Navy, and if we may trust those who know him his plans for any eventuality are already laid.

Forty-five years ago, says the Kansas City *Star*,

> Admiral Benson was appointed to the Naval Academy as a midshipman from Georgia. He was one of the first Southerners to enter the institution following the end of the Civil War. His first duty afloat was as a junior officer of the old *Hartford*, then the flag-ship of the South Atlantic fleet. He was with the *Hartford* two years. Then he was transferred to the *Essex* of the same fleet. When he was detached from that ship and ordered home he already was considered an officer of great executive ability and unusual judgment.
>
> For six months Benson was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. He soon was ordered to sea a second time, and was on board the *Yantic* when that ship made its historic expedition for the relief of Major-General Adolphus Washington Greely, the polar-region explorer. On the return of the relief expedition Benson, then a captain, was again given shore-leave and assigned to duty under what was then known as the Navy Advisory Board. Later he was ordered to the Naval Academy as an instructor. Subsequently, he served in the Washington Navy-Yard, with the Coast Survey, on several ships, and again at Annapolis as commandant of midshipmen. His most recent sea service was as captain of the super-dreadnought *Utah* and, temporarily, as the commander of the first division of the Atlantic fleet. He knows the war-ship game from top to bottom. During the '80's he inspected the material for the construction of the first modern fighting vessels, and has had a hand in the building of our Navy of to-day and the training of the men who man it.

He undertook his present responsibilities in the spring of 1915, when Congress established the office of "Chief of Operations." Admiral Benson's position is that of Chief of Staff for the Navy. He is entrusted with the operation of the fleet, and the preparation of plans for use in war. It is his duty to see and care for the needs of the service as a whole. Since his appointment in 1915 the Naval War College, the intelligence office, aeronautics, mining operations, and all tactical matters have been brought under his control. Admiral Benson was able to improve each of these without having the development of one interfere with that of another, and



A Heavy Machine-Shop in 30 Days

AUSTIN Standard No. 2, shown above and below, is one of three distinct types that you can occupy in 30 working-days after you place the order. It is admirably suited to heavy machine shop, foundry or erecting-shop uses. Daylight and ventilation are excellent.

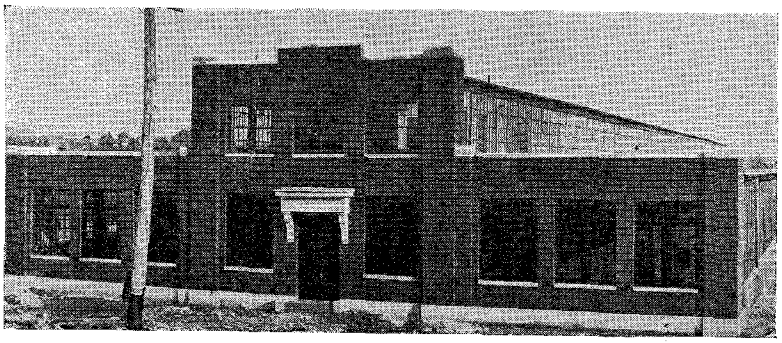
As usually constructed, this building is 90 feet wide, with three 30-foot aisles; but because the I-beams are carried in stock uncut, the aisle-width may be less. The length may be any multiple of 20 feet. The building is a substantial structure which is giving satisfaction to many users.

Austin Standard Factory-Buildings include nine distinct types suited to many widely varying uses, and susceptible of many combinations. Austin service also includes the design, construction and equipment of individual buildings and complete plants. Write, phone or wire for particulars.

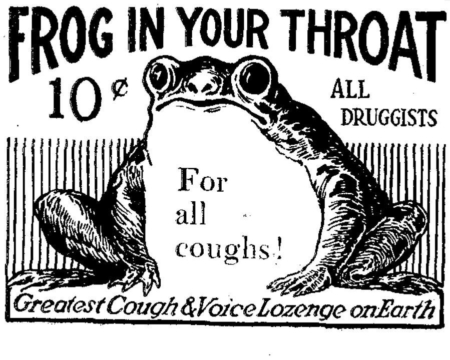
The Austin Company
INDUSTRIAL BUILDERS
Cleveland, Ohio

Philadelphia Bridgeport, Conn. Jackson, Mich. Indianapolis

Export Representative: American Steel Export Co., Woolworth Building, New York



LEPAGE'S GLUE HANDY TUBES
WILL MEND IT 10¢



Connectives of English Speech

By *James C. Fernald, L.H.D.* A handy manual on the correct use of Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns and Adverbs. Invaluable to writers, speakers and students. *12mo, Cloth, 320 pp. $1.50 net. Postpaid $1.62.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

Stop the scratch

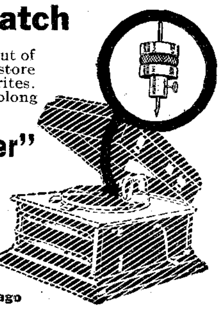
Take the noisy scratch out of old, worn records, and restore the tone of your old favorites. Improve the tone and prolong the life of *new* records.

The "Little One-der"

will do it. Instantly attached to any needle machine, Pathé or Victrola.

Postpaid for 75c. Order today. Money back if not satisfied.

BROWN MUSIC CO.
Dept. C, 3018-91st St., Chicago



When you overhaul install the genuine

McQUAY-NORRIS LEAK-PROOF PISTON RINGS

To enjoy perfect motor service get McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings because they conform exactly to the cylinder bore and exert absolutely equal pressure all around. Yet this pressure is so delicate as not to cause undue friction or cylinder wear.

The perfect fit of every ring is insured by the micrometer manufacturing methods, which insure dimensions to within one-thousandth of an inch. The only piston rings obtainable in such a wide range of stock sizes that the garage or repair man can fit your motor immediately, whatever the make or the model. Over-sizes in all widths and diameters in stock.

Don't take chances with poorly designed and cheaply manufactured piston rings. Use only Genuine LEAK-PROOF Rings. Made only by the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co.—the inventors. Known by no other name. Packed only in this special carton under this copyrighted label; each ring separately contained in this sealed parchment container.

As an assurance of getting the Genuine, have your garage or repair man send you the empty containers—one container for each ring—with his bill.

Send for Free Booklet

"To Have and to Hold Power"—the standard handbook on gas engine compression. Simple, sensible, informative—of great value to anyone who owns or operates any motor or engine. Write Dept. L. D.

Manufactured by
McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES:
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Seattle, Kansas City, St. Paul, Atlanta, Denver, Dallas

Canadian Factory:
W. H. Banfield & Sons, Ltd.
372 Pape Ave.
Toronto

The genuine is packed this way for your protection

in consequence Congress authorized him last year to issue orders within his jurisdiction in the name of the Secretary of the Navy. He is the "boss" of the Stars and Stripes afloat. *The Star* goes on:

In the bare room in the State, War, and Navy Building, at Washington, in an office just large enough to accommodate a flat-top desk and a few chairs, Admiral Benson works far into the night after his helpers have gone home. He undoubtedly already has taken to the Secretary of War the plans this nation will follow should Germany force us into war. Any plans followed would be submitted by Benson to the Secretary of War, who in turn would carry them to the President for his approval.

And when the day comes, if it does, Benson will give the word which will strip 40,000 men into fighting trim and set the machinery of our war-dogs to grinding. All the naval material resources of the country will be under his direction—naval reserves, yachts, power-boats, provision-houses, supply-houses, fighting vessels, munitions-makers, tax-payers, banking-houses, inventors, laborers, and marines.

Is he the man to handle the job? Said a brother officer and former shipmate of Admiral Benson:

"No matter what his personal feeling for me might be, there is no officer in the Navy whom I would fear more if I were on trial for an offense of which I was guilty, for nothing would make him swerve from what he conceived to be his duty."

MR. BRAND AND A "WAR OF RACES"

CONSIDERABLE interest and more or less criticism were aroused recently by an editorial written by Mr. Horace L. Brand in his *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* in which he mentioned the possibility of a "war of races" in the United States. The editorial ran as follows:

Have the people of this country changed from a peace-loving nation to a belligerent one?

We do not think the people have altered their views. They do not want to be dragged into the European War. They do not want situations created from which war would be the only honorable escape. They do not want the President to decide the question of peace or war, for THAT is the prerogative of Congress.

Has President Wilson changed his views?

We do not think that he has.

President Wilson is earnestly desirous of keeping this country at peace with all the world.

It can not be doubted that an overwhelming majority of our people stand behind the President in his efforts to keep this country at peace with all the world.

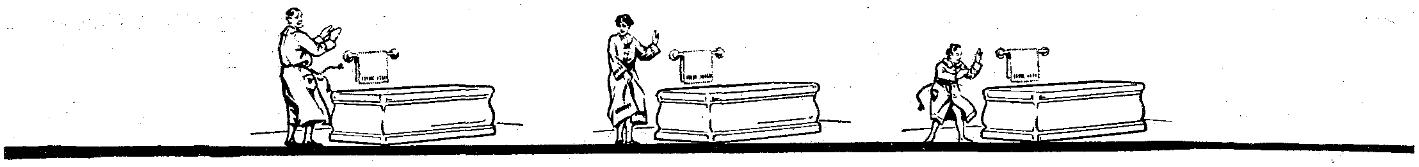
Perhaps a majority even approve of his efforts to end the European War.

But it is very doubtful, indeed, that a majority will indorse giving the German Ambassador his passports at the present time.

We will not now argue for Germany's cause or actions.

Let us consider America first, last, and all the time.

First — America's historic policy is opposed to entangling alliances. America has not approved a change in policy. The Senate of the United States refused to discuss the plan to change our time-honored course. In harmony with THAT



How Can Anyone Get Clean In Dirty Water?

American Bathing Habits Being Reformed

YOU and I and Mr. and Mrs. Everybody-Else would throw up our hands in holy horror at the idea of *starting* a bath in dirty water.

But *finishing* in dirty water is every bit as bad.

Yet that is exactly what happens every time you take a bath the old way—by *filling a tub.*

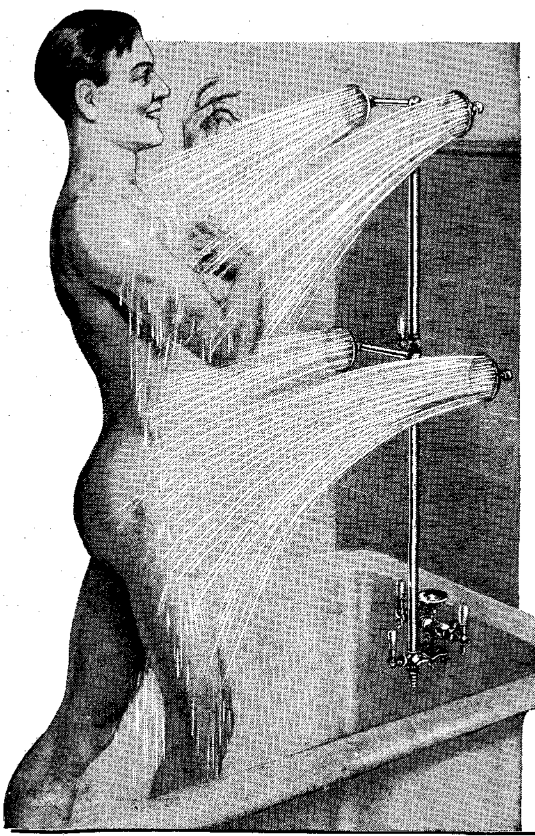
It means finishing in the same water you start with—water filled with impurities washed out of the pores; at least that's the case unless you take the trouble to empty the tub and do the job over again.

Proof of that is the film or scum of impurities which collects on top of the water after such a bath—no matter how often one bathes.

No wonder so many doctors are condemning the old way. And no wonder thinking people everywhere are turning to the modern and better way.

The Modern Way—Running Water

The time is fast coming when we'll hardly ever hear anyone speak of a *bath.* Instead everybody will insist on a *shower*—*running* water—a constant *rinsing* process—every drop from the first to the last absolutely fresh and clean. It's the great big step ahead in modern hygiene.



Only $7.50 to $25

No excuse now for anyone sticking to the out-of-date way. No longer any big expense.

$7.50 to $25 for a Kenney Shower turns any bath tub into the equivalent of the finest built-in shower ever installed in any millionaire's mansion.

Four fine models to choose from. All handsome, substantial, all-metal fixtures that attach direct to the tub—an interchangeable connection for every style of faucet.

Shower turns on or off at a touch. Doesn't interfere with filling tub direct from faucet.

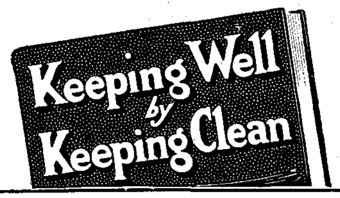
In every way a revolutionary improvement. The low prices are simply due to simplicity—cutting out complication has cut the cost down.

Kenney Curtainless Needle Shower

FITS ANY TUB

A Connection for Every Style of Faucet

The $7.50 and $15 models are both very easily attached—no tools needed—nothing but your fingers. The other two models require a plumber.



A Book to Read and Keep—Sent Free

Chock-full of sound and pleasant-to-take prescriptions by old Doctor Common-Sense—and good old Henry W. Common-Sense is still a pretty fair M.D. Shows how plain soap and water—*running* water—can be turned into one of the most invigorating and enjoyable tonics known to modern medicine. Also pictures and describes all four models of the Kenney Shower. It's a book you'll want to keep. Start your name on the way now—before you forget. Address nearest office.

No Messy Curtain—No Wet Hair

The first and only tub shower which does away with the messy, sloppy curtain.

And doesn't wet the hair. All the water strikes direct against the body—unless you prefer to duck your head under—instead of first drenching the head. The first inexpensive shower that women and children can enjoy.

Quick and Convenient

A great time saver. You can take a shower and be into your clothes in less time than required merely to *fill* a tub.

It's Downright Fun

Turns keeping clean into downright fun. Makes any temperature of water seem twice as enjoyable and invigorating. Fills you chock-full of Up-and-Doing Energy and Hustle—Helps you lick hard work.

Guaranteed Not to Splash Out

Try One on Approval to Prove It

Works on a brand new principle.

It's all in the *converging streams*—in the *angle* at which the water strikes the body; a patented feature which makes the water *hug* the flesh and run down the body into the tub instead of spattering off.

You can put either the $7.50 Niagara Model or the $15 Palm Beach Model to the test and see for yourself without risking a penny. Any wide-awake plumber or any hardware, department or drug store either has this new kind of shower in stock or can quickly put in a supply, and will give you a ten-day prove-it-to-you demonstration right on your bath tub. Or if it will save you trouble, we will *lend* you either a Palm Beach or Niagara Model for ten-day trial direct by mail.

In either case, if you aren't satisfied—if you don't want to keep the shower—it won't cost you a single cent.

Any hustling plumber, department store or hardware or drug store either has the Kenney Shower in stock or can quickly arrange to supply you. Or write to us—we'll tell you where to get it or fill your order by mail.

Handled in Canada by
THE CANADIAN SALESMEN
92 Notre Dame St., East, Montreal

The Curtainless Shower Co., Inc.

25 West Broadway
NEW YORK

5 So. Wabash Ave.
CHICAGO

You could dip this house in water

It's Not Just "Paint"—it's STONE-TEX

You can't paint brick, stone, concrete or stucco buildings with ordinary paint—and expect the most satisfactory results. A special coating is needed.

STONE-TEX is prepared specifically for masonry surfaces. It gives the walls a **beautiful, uniform, soft-toned finish,** and at the same time renders them **dampproof—rainproof—weatherproof.**

All masonry surfaces, such as brick, stone, concrete and stucco, are more or less porous. Rain, melting snow, sleet and dew are absorbed into the pores, causing a damp condition. The dampness, mingling with the dust from the streets, produces those unsightly streaks and spots that disfigure the building.

Ordinary paints, being intended for wood, offer little resistance to moisture when used on masonry and soon crack, chip or peel off. STONE-TEX, which is a liquid cement coating, enters deep into the pores, fills all hair cracks and makes the walls hard as flint. Because of its dampproofness, it outlasts ordinary paints, retaining its beautiful even finish for years. Suitable for new or old walls and furnished in a variety of pleasing colors.

If your brick, stucco, concrete or stone building is disfigured or damp and unsanitary, have it **"Stone-Textured"** at once.

Write for Stone-Tex booklet, giving full details, colors, etc.

THE TRUS-CON LABORATORIES
136 Trus-Con Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Problems of waterproofing, dampproofing and hardening cement have been the province of the Trus-Con Laboratories for many years. The organization of this well known company includes a corps of expert chemists and chemical engineers, whose advice upon special problems in this field is at your disposal. This consulting service is without charge or obligation.

A Legal Training In Two Years Study at home—during your spare time and get a thorough legal training in two years. That is what American School students are doing. New, practical and intensely interesting course. Successful graduates everywhere.

Write for New Book Send your name and address today for our new free book. Read about the new opportunities open to law trained men and how you can fit yourself in two years. Write today.

American School of Correspondence, Dept. L2403, Chicago, U.S.A.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." **RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**

LAW **STUDY AT HOME** Become a lawyer and big success awaits you. Legally trained men win high positions in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Thousands of lawyers are earning

$3,000 to $10,000 Annually

We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. We prepare you to pass bar examination in any state. Money refunded according to our Guarantee Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. Big Law Library and modern course in Public Speaking free if you enroll now. Get our valuable 120 page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them—now.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 352-FB, Chicago

SPEAK A FOREIGN LANGUAGE!!!

The European war has created a great demand and unlimited opportunities for those who know **Spanish, French, German** or **Italian.** Now is the time to better your position or increase your business. You can learn quickly and easily, at home, during spare moments, by the

Language-Phone Method
and Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry
(Highest Award Panama-Pacific Exposition)

You simply listen to the living voice of a native professor pronounce the foreign language, over and over, until you know it. Our records fit all talking machines, Columbia, Victor, etc. Write for free "Language Treatise" and particulars of trial offer and easy payment plan.

The Language-Phone Method
902 Putnam Bldg., 2 W. 45th St., N. Y.

Use Your Own Talking Machine

High School Course in Three Years

LEARN in your own home. Here is a thorough and simplified high school course that you can complete in three years. *Meets college entrance requirements.* Prepared by leading members of faculties of universities and academies.

Study In Your Own Home

This course was prepared especially for home training. Your idle evenings can be spent in pleasant reading that will give you a thorough high school training.

Write for Booklet! Send your name and address today for our booklet and full particulars. No obligation. Write for it at once. Now.

American School of Correspondence, Dept. P2403, Chicago, U.S.A.

policy, it is the duty of our Government to keep us out of the European holocaust. Millions of Americans are bound by blood-ties to Europeans who are fighting. Were America to engage in the war on either side, the hearts of millions would be saddened by the knowledge that they must wage war against their kin.

The war of races would break out in our midst, passion aroused, and hatred engendered; internecine warfare would result, unless the causes that led to our entering the European War were so shocking, aggravated, and often repeated, that all peaceful procedure became futile, and THEN ONLY would the Government have a united nation supporting a war-policy.

We are a prosperous nation and a contented people at present.

The best interests of America lie in industries of peace. We are a rich nation. In years of peace we have grown strong and self-reliant. War would change all that. In this article it is needless to describe the horrors of war; its economic waste; its far-reaching consequences.

Lastly, we are a just people. The United States never waged a war unless justice sanctioned. "Peace or war, as our interest, GUIDED BY JUSTICE, shall counsel," is the advice of the father of our country, George Washington. Let justice rule the decisions of our President and of our Congress. When JUSTICE demands it, America is prepared and willing to wage war with the support of a united nation.

"First, last, and all the time," America will jealously guard the lives of her people and her interests with justice dictating her decisions.

A few days later Mr. Brand issued the following in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune:*

> In the first place I want to say that I was born and raised in Chicago. It is therefore unnatural and impossible for me to have loyalty for any country except the United States of North America. I am accused of predicting or threatening a race-war if war breaks out between the United States and Germany. That is entirely false. I never predicted nor threatened a race-war. In fact, it is not my nature to threaten any way. Moreover, to make a threat one must have something with which to back it up. I have nothing with which to back up a threat that a race-war would break out in the United States. It would have been foolish to have made a threat, consequently I did not make any. Nor did I make a prediction. I express the fear that a race-war would break out unless the United States exhausted all peaceable means before entering into a war. It seems to me that it is very important to remember that my statement was not unqualified, but was decidedly a qualified statement.
>
> Considering that the United States is a melting-pot of many nationalities, does it seem unreasonable to fear that trouble will break out among these many nationalities somewhere in case the United States gets into the European War without provocation having been sufficient to make the millions of citizens believe that all peaceful procedures have proven futile and that therefore the United States was forced into a war?
>
> The above is the thought exprest in my editorial last Sunday.
>
> Nowhere in my editorial did I mention German-Americans. In fact, the assump-

Quality slips the "unlimited" sign on P. A. smokes!

You know *that's right* on the hop-skip-jump! For, you can open up on Prince Albert tobacco like you hold five aces; and, smoke lick-a-tee-split without intermission! And, you close the session with your tongue *right side up;* with your taste-apparatus turned to new high-spot-delights, and, your Department of Satisfaction bubbling over with smokesunshine!

Prince Albert sure is the joyjenerator *because it has the quality* that can pass out such tobacco happiness! P. A. is made to do that; made to give men *more tobacco enjoyment* than they ever dreamed could be theirs; made to let *all* men smoke *all* they want without bite or parch or any kind of a comeback *because* bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

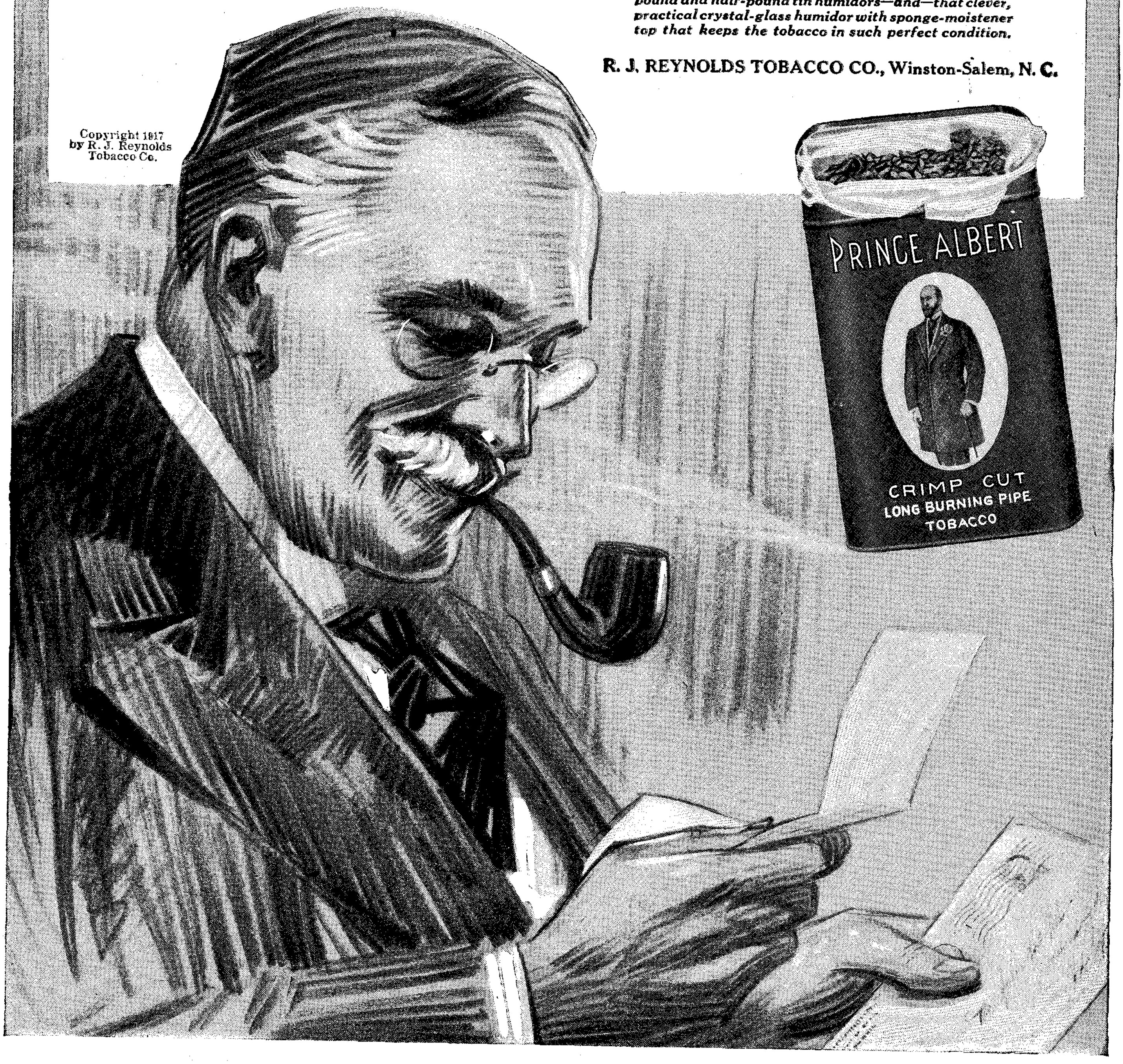
PRINCE *the national joy smoke* ALBERT

puts such a spanking-keen-edge on your smokeappetite that you are glad when the next fire up time comes, and, you have a lot of fun all-around-the-clock; and, you pal-it-up-with-P.A. like you were born and raised in the same little old house! For, your tobacco troubles take-to-the-tall-timbers when *you* adopt Prince Albert, which meets the favor of smokers of every civilized nation; men of all tastes and all walks of life!

It is the universal tobacco—the quality-taste-satisfaction *standard!* Slip a new cog in your wheel-of-content! Let Prince Albert's friendly flavor and fragrance and coolness blow into your smoke-spirit. Coupons or premiums have never been given as an inducement to smoke Prince Albert. We prefer to offer smokers quality!

Prince Albert is to be had everywhere tobacco is sold. Toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that clever, practical crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.



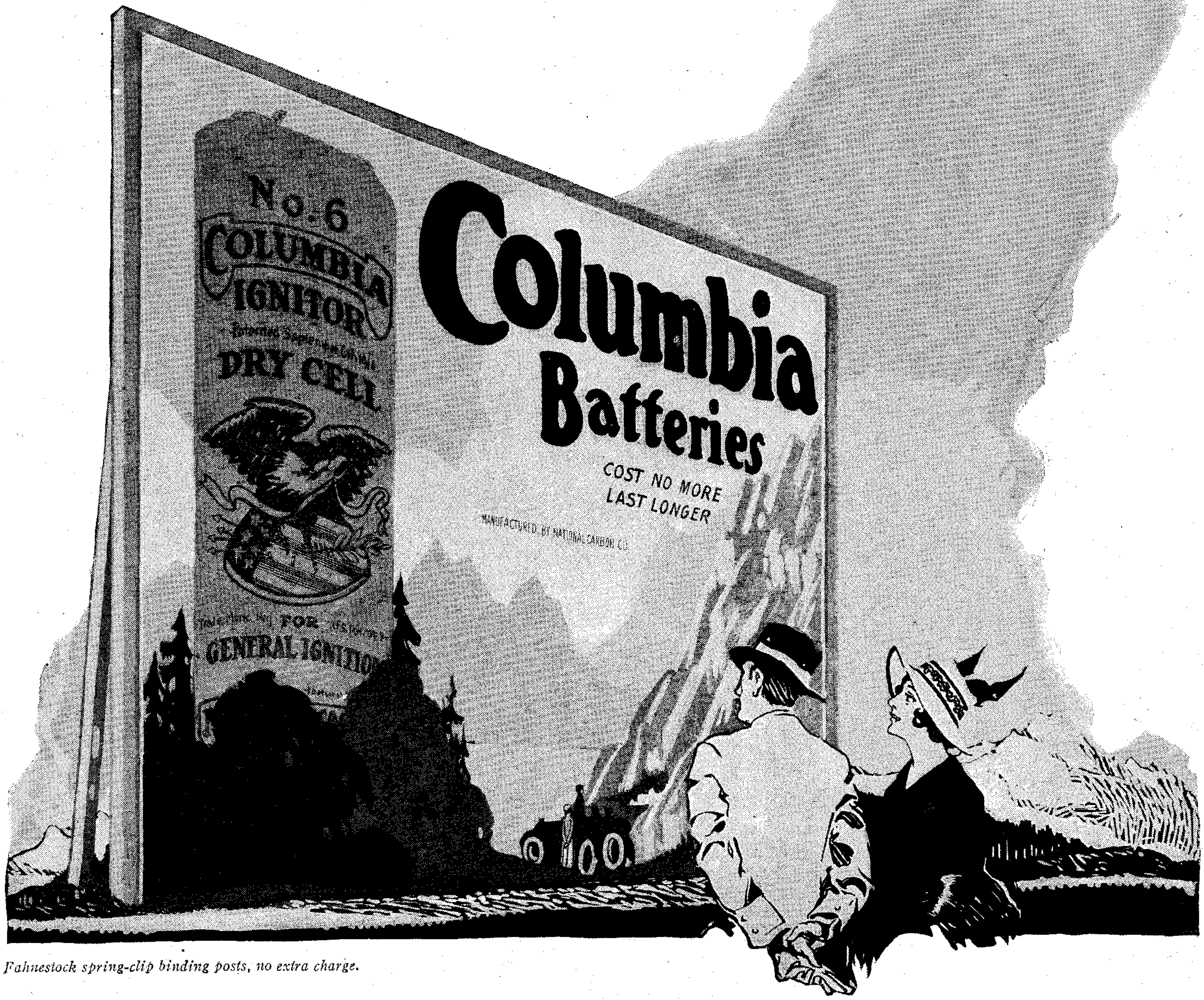
Copyright 1917
by R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.

Columbia Batteries

Each Columbia Battery is inspected 15 times in the making. Not only is the *average* Columbia good, but each individual battery is *known* to be right before it leaves our hands.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio

In Canada, Columbia Batteries are made and sold by Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.


No. 6
COLUMBIA
IGNITOR
DRY CELL
FOR
GENERAL IGNITION
Columbia
Batteries
COST NO MORE
LAST LONGER
MANUFACTURED BY NATIONAL CARBON CO.

Fahnestock spring-clip binding posts, no extra charge.

tion that I was referring particularly to any one group of foreign-born citizens is a misstatement and any unprejudiced reader of my editorial last Sunday must concede the truth of this assertion.

My papers have consistently fought for fair play for Germany and the cause of her allies. There are always two sides to every question. In order to arrive at a just decision the American people should know both sides to the European question. The whole truth concerning both groups of belligerents and their tactics should be known by our people if the historic fairness of America is to be maintained in its decision.

I am not upholding Germany against the United States. I never did so. Nor did my papers ever uphold Germany's cause against the best interests of the United States. Any assertions to that effect are based upon misunderstanding or are wilfully false.

But when the discussion is as to whether Germany's cause or Great Britain's cause is the most just and right, then I am permitted to have the opinion that Germany's cause is more to the interest of the United States than is Great Britain's cause. If I am wrong in that contention then I have nevertheless done my country a good service by bringing to public notice the reasons why I think I am right.

LASSOING SUBMARINES

IT'S too bad the Irish aren't sailors, for if the trawlers, the seaplanes, and the destroyers engaged in snaring the *U*-boats were manned by the greatest conversationalists of the United Kingdom, America might learn how successful the submarine campaign really is—or isn't. For when the Celt has done something exciting and dangerous, such as bombing a submarine, he likes to share the excitement with his friends, while the Scot thinks that a brave action loses all merit if any one knows about it. And it is the dour Scotch—assisted by all races, but still primarily the Scotch—who are fighting the German submarine.

Officially, not a submarine has been sunk. The Admiralty announces from time to time that the "campaign against the *U*-boat is satisfactory," but it never tells how many have been sunk or captured, nor gives the name or the number of the boat caught. There have been persistent rumors, for example, that the *Deutschland* has been captured, but who knows for certain whether she is in Kiel Harbor, chained in Portsmouth, or rusting in Davy Jones's locker? The Admiralty is as dumb as the Scotch.

It may be that Berlin has taken advantage of this reticence to make the submarine campaign appear more effective than it is. The German Vice-Admiral, von Capelle, said lately in a speech affirming that the unrestricted submarine war had exceeded the most rosy expectations:

> Altho a number of submarines, because of their large radius of action and their instructions, have not yet returned to their bases, I can already assure the committee that the results achieved have surpassed the expectations entertained by the Navy. It is very satisfactory that there is no reason to reckon with the loss of even one *U*-boat since the beginning of the unrestricted submarine war. The defensive measures, about which such a fuss has been made by the British press and Parliament, have remained within normal limits, according to the reports of the *U*-boats which have returned.

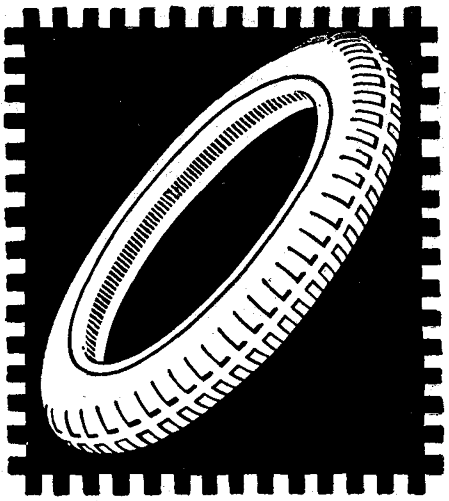
In fact, the Germans assert that the submarine is a weapon against which no defense is possible. With its aid they expect to stop importations of food and transfers of men into France, and force the French to conduct the war on the Western front unaided. As for England's antisubmarine campaign, Berlin reports in the New York *Times:*

> Neutrals who have lately visited England say that over there all is confusion, and that it is an open secret that the Admiralty has no plan to meet the new danger. They say that notices have been posted in all the Government shops promising a rich reward for any invention likely to help ward off the *U*-boat danger. The English Government is said to look to a mysterious invention by Edison for salvation.
>
> Submarine crews returning from the scene of operations are said to be exceedingly enthusiastic, asserting that new methods have at last given them a fair chance in their perilous "trade," as the English call this most dangerous of all forms of sea-fighting. Formerly a *U*-boat, if she was lucky, might find one victim among six or eight ships, the rest being inviolable according to the restrictions ruling "trade." I have heard of cases in which a submarine could not find one victim among thirty or more ships passing it successively. Now the game is worth the trouble.

And now for a flat denial. England has chosen Alfred Noyes to talk for the Scotch, and he remarks in the New York *Tribune* that, far from being able to intercept traffic in the Straits of Dover,

> I am confident that it is because the Admiralty has driven the submarines from the home waters that Germany announced her intention to create a wider zone. We have 4,000 private yachts, whalers, and fishing-vessels, and 60,000 men in the antisubmarine fleet.
>
> Every boat is armed with guns throwing 12- or 14-pound explosive shells, and has 1,000 yards of steel netting trailing behind. We have destroyed 200 submarines. All the home waters are mapped out in blocks and every block patrolled.

Four thousand ships and sixty thousand men! Nor is this all, for these figures include only the so-called patrol or trawler fleet gathered to protect the English Channel and the waters around the British Isles. In addition to this, large fleets of mine-layers place mines in the entrances of German harbors, while the submarines are away, and prevent them from returning. There are numerous esquadrilles of aeroplanes, manned by the French; the constabulary constantly search the shores of the British Isles to ferret out the concealed submarine bases, and lately, at least, the



A CAR'S most vulnerable point is its tires. Engine trouble, comparatively infrequent, means only delay. Faulty tires mean not only delay—but danger.

In their every day use

BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES

Guaranteed for 4,000 Miles

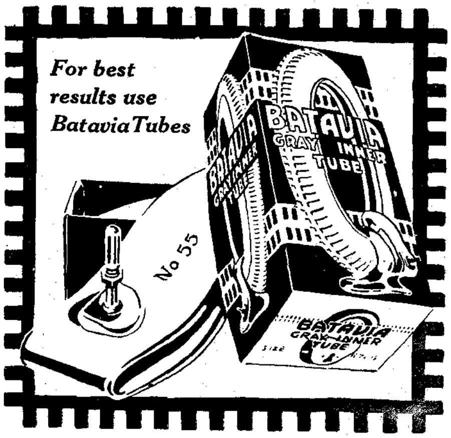
give you always a little more than you expect. In emergencies they rise to the occasion.

BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES

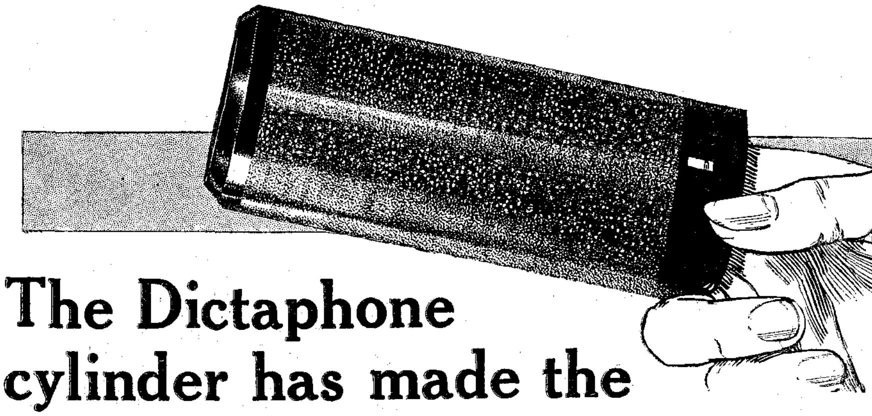
Is your car tired —or are you?

Try BATAVIAS

THE BATAVIA RUBBER CO.
Factory at Batavia, New York



For best results use Batavia Tubes



The Dictaphone cylinder has made the shorthand note-book obsolete

One man *wondered* if you had to use a cylinder for every letter you dictate. Certainly not—you start dictating on a fresh Dictaphone cylinder and dictate anywhere up to a dozen or fifteen letters, or whatever you wish, until the cylinder is full.

Then, after your typist transcribes the dictated matter, the cylinder is shaved, and it is all ready for more dictation. And you repeat this operation anywhere up to a hundred times. If you only dictate even twelve letters to a cylinder-length, a single cylinder holds 1200 letters. That makes the cost of Dictaphone cylinders less than the cost of stenographers' note-books and pencils.

Is there anything else you would like to know about The Dictaphone?

Reach for your telephone and call The Dictaphone, and arrange for a demonstration on your own work. If you do not find that name in the book, write to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Dictate to The Dictaphone

Dept. 102 C, Woolworth Bldg., New York
Stores in the Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere
Write for "The Man at the Desk"
You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED Actual search free. Send sketch or model. 90-page, 1917 Edition Patent Book free.
GEORGE P. KIMMEL, 250 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Cut Down Tire Expense!

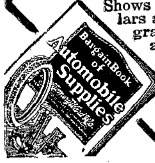
Get a 5,000-MILE Guarantee With Every Tire

for your Ford. 4,000-mile guarantee with all other sizes. Save money by buying

RIVERSIDE TIRES

Supreme quality—tough fabric, with selected up River Para Rubber, extra thick tread. **Unconditionally Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Back.** Send for

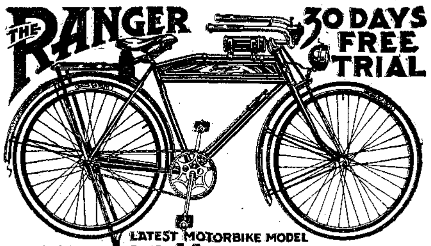
The Money-Saving AUTO BOOK


Bargain Book of Automobile Supplies

Shows you how to save dollars and dollars on high-grade auto accessories of all kinds. Write today.

Write House Nearest You

Montgomery Ward & Co DEPT. C132
NEW YORK CHICAGO KANSAS CITY
FORT WORTH PORTLAND, ORE.



LATEST MOTORBIKE MODEL

CHOICE OF 44 STYLES Colors and Sizes in the famous line of ***"Ranger"*** Bicycles. There are eighty-three (83) others, also, shown at ***factory prices*** from ***$14.75, $15.75, $17.75,*** up. There is a ***Mead*** Bicycle for **every** rider, at a price made possible only by our *Factory-Direct-to-Rider* sales plan.

MARVELOUS OFFER — **30 days** — one month's free trial on this finest of bicycles—the **"Ranger."** We will ship it to you on approval, *express prepaid*—without a cent deposit in advance. This offer *absolutely genuine.*

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at *prices never before equaled* for like quality. It is a cyclopedia on bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. **It's free.**

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE, rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at **half usual prices.** A few good second-hand bicycles taken in trade to be closed out, **$3** to **$8** each.

RIDER AGENTS wanted in every locality to ride and exhibit a sample 1917 model **Ranger** furnished by us. **Do not buy** a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. **Write today.**

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. M-172 CHICAGO, ILL.

skipper of every armed merchantman is, upon occasion, a submarine hunter. "Taking one consideration with another, the *U*-boat's lot is not a happy one."

Two general methods are in vogue for "eliminating" submarines, reports the Detroit *Free Press:*

> The French are given to "spearing" from aeroplanes. As nearly as may be learned, the operators fly at considerable height until they catch sight of a possible victim. Then they dive within range and endeavor to land a bomb where it will do the most good. The British commonly employ a less spectacular method. They trawl as they would for food-fish. If they net a submersible, they telegraph down by the Morse code to it to come up or be blown up. It is rather instructive to note how each nation employs the implements with which it is especially familiar. The French are beyond all other nations masters of the air; the British, of the seas.
>
> The British naturally must have the most to show for their efforts because of their habit of taking submersibles "alive," but there are no statistics to prove which method of operation is actually the more productive.

But how is it possible to catch a *U*-boat in a net? The commander of the submarine is fully aware of his danger, and will dive deeper, skirt around the net, or turn on the enemy with his torpedoes. As a matter of fact, writes Alfred Noyes, in the New York *Times*, the only opportunity for escape is to torpedo the trawler!—this largely because of the trawler's superior speed, and the shallowness of the water in the Straits. To quote Mr. Noyes again:

> Many of the skippers of these trawlers and patrol-boats are Scotchmen. In fact, there are between 60,000 and 70,000 fishermen who already have been uniformed, trained, and practised, even in gunnery, for antisubmarine service. Many of them are Scotch, and all are seamen who range in age from the twenties to the three scores and tens. Yes, some of them are even as old as that, but they are the hardiest set of men I ever saw. I asked one old fellow how he stood the extreme cold, and he replied that he, like the rest, soaked his sea-boots and gloves in the water. Really, they believe the water is warmer than the air, and perhaps they are right.
>
> It was one of these old chaps who told me how he had been "shooting his net"—that's the term they use for dropping one of their nets into position. They throw off a heavy buoy to which one end of the net is made fast and then steam away, paying out the net as they go. When several are in a group all pay out their nets in this way and then each trawler takes up the buoy of the adjoining vessel so that the nets are stretched between the boats at intervals of 1,000 or 1,500 yards, depending upon the width of the net. The weighted nets sink to the bottom and the line of trawlers, by steaming ahead in unison, can sweep the sea behind them for whatever width they desire, the only necessity being that sufficient ships join the line to give this width. I once saw the nearer units of a line which, I was told, comprised sixty trawlers and stretched from

Hot Pace and Cooling Heels

COOLING Heels travels for Jones.

He's better known in outer offices than sanctum sanctorums.

Jones believes neither in advance advertising nor home-office follow-up. Hence buyers know Cooling Heels merely as "a salesman for somebody." Both he and his line are a nonentity.

Hot Pace travels for Smith.

He's better known in sanctum sanctorums than outer offices.

Buyers give him the glad hand, because they know when he is coming and what he has to sell. To them he is "Hot Pace, of Smith." Both he and his line are established.

Exaggerated? No!

Every salesman who has traveled with a Multigraph introduction and left behind him a Multigraph follow-up knows the difference between the hot pace and the cooling heels—

The Multigraph Senior, electrically driven and completely equipped for high-grade printing—with printer's ink, type or electrotypes; or for producing typewritten letters in quantities.

Prices, $670 to $720. Hand driven models, $175 up. Easy Payments.

You can't buy a Multigraph unless you need it.

Knows how smooth the road to the man who is expecting you· how easy the order when he knows the line—

Knows the "open sesame" that goes with Multigraphed letters, folders, mailing cards before and after the call—

Knows how easy it is to set a hot pace on a Multigraph trail.

What pace do your men set on the trail of your business?

Have you Cooling Heels or Hot Paces representing you?

Think—act—mail the coupon!

Perhaps you've yet to strike the real stride in your business.

THE MULTIGRAPH

Produces real printing and form-typewriting, rapidly, economically, privately, in your own establishment

The Multigraph,
1811 E. 40th St.,
Cleveland,
Ohio.

Show me how I can set a hot pace in my business.

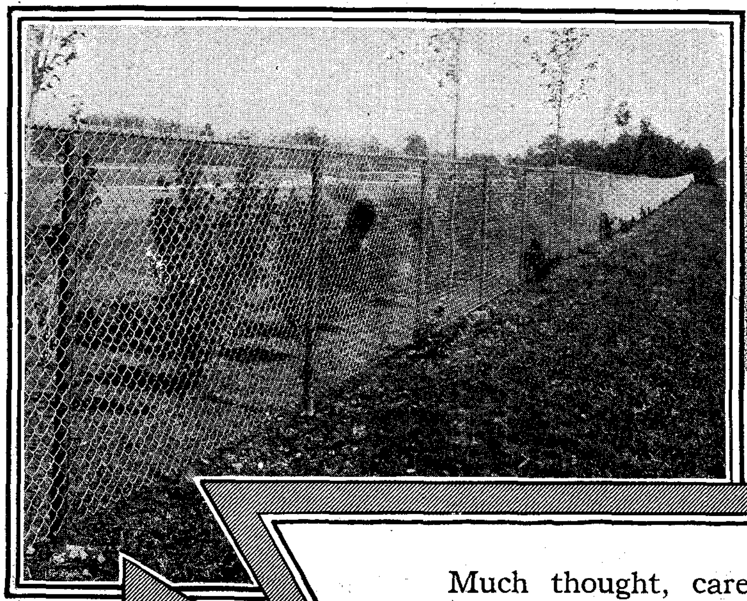
Name..............................

Official Position......................

Firm..............................

Street Address........................

Town................ State..........



Much thought, care and money have gone into the planning and building of your home and in beautifying the landscape.

Now complete the picture and realize your ideal by framing your home and grounds with a Cyclone Fence—the fence of artistic atmosphere and distinction.

Cyclone

Property Protection Fencing Pays

Cyclone Fence is particularly adapted to country and suburban homes, large estates, country clubs, school grounds, tennis courts, municipal and government grounds, parks, cemeteries, church grounds, etc.

Cyclone Fence is built of high quality steel by expert artisans. It is the King of American Fences, artistic, original, distinctive, economical, durable and affording absolute protection. It sustains every claim we make for it.

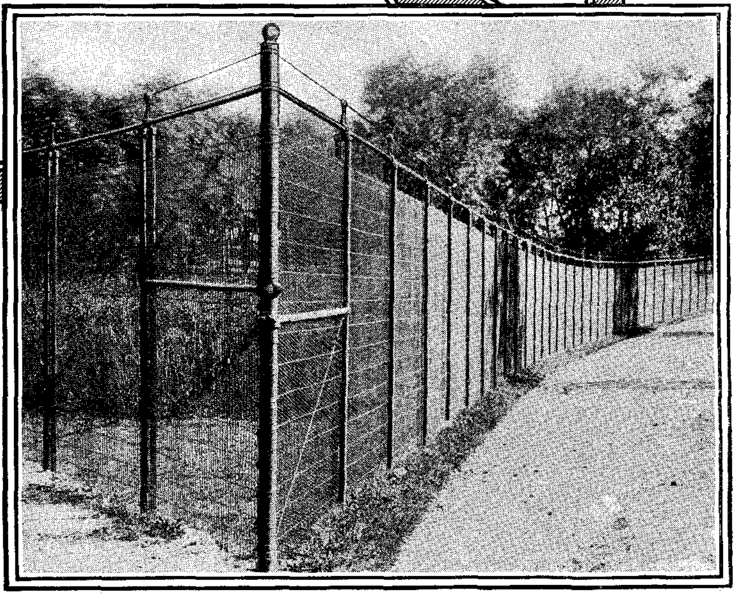
Our Engineering Department will take pleasure in solving your fence problems free of charge. May we send you our large free catalog? It will prove helpful to you. Write to office nearest you or to home offices at Waukegan, Illinois.

CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY

(THE MASTER FENCE BUILDERS)

Waukegan, Ill. **Dept. 140** **Cleveland, Ohio**

Branches: New York, Detroit, Chicago, Oakland, Cal.



Cyclone Fence Co., Dept. 140, Waukegan, Ill.

Please send me free illustrated catalog on items checked below

- ☐ Cyclone Property Protection Fence
- ☐ Cyclone Ornamental Lawn Fence
- ☐ Cyclone Chain Link Fence
- ☐ Cyclone Cemetery Fence
- ☐ Cyclone Vine Trellis and Arches
- ☐ Cyclone Entrance Arches
- ☐ Cyclone Flower-bed Border
- ☐ Cyclone "4 in 1" Playground Outfits
- ☐ Cyclone Walk Gates and Drive Gates
- ☐ Cyclone Farm Gates
- ☐ Hy-grade Iron Fencing and Gates
- ☐ Hy-grade Window Guards and Grills
- ☐ Hy-grade Iron and Wire Work for Kennels, Poultry Houses, Zoological Gardens, etc.

My name...

P. O........................... State......................

the English shore to the Irish shore across the Irish Sea.

Well, this old chap had no more than got his net shot than he felt a jerk in it that threw him six points off his course. A submarine had become entangled in the net.

"How did you get rid of it?" I demanded.

Said he: "I canna tell ye juist what happened, but it was what the A'miralty meant should happen when one o' these undersea lads gets entangled in our nets. And, mind ye, the nets are verra expensive."

The trawling service, says Mr. Noyes, is probably the most dangerous duty which a sailor can be called upon to perform, and even among this picked group of reckless men the Scotch captains have a reputation for "dour deviltry." Some have no notion of what a deadly thing a submarine is. For instance, Noyes tells of a trawler in the Mediterranean which developed engine trouble and was forced to return to its base.

The trawler arrived minus the captain and two Scotchmen of the crew. The authorities demanded the reason, and still another Scotch fisherman volunteered the explanation:

"The captain and two men went off in the dingey with a couple o' rifles. They're blockading the Bulgars."

And so they were, said Mr. Noyes, keeping guard until their ship got back and apparently unconscious of anything unusual in their conduct. The *U*-boats, he added, have recently paid such respect to the trawlers that this attitude of mind was not strange, after all.

You see, in fair fight, a trawler has all the best of it, and the Germans have come to realize this. The boats are heavily timbered and they can well stand the kind of attack which a subsea-boat can deliver with its light guns, altho one shell from the trawler means the destruction of the *U*-boat if it lands fair. That is why you always hear of *U*-boats, tho they may summon a trawler by gun-fire to the aid of a doomed vessel's crew, always submerging before the rescuer arrives. And that is why we believe the arming of all merchantmen will defeat Germany's last move.

How submarines are located and captured is told by Capt. William S. Simms, the United States naval observer, in an article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The *U*-boat is forced to come to the surface at least once a day to fill her air-tanks and recharge her storage batteries, for the gasoline-engines can not be used when submerged. Both these operations make a good deal of noise, which is often heard by a patrol near by. As soon as the submarine perceives she has been sighted, he says, she has got to submerge.

The commander of the patrol-boat sends out a wireless saying that at such and such a time—say 7:30 o'clock in the morning—the submarine was at a certain place. An hour later, allowing for its maximum submerged speed (not over twelve miles an hour), it can not be outside of a certain definite area, no matter in what direction it may have been running. By 9:30 it can not be outside of a certain larger area.

The commander of the patrol-flotilla

Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties

This new edition contains 112 pages of text matter, with 30 full page illustrations (13 in color). It is more complete and helpful than any of its predecessors and is a text book that no reader of The Digest will wish to be without.

Some Special Features

The Iris section contains many of my own seedlings, including the Panama-Pacific Gold Medal Collection; also notable new introductions from Europe.

The Peonies include rare varieties which I have been unable to offer before owing to limited stock. The fortunate purchase in France of a noted collection of Tree Peonies enables me to offer a unique assortment of over 300 varieties.

Lemoine's complete collection of Lilacs, Philadelphus, and Deutzias, with many of the new Chinese Barberries, Cotoneasters, and other introductions of Mr. W. H. Wilson, add to the value of this book.

If you are interested in gardening and would like a copy, it will be mailed to you on request.

BERTRAND H. FARR
Wyomissing Nurseries Co.
101 Garfield Ave. Wyomissing, Penna.

Dreer's Excelsior Beet

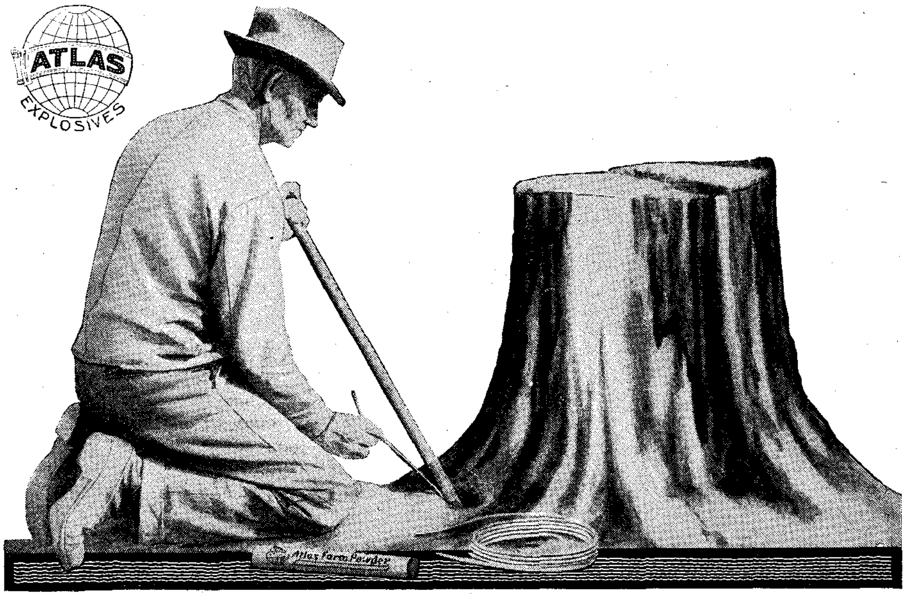
Extremely desirable on account of its attractive form and rich dark blood red color. Flesh is deliciously sweet and tender, retaining all these qualities until it has attained an advanced age. Packet, 10 cents.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1917

contains everything that can possibly interest every garden lover, from the "back yard enthusiast" to the owner of acres. Full directions for growing practically every Vegetable and Flower worth planting.

A copy sent free if you mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER 714-16 Chestnut St. Philadelphia



"It was no trouble at all to get rid of the stumps by blasting," writes R. C. English, Port Matilda, Pa. "I had never used an explosive before and had never seen the work done. But I understood it thoroughly after looking at the pictures in your book. It is easy to blast stumps with

Atlas Farm Powder
THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE
The Original Farm Powder

It costs little compared with the cost of labor that it replaces. You can buy it from a dealer near you. If you don't know him, ask us. Mail the coupon for our book, "Better Farming," 74 pages, 84 illustrations, shows how to blast stumps and boulders, drain land, make beds for trees and increase soil fertility by using Atlas Farm Powder.

DEALERS: We have for your window a cut-out enlargement of the illustration above, three feet high, lithographed in five colors. Write for it. You can sell Atlas Farm Powder without carrying it in stock.

FREE BOOK COUPON

ATLAS POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del.
Send me your 74-page book, "Better Farming." I am interested in the use of explosives for the purpose before which I mark **X**.

☐ STUMP BLASTING
☐ BOULDER BLASTING
☐ SUBSOIL BLASTING
☐ TREE PLANTING
☐ DITCH DIGGING
☐ ROAD BUILDING
☐ QUARRYING
☐ MINING

L. D. 56

Name________ Address________

"A Credit to Its Parents"
The New SWEET CORN Bantam Evergreen
CROSS SECTION OF EAR OF SWEET CORN BANTAM EVERGREEN

When you've had enough you'll still want more

IN this delicious Sweet Corn are concentrated all the excellent qualities of its well known parents, **Golden Bantam X Stowell's Evergreen,** which have been the "All Star" varieties for many years past. The earliness and sweetness of the former and the tenderness, size and color of the latter are all combined in **BANTAM EVERGREEN, the greatest achievement in Corn raising of the present day.**

If you want to thoroughly appreciate the delicious qualities of **good Sweet Corn,** try **BANTAM EVERGREEN,** freshly cooked, straight from the garden.

Last year the demand exceeded the supply and we were obliged to refuse hundreds of orders during the late season.

Half pint, 20c; Per pint, 35c; Postpaid.

For those desiring the two **"Bantams"** we will mail the **GOLDEN BANTAM** and **BANTAM EVERGREEN,** in separate packages.

Half pint of each for 35c......Postpaid
Pint of each for 50c..............Postpaid

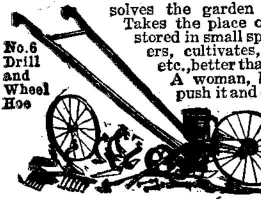
160-page Illustrated Catalog FREE with each order.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE
31-33 W. Randolph Street (Dept. D) - **CHICAGO**
43 Barclay Street (Dept. D) - - **NEW YORK**

IRON AGE
GARDEN TOOLS

Answer the farmer's big questions: How can I have a good garden with least expense? How can the wife have plenty of fresh vegetables for the home table with least labor?

IRON AGE *Combined Hill and Drill Seeder* solves the garden labor problem. Takes the place of many tools—stored in small space. Sows, covers, cultivates, weeds, ridges, etc., better than old-time tools. A woman, boy or girl can push it and do a day's handwork in 60 minutes. 38 combinations, $3.25 to $15.00. Write for booklet.


No. 6 Drill and Wheel Hoe

Bateman M'f'g Co., Box 46 C, Grenloch, N.J.

Exquisite Excelsa Roses

(Red Dorothy Perkins) Hubbard Medal Winner. Crimson maroon rambler grown on own roots. WE OFFER: One 2-year old, sturdy field-grown Excelsa, a 92-page Floral Guide and 25c coupon, all postpaid for 10c *and* names and addresses of 6 rose-lovers. Send today

CONARD & JONES CO.
★ ROSES, Box 80, , WEST GROVE, Pa.
Robert Pyle, *Pres.* A. Wintzer, *Vice-Pres.*
Rose Specialists—Backed by 50 years' experience.

Gladioli

THE richly colored and beautifully marked modern Gladioli will make a most welcome addition to your mid-summer garden.

I have prepared a demonstration box of 25 carefully selected Gladioli, every one teeming with life and bloom promise. The finest flower producers you ever had in your garden. I will send this box, carriage paid, anywhere in the United States, for One Dollar.

Send today for this demonstration box and my new catalogue of Roses and Gladioli.

A. B. Vanderbeek Bulbs

186 Broadway **Paterson, N. J.**

deploys his boats accordingly. At the same time aeroplanes go out and look for signs of the submerged submarine. The latter, tho under water, is not wholly hidden. A moving body of that size makes some disturbance at the surface. The surface waves are of a certain regularity, which is perceptibly disturbed by the submarine, even tho she be as far as 150 feet below—that being about the limit of depth to which she could venture, lest the pressure of the water crush her.

The man in the aeroplane is able to overlook a very large expanse of sea-surface. As soon as he perceives the "ripple" of a submarine he signals the nearest patrol-boat, and the latter proceeds to lower a net in front of the submarine. The latter, of course, while under water, is blind. It does not know that it has been located; it does not know what is going on overhead, on the surface of the sea. It is groping its way through darkness by compass.

But the submarine, thus detected in its underwater travel, can be easily followed. The direction of its course is plainly seen. To drop a net in front of it is a simple performance. The undersea-boat pokes her nose into it—through one of the meshes—and is caught, like a fish in a gill-net. The business is just a kind of fishing.

Once the submarine is caught in a net it has small hope of escape, for the nets used are of special construction, and even the latest *U*-boat models, which have shaped prows for net-cutting, are rarely able to break away. *The Ledger* continues:

> The net used for the purpose is much like a fishing net; but it is made of piano-wire instead of cord, and its meshes are about ten feet square. It is about three hundred yards long and a hundred feet deep, with floats to uphold the upper edge and leaden sinkers along the lower edge to maintain it in a vertical position, like a fence. The wire being so small (tho very strong) and the meshes so large, a net of the size described can be rolled up into a bundle of no great bulk and readily stowed in the patrol-boat.
>
> The net, when once the submarine encounters it, furnishes an elastic barrier—incomparably more difficult to penetrate on that account. In fact, because it yields, it can not be penetrated. It yields, yet holds. Meanwhile, the floats on the surface attached to the net, show by their movement the struggles of the submarine to escape. If some of the floats sink it is manifest that the trapt boat is trying to get away by sinking and passing beneath the net. But such an effort rarely, if ever, succeeds.
>
> The netted submarine may sulk and refuse to come to the surface. That doesn't matter at all. If those on board prefer to die for lack of air, it is up to them to decide. But experience has proved that they invariably prefer to come up and surrender before their air-supply gives out. In their case, the captors are content to wait.

Mr. Noyes and Captain Simms both agree that arming merchant ships is an

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

A twenty-page booklet telling what to do and how to do it. Also a 150-page catalog. Will help you beautify your home. Write today. **FREE**

IOWA SEED CO., Dept. L. D., **Des Moines, Iowa**

HEATHERHOME
SEED AND PLANT BOOK
A MASTERPIECE OF GARDEN CATALOGUES
1917 EDITION

A most unique and "different" book for all garden lovers. Full of practical, helpful suggestions. 336 pages, antique paper, bound in Heatherhome blues—in a box. It is free. Write for it now. We want you to know the superior quality of the Plants and Seeds that come from the HOME OF HEATHER.

KNIGHT & STRUCK CO.
PLANTSMEN—SEEDSMEN
260 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE ANYWEIGHT
Water Ballast Lawn Roller

assures lawn beauty. Use light on soft sod—heavy and heavier as summer dryness affects lawns, walks, tennis courts, etc. Fill with water—*Anyweight* in a minute.

Hand, Pony or combination styles—one or two leak- and dent-proof steel sections—Spring bead rounded edges; won't tear the turf.

Non-rusting water entrances—adjustable tension handle counterpoises and face plate scraper. Roller bearings throughout; runs easy.

Catalogue FREE. Book, *"Lawns and Lawnmaking,"* 10c *stamps.*

WILDER-STRONG IMPLEMENT CO.
Box D **Monroe, Mich.**

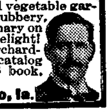
½ TON
50 LBS EMPTY
ANYWEIGHT

FREE 1917 PLANTING GUIDE AND PURE SEEDBOOK

Ask now! This beautiful 96-page four-color book describes 1917 varieties vegetables and flowers; handsomely illustrated; beautiful home grounds, flower and vegetable gardens, landscaping, shrubbery, orchards, farms. A dictionary on gardening! Flower lover's delight! Berry grower's book! An orchardist's manual! Most wonderful gardening guide catalog ever published. Better than our famous 1916 book. Don't miss it. Ask today. A postal gets it.

Galloway Bros. & Co., Dept. 2505 Waterloo, Ia.

GALLOWAY BROS & CO. WATERLOO IOWA U.S.A.



$5 Brings the Birds

This 4-room Dodson Wren House is built of oak. Cypress roof with copper coping. Will bring one or two wren families to live with you—cheerful, friendly, musical bird neighbors.

Order Now—the Birds are Coming

Every day sees new arrivals looking for a home. Send for your Dodson houses today. A few wren houses—a martin house, will fill your garden with insect destroying song birds. Entire collection described in catalog. Wren and blue-bird houses, $5.00. Martin houses, $12. Nesting shelves, $1.50 up. Bird baths, feeding devices.

BIRD BOOK FREE

In it, Mr. Dodson, director of the American Audubon Association, tells you how he attracts hundreds of birds to Bird Lodge, his beautiful home. Sent free with beautiful bird picture in color taken from "Nature Neighbors." Write to

Joseph H. Dodson
730 Harrison Ave., Kankakee, Ill.

Built for the wrens by the man the birds love

THE REEL WITHOUT A RIVAL
The CASTER'S IDEAL

A reel that is really reliable—Faultless in construction. Sturdy in strength. The

GUY-RA-TORY

Reel is *entirely* new. Fewer parts. Greater simplicity. Spool action distributes line without thumbing. Eliminates cutting in. *Dries it on spool.* Prevents back lashes and snarls. Taken apart in jiffy. Other exclusive improvements fully described in attractive catalog. Write at once for copy. It's Free.

Guy-Ra-Tory Reel Co.
Dept. 119 222 Fifth St.
Racine, Wis.

A Leader for Twenty Years

LONG-LIFE

Kokomo

BICYCLE TIRES

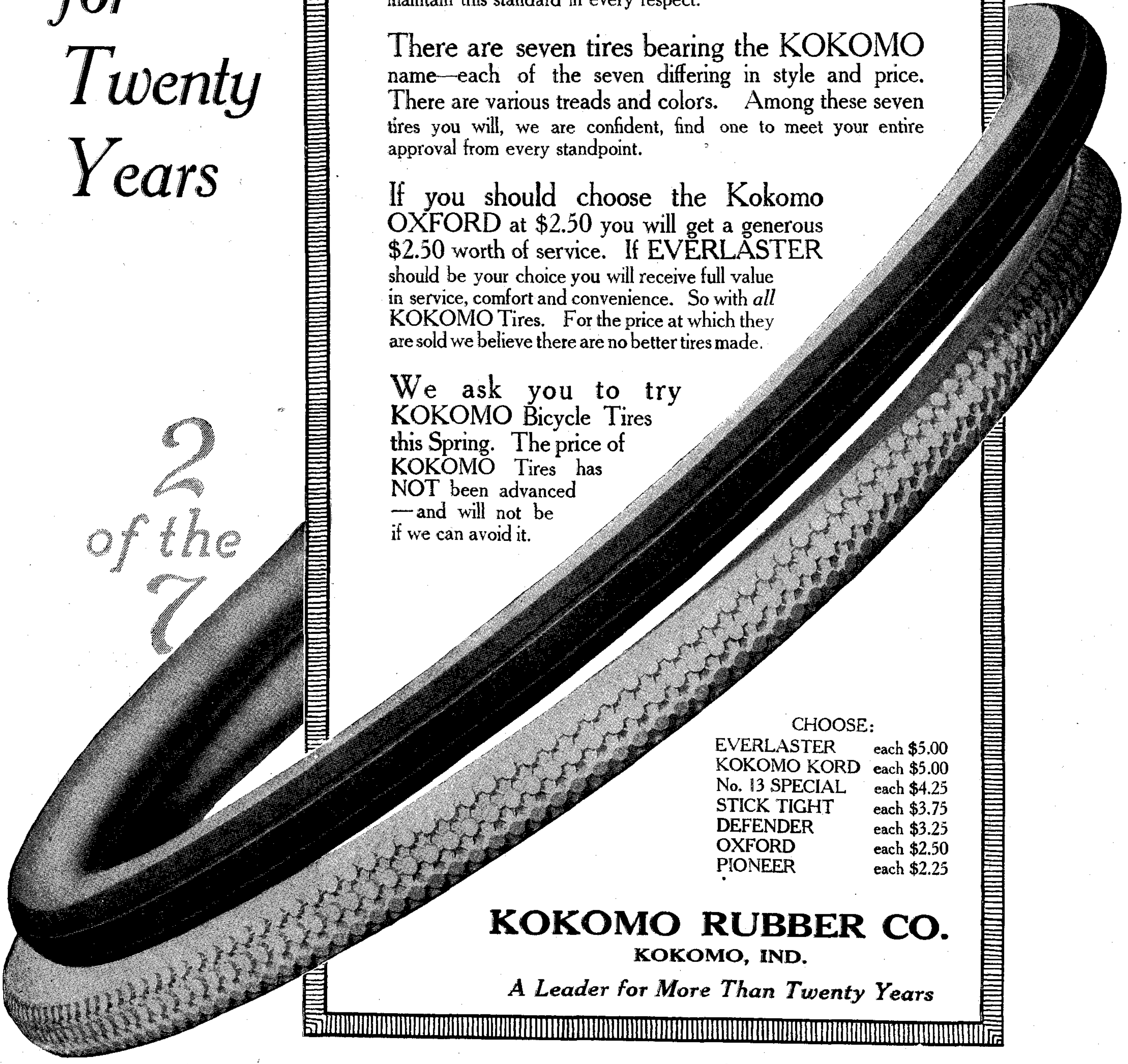
FOR more than twenty years KOKOMO has led the way in the construction of bicycle tires. The first American bicycle tire to be known as a "studded tread" was a KOKOMO. The first bicycle tire using a motorcycle-weight woven fabric in its construction was a KOKOMO. We believe that the first bicycle tire using automobile-weight cord construction was a KOKOMO.

The name KOKOMO has, for years, stood for the highest possible quality in both workmanship and material. And no day goes without its definite effort to maintain this standard in every respect.

There are seven tires bearing the KOKOMO name—each of the seven differing in style and price. There are various treads and colors. Among these seven tires you will, we are confident, find one to meet your entire approval from every standpoint.

If you should choose the Kokomo OXFORD at $2.50 you will get a generous $2.50 worth of service. If EVERLASTER should be your choice you will receive full value in service, comfort and convenience. So with *all* KOKOMO Tires. For the price at which they are sold we believe there are no better tires made.

We ask you to try KOKOMO Bicycle Tires this Spring. The price of KOKOMO Tires has NOT been advanced —and will not be if we can avoid it.

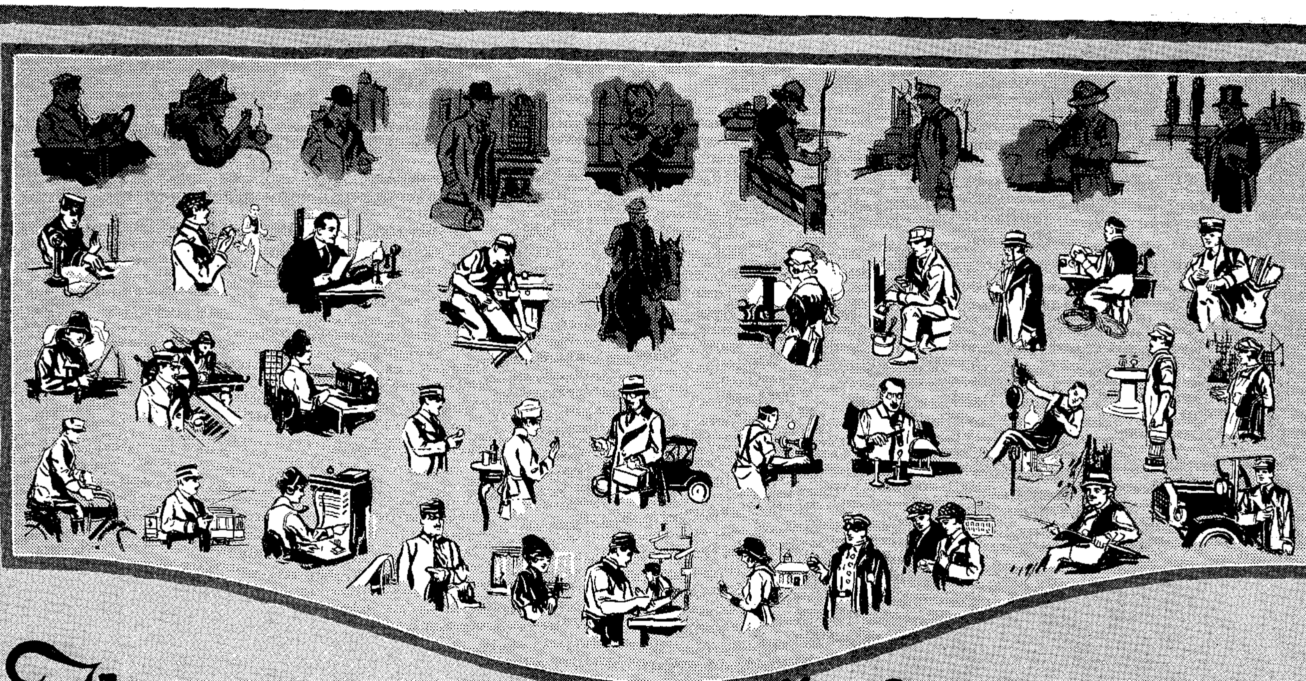


CHOOSE:

EVERLASTER	each $5.00
KOKOMO KORD	each $5.00
No. 13 SPECIAL	each $4.25
STICK TIGHT	each $3.75
DEFENDER	each $3.25
OXFORD	each $2.50
PIONEER	each $2.25

KOKOMO RUBBER CO.
KOKOMO, IND.

A Leader for More Than Twenty Years

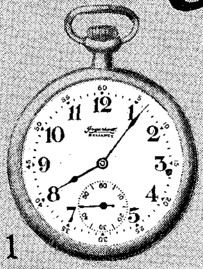


There is an Ingersoll for Everyone

Find *Yourself* in this list:

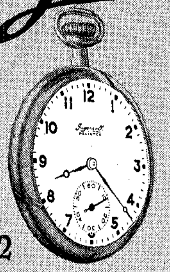
The numbers will show you which of the Ingersoll watches are best suited to your needs.

Automobilists, 8, 4
Baggagemen, 9, 10, 6
Boys, 6, 1, 11, 8
Boat Owners, 8, 5
Businessmen, 3, 2, 4, 5, 7
Carpenters, 9, 11, 4
Chauffeurs, 8, 4, 6
Cooks, 7, 12
Doctors, 3, 7, 8, 2
Drivers, 9, 10, 6
Electricians, 11, 5, 8
Engineers, 2, 8, 5
Factory Men, 9, 1, 5, 4
Farmers, 6, 9, 3
Foundry Workers, 9, 1, 5
Girls, 12, 8, 7
Housekeepers, 7, 12, 8
Hunters, 8, 5, 11
Laboratory Workers, 6, 8, 3
Lawyers, 3, 5, 7, 4
Machinists, 2, 8, 5
Night Workers, 5, 6, 7, 8
Nurses, 8, 6, 12
Office Workers, 7, 3, 4
Plumbers, 9, 11, 6, 5, 3
Professional Men, 3, 5, 7, 4
Railroad Men, 2, 3, 5, 8
Sailors, 8, 9, 6
Salesmen, 3, 5
Shoppers, 12, 8
Sportsmen, 8, 11
Soldiers, 8
Students, 7, 2, 5
Teachers, 7, 3, 12
Travelers, 7, 8
Watchmen, 6, 8, 5
Women, 12, 7, 8



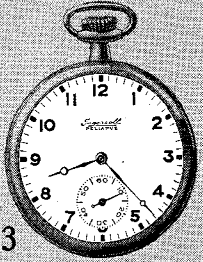
1

Reliance $3.00
(snap case)



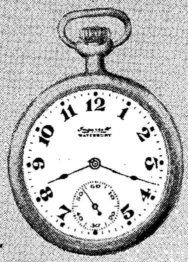
2

Reliance $3.50
(screw case)



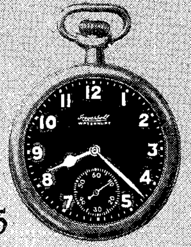
3

Reliance $6.00
(gold-filled case)



4

Waterbury $3.00

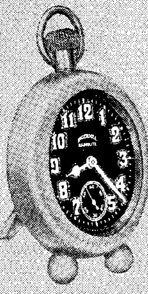


5

Waterbury Radiolite
$4.00

6

Radiolite $2.00

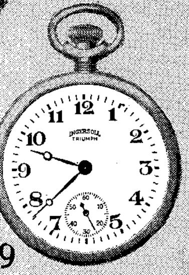


7

Radiolite Two-in-One
$2.25

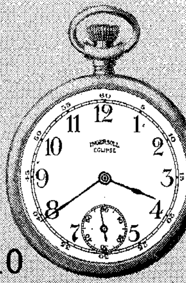
8

Radiolite
Strap Watch $4.00
In plain dial, $3.00



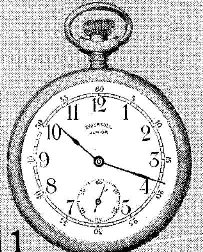
9

Triumph $1.50



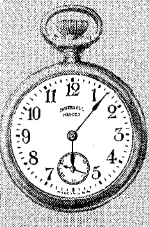
10

Eclipse $2.00



11

Junior $2.50



12

Midget $2.50
In glow dial, $3.50

A Quarter-Century of Ingersolls

In 1892 the House of Ingersoll was marketing but one model; now there is an Ingersoll for everyone—for every use—at prices from $6.00 down. We'd like to make you better acquainted with the newer models.

"Radiolites"

Most interesting of all are the "Radiolites," watches that tell time in daylight and dark. The hands and figures are thickly layered with a new self-luminous substance called "Radiolite." "Radiolite" contains genuine radium (only a little is needed) and glows as brightly as ever for at least ten years—probably much longer.

Jeweled Watches

The Reliance is thin, accurate and handsome; comes in snap case, dust-proof screw-case, and ten-year gold-filled case. The Waterbury is a man's watch, small and with four jewels. It is accurate, sturdy and good-looking.

Special Watches

The "Two-in-One"—ideal for desk or bureau—and the strap watches, in plain and glow dial, may be seen at any Ingersoll dealer's, as well as the familiar Triumph, Eclipse, Junior and Midget.

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.
New York Chicago
San Francisco Montreal

Illustrations of watches are ½ actual size efficient means of protection. Indeed, Mr. Noyes estimated that ninety-nine out of a hundred *U*-boat victims were unarmed. Sir Edward Carson reports that 78 per cent. of armed vessels escaped, basing his estimate on Admiralty figures.

THE TRUE AMERICAN SONG

We have folk-music of the rat-a-tat-tat sort from Naples, the sort which makes the hearer want to spin until he drops; our savage breasts are soothed by the dum! diddy, te-dum of the Castilian songs, and we never care what sort of a lyric is fitted to the cadences. But what are the songs of America? Where is the American popular chantey? If we are the melting-pot of nations, then our music should have some of the characteristics of European songs, and as for the lyric—perhaps the less said about the lyric the better.

The Oakland *Tribune* has looked into this weighty subject with much acumen, and draws forth some amazing conclusions which are to be welcomed by all serious students of *canto ragtimo*, as it is probably called by the technicians. That journal discovers that America has four distinct types of songs—but read the account:

> Every nation must express itself musically. It is so written in the book and the Sunday supplements. Look at Hungary. Does one not thrill and tingle when Czecht's "Cuxzquerimaskie Sonata" rubs its way off the long-locked violinist's instrument? Think of the folk-songs from Poland. The "Vodska Delight," for instance, rolling out on the quiet concert air, hiding snores and brandied breaths of American music-lovers.
>
> So, in the very finest spirit, investigators have plunged into the subject for several days, and, after exhausting and exhaustive examination, see the coming of American music. In American music of to-day, we find four types: The Gaelic, the Negraic, the Hebraic, and the Hawaiic. All four are distinct in their separate selves but really not so far apart as one might believe at first glance. When the four shall have been merged into a oneness—America shall have a national music.
>
> Three thousand four hundred popular songs came under the scientists' ken during the two days' work. Out of this mass, they made four model melodies, taking the words most frequently used and the sentiments most frequently exprest. The first of the types, the Gaelic, follows:

I'LL BUY A LOT IN KERRY AND BUILD A PIGSTY THERE

It is thirty years ago that I left my Irish home
For America, the land of gold and grub;
Here I've eaten rich roast beef, with a silk hat on my dome,
And I bathe my lithe old body in a tub.
But still my fancy turns and my heart for Erin burns,
I love the scent of three-leaved clovers green;
Oh, in my touring-car, let me ride to Kerry far,
Where the rush of sweat-shop maids is never seen.

Chorus

Ireland, home of sauerkraut,
Lovely lakes, mountains high;
With colleens running about,
I view them with a sigh.
Shure your name is a caress
Sweeter far nor watercress;
In the valley of Kilkenny let me roam-m-m!
You're the land of pig and spud, Erin, my home.

Then comes the Hebraic supersong. It took, we are told, some time to solve, for there were so many kinds and such a plethora of dialect that it required the services of a five-foot shelf of dictionaries to weed out the meaning of them all. But, at last, this is what the committee presents as the sum total of all the songs of the kind which the country has produced:

COME BACK TO OLD AARON

Oi, Yoi, Rosie Rosenkrantz;
Oi, Yoi, G. O'Farrell Kohn!
Oi, Yoi, started in to dance
Quvite high tone—all alone.
In der parlor of her pa
Rosie sat undt cooked;
Made some noodle soup—ya, ya!
Then at G. she looked.

Chorus

G. O'Farrell, vere's dot barrel
Of Money? Mine honey!
Fader says you're a loafingk guy,
Undt mine fader does not lie;
I've a burning underneat mine chest
Got dot veddingk ring in der pocket of your vest?
It's a volf; it's a bear; it's a howling Kosher lamb!
Come undt rag dot vedding march up the aisle—slam-bang!
Oh, G. O'Farrell—vedding apparel
Looks so good to me.

Space forbids the reproduction of the Negroid song. It is too obvious to require repetition anyhow. Any one may pick up a thousand exactly like it at the nearest music-store. But the account goes on:

> The last, but by no means least, of the four types, is the Hawaiic, only lately a favorite, but now the superessence of America's delight. It is called:

HICKI, HICKI FOR THAT HONOLULU COP!

In my San Francisco apartment, high above the city's hum,
I'm thinking—gently thinking of a monetary sum;
It costs like sin to get there—to that sunny, honey shore
Where you never hear of debt there—or salaries, or of war.
But I'm going, yes, I'm going, when I get a hundred dollars;
Bet I'm going! With a tooth-brush and a daily change of collars.

Chorus

She said Hicki, Hicki for that Honolulu cop!
Papa's got a warrant for your arrest, old top!
You stole from him my affections, he swears you'll be in sections
When he gets that bolo-knife, please, please don't stop!
Wali, wicki, wicki, hula, nula hu,
Run, please run, or pa will ukulele you!
Hear that Uke a-ringing out,
Watch that old volcano spout
In old Hilo, many milo way from here—
Oh, dear!

In Brief.—Editor—"How's the new society reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible."

Assistant—"He did. Here's his account of yesterday's afternoon tea: 'Mrs. Lovely poured, Mrs. Jabber roared, Mrs. Duller bored, Mrs. Rasping gored, and Mrs. Embonpoint snored.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

REDUCE FUEL COSTS ONE-HALF

FOR FORDS AND ALL OTHER CARS

Start easy in coldest weather!
More power and one-half more mileage!

Air Friction Carburetors use cheapest grade gasoline or even half gasoline and half coal oil with excellent results.

250,000 enthusiastic users!

Start your car instantly and move off at once, while motor is cold (even zero weather), with no "spitting," "popping," or "missing." In other words, end your carburetor troubles.

AIR-FRICTION CARBURETORS

Newly Perfected Model for 1917

If your dealer cannot supply you, write or wire us at once, sending his name and the name and model of your car.

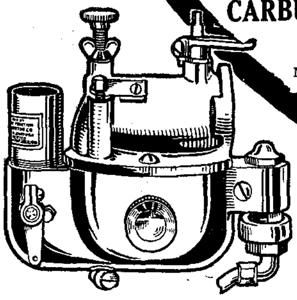
30% off list price where no representative is already appointed.

Ask us about our 30-day trial offer.

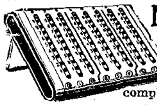
Dealers, garages, and repair shops make greater profits and give more satisfaction supplying AIR FRICTION CARBURETORS, and spark plugs, than on any other accessory they can handle.

THE AIR FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
165 MADISON ST.
DAYTON, OHIO

Manufacturers of carburetors for pleasure cars, trucks, tractors, and motor boats.



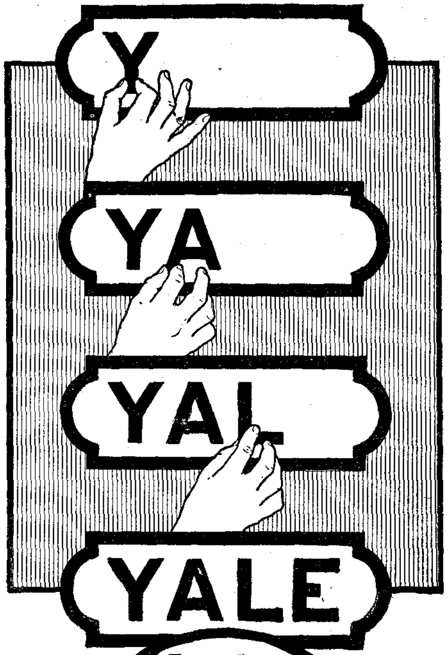
DEALERS: Write or wire for our proposition.



New Automatic Adder $2.50

Makes adding easy for anyone. It's accurate, quick, durable and easily operated. Capacity 999,999.99. Saves time, brain work and eliminates errors. Thousands of pleased owners. Guaranteed one year. Delivered complete, $2.50. Order yours today. Agents wanted.

J. H. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 36, 5921 INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.



Locks and Hardware

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York
Canadian Yale & Towne, Ltd.
St. Catharines, Ont.

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

NOTABLE HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

THREE HISTORIES OF THE GREAT WAR

Buchan, John. Nelson's History of the War. Vols. XIII–XIV, pp. 288–327. New York and London: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 50 cents per volume. Postage, 10 cents each.

Has the mightiest of wars produced its adequate historian? Is there living in the world to-day an intelligence equipped for a task so formidable that its mere contemplation is enough to daze the ordinary student of history? These are questions which naturally suggest themselves to the reader who takes up the thirteenth and fourteenth volumes of John Buchan's monumental history of the war. An outline of this literary undertaking has already appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST, wherein was given some hint of the excellent literary character of the work, as shown in the initial volumes. These qualities are maintained and even enhanced in the latest volumes. The thirteenth contains the story of events at sea in 1915, the winter's war in the air, the fall of Erzerum, and the first battle of Verdun. The fourteenth contains the fall of Kut, the war in the eastern Mediterranean, the Russian operations in Armenia, the British line in the West, the battle of Jutland, the Austrian attack in the Trentino, and the second battle of Verdun.

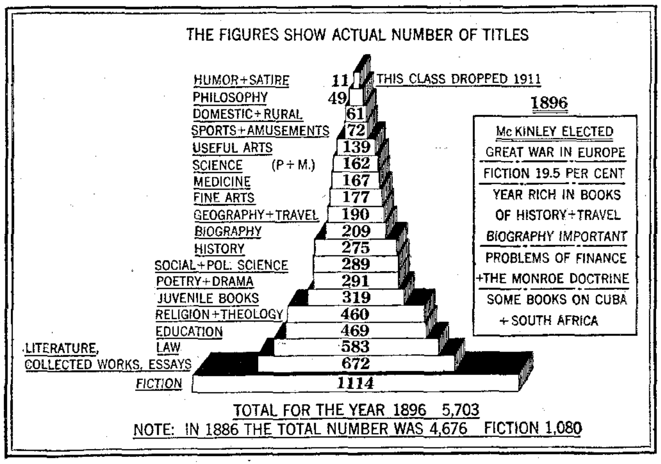
As the reader studies volume after volume of the masterly narrative, he sees unfolded, scene by scene, in ordered sequence, a series of events and episodes transcending in magnitude and grandiose features anything that he can recall in the history of war. The single battle of Verdun, in its two distinct phases, occupies about a volume of the series. It looms out of the tragic welter as the supreme epic of the war, the ineffable symbol of national valor and sacrifice. The historian calls it "by far the greatest single action fought in this campaign or any other."

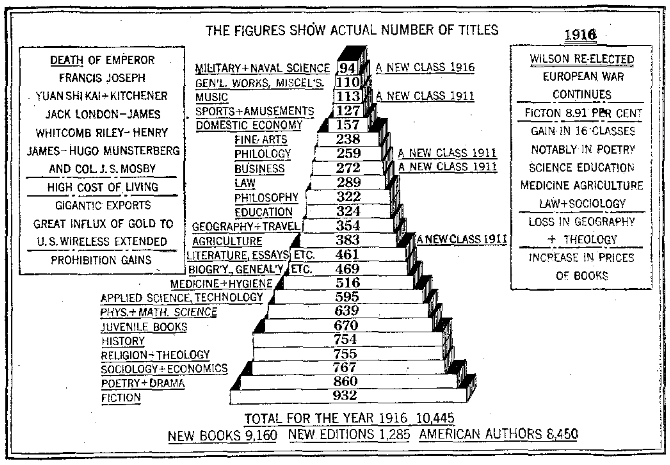
In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

"It had sucked in and destroyed the bulk of Germany's free strategic reserves. It had tided over the months of waiting while France's allies were completing their preparations. The scene was about to change from the shattered Verdun uplands to the green hills of Picardy, and the main battle was on the eve of transference from the Meuse to the Somme. Even as the weary and dusty *fantassins* scrambled over the débris of Thiaumont, a hundred miles to the northward on a broad front the infantry of France and Britain were waiting to cross their parapets. The citadel by the Meuse had been for Germany a will-o'-the wisp to lead her to folly and death. But as the weeks passed on it became for France also a watchword, an oriflamme to which all eyes could turn, a mystic symbol of her resolution. It was a sacred place and its wardenship was the test of her devotion. Mankind must have its shrines, and that thing for which much blood has been spilt becomes holy in our eyes. Over Verdun, as over Ypres, there will brood in history a strange aura, the effluence of the supreme sacrifice, the splendid resolution, the unyielding fortitude of the tens of thousands who died before her gates. Her little hills are consecrated forever by the immortal dead.

> "'Heureux ceux qui sont morts sur un dernier haut lieu,
> Parmi tout l'appareil des grandes funérailles;
> Heureux ceux qui sont morts pour les cités charnelles,
> Car elles sont le corps de la cité de Dieu.'"

THE CHANGES OF TWENTY YEARS IN THE WORLD OF NEW BOOKS, CLASSIFIED, AND COMPARED 1916 WITH 1896





The above charts, which were prepared by Fred E. Woodward, of Washington, D. C., are intended to show at a glance not only the various classes or kinds of books published in the United States, but, by reason of the figures in each block, the actual number of books in each class. In order to show the growth of the various classes, Mr. Woodward has chosen the year 1896 (twenty years ago), and placed the same on the left of his chart for 1916.

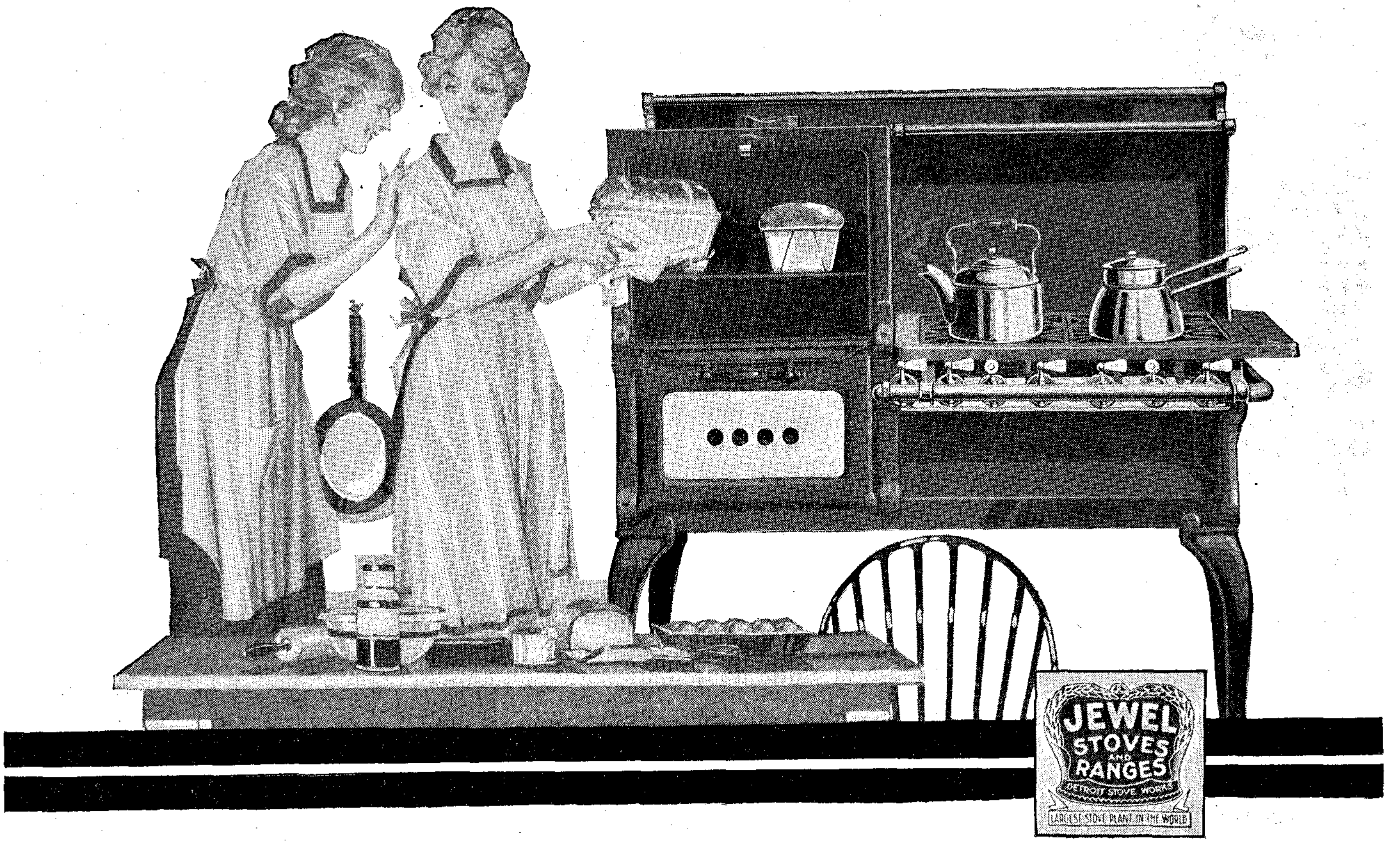
During the year 1916, the total output of books in the United States was 10,445, or an average of 29 per day. Of this number, 9,160 were new books, and 1,285 were new editions of older books. American authors contributed 8,450 of this number. Fiction, with 932, occupies the largest space, but by a narrow margin only, as Poetry and the Drama, with 860, make a close second. Mr. Woodward's pyramid terminates with Military and Naval Science, and between these two, Fiction, with 932, and Military and Naval Science, 94, are grouped by him the remaining 22 sections or classes, each being marked with the actual number of entries during the year.

The year was one of growth, the number of books issued being 711 more than the number in 1915, which was 9,734. This growth was shared by 16 classes, while 7 declined in number. The largest growth was in Science, both Pure and Applied, Poetry and the Drama, Medicine, Education, Law, and Juvenile books, while the losses were found in Geography and Travel, Religion, Philology, and Philosophy. Music made an increase of 50 per cent. (72 in 1915; 113 in 1916).

Glancing at the two charts, one at once becomes aware of the fact that, while twenty years ago Fiction was a large and important portion of the entire book production, it has not kept pace with the growth of population since that time, but that a large and steady growth is evident in more substantial classes of books. In 1896 out of a total of 5,703, Fiction had 1,114, or 19.5 per cent., while in 1916, out of a total of 10,455, Fiction records 932, or 8.91 per cent. A very low percentage of Fiction has prevailed for the past six years, averaging less than 10 per cent. That means to Mr. Woodward in plain words, that for the past six years, out of every one hundred books issued in the United States, at least ninety of them have been in classes other than Fiction.

Poetry and the Drama, with 291 in 1896, gave no promise of the wonderful increase which began in 1904 and culminated ten years later with 902 titles, dropping slightly to 860 in 1916, or only 72 entries less than Fiction. The remarkable growth of Poetry and the Drama in recent years is a matter of common report in all circles. Sociology and Economics registered 289 in 1896 and have had a steady growth since that time, recording 1,038 in 1914 and 767 in 1916. No doubt the great European War has been a factor in cutting down the number of books in this class. History, with 275, Biography, with 209, and Geography, with 190, have all shown satisfactory gains, reaching 754, 469, and 354, respectively, in 1916. Science, with 162 in 1896, has moved ahead prodigiously, and 639 in 1916 is a fairly constant number, scarcely falling below 550 in the past seven years. Domestic Economy registered 61 in 1896 and 322 in 1916. To this latter number should be added 383 now classed under Agriculture, as at the earlier date both were called Domestic and Rural. Philosophy recorded 49 titles in 1896 and 322 in 1916. This class has shown a steady increase during the past seven years, tho before that period the output was very small.

On the whole, Mr. Woodward finds the growth of the various classes has been fairly consistent with the increase of population, tho a decided but commendable decrease is to be noted in Fiction, it being less than 9 per cent. in 1916, when it was 19.5 per cent. twenty years ago. One new class, Military and Naval Science, was added in 1916, and 94 titles were recorded in the last four months of the year. In Great Britain this class came into existence in 1914, when 402 were recorded, the number being 467 in 1915 and 495 in 1916.



Buy A Detroit Jewel "Special" Gas Range, And Cook And Bake With Ease

Now every woman can own a labor saving Gas Range with the latest improvements and conveniences, at a reasonable price—Making the Detroit Jewel "Special" in vast quantities is the reason.

Over 30,000 of this model were placed in homes last year—conclusive proof of its extraordinary value and adaptability to every family requirement.

It is a gas range that is easy to operate because of the position of the oven and broiler—height and size of the cooking top. *Each detail is planned correctly.*

It is a gas range which bakes perfectly because the oven is constructed the Detroit Jewel patented way. The two oven burners regulate the heat to meet every requirement. *The most wonderful baking results are obtained.*

It is a range which is easy to clean because all the exposed steel and iron parts are finished in baked Ebonite—a finish which wipes clean with a cloth. *No stove polish is required.*

It is a beautiful and sanitary range, because it is equipped with white porcelain enamel door panels, burner tray, valve handles and broiler pan. *Every woman wants a porcelain equipped range.*

It is an economical and durable gas range because it possesses the patented and exclusive features which have established a world-wide reputation for Detroit Jewel gas ranges. *Low gas bills are assured.*

You take no risk in buying this range, because it is made by the Largest Stove Plant in the World—a concern which has specialized in the manufacture of gas ranges for the past 21 years. *Over two million Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges have been sold.*

See the Detroit Jewel Special Gas Range before buying. It is sold by over 2,000 gas companies and dealers. Watch for their announcements and window displays. *Write us if you fail to locate a dealer.*

You can secure this range with the oven at the right or left of the cooking top—with a heat-resisting Pyrex Glass oven door, or with a white porcelain splasher for the high shelf. *A style to satisfy every buyer.*

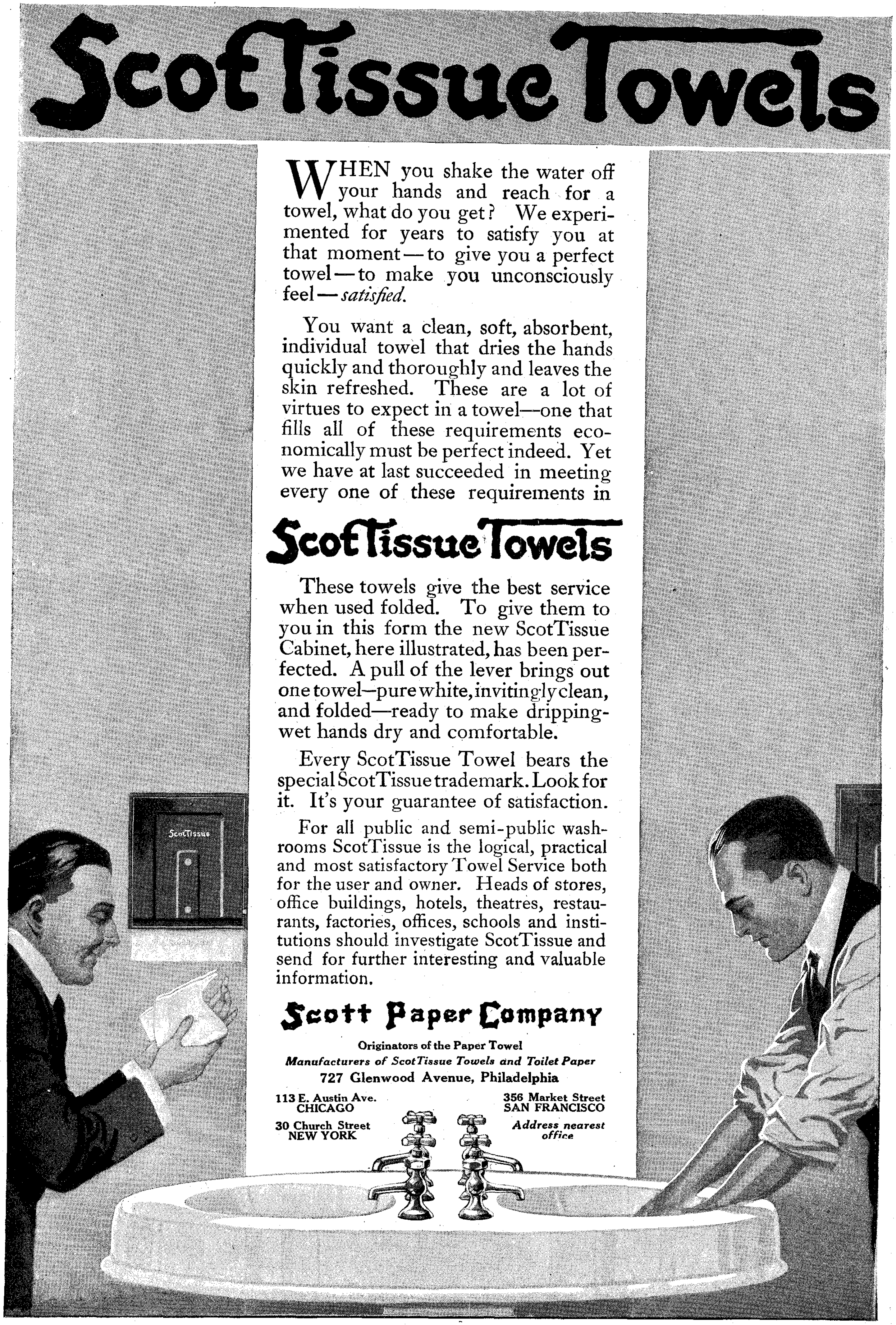
If you want to know more about this "extra value" gas range, mail the coupon. We will also mail a booklet which illustrates all the leading styles of Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges.

Detroit Stove Works—*Makers of Over 100 Styles of Gas Ranges*—**Detroit**

Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges

"They Bake Better"

The Detroit Stove Works, Detroit, Mich.
Please send more detailed information on the "Special" Jewel and other Detroit Gas Ranges.
Name............................
Town............................
State............................ L.D.
(20)



ScotTissue Towels

WHEN you shake the water off your hands and reach for a towel, what do you get? We experimented for years to satisfy you at that moment—to give you a perfect towel—to make you unconsciously feel—*satisfied.*

You want a clean, soft, absorbent, individual towel that dries the hands quickly and thoroughly and leaves the skin refreshed. These are a lot of virtues to expect in a towel—one that fills all of these requirements economically must be perfect indeed. Yet we have at last succeeded in meeting every one of these requirements in

ScotTissue Towels

These towels give the best service when used folded. To give them to you in this form the new ScotTissue Cabinet, here illustrated, has been perfected. A pull of the lever brings out one towel—pure white, invitingly clean, and folded—ready to make dripping-wet hands dry and comfortable.

Every ScotTissue Towel bears the special ScotTissue trademark. Look for it. It's your guarantee of satisfaction.

For all public and semi-public washrooms ScotTissue is the logical, practical and most satisfactory Towel Service both for the user and owner. Heads of stores, office buildings, hotels, theatres, restaurants, factories, offices, schools and institutions should investigate ScotTissue and send for further interesting and valuable information.

Scott Paper Company

Originators of the Paper Towel
Manufacturers of ScotTissue Towels and Toilet Paper
727 Glenwood Avenue, Philadelphia

113 E. Austin Ave.
CHICAGO

30 Church Street
NEW YORK

356 Market Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Address nearest office

The Story of the Great War. The Complete Historical Records of Events to Date. Illustrated with Drawings, Maps, and Photographs. Vols. I–IX. Large octavo. New York: P. F. Collier & Sons. $19 for the nine volumes.

Some further suggestion of the volume of war-literature which is in store for the future is furnished by this important work, nine octavo volumes of which are now off the presses. It is the work of many hands, is profusely and graphically illustrated. Altho without a formal preface, the first volume in its entirety may be regarded as prefatory, a detail which may serve to give some idea of the magnitude and scope of the work. The opening volume has as frontispiece a portrait in color of Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., who also introduces the work in an article on "What the War Means to America." Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., follows the commanding general of the Army in a timely paper on "Naval Lessons of the War." Next in order comes a much longer chapter, of fifty pages, by Frederick Palmer, the famous correspondent, on "The World's War," a remarkable summing up of the complicated strategy of the far-flung conflict, in which the writer draws freely upon the lessons of history as well as upon his great experience in reporting several wars. As the reader turns the last page of Mr. Palmer's exposition of the realities of modern war on a large scale, he comes upon a portrait now coming to be known throughout the world, that of Frank H. Simonds, the former editor of the New York *Evening Sun*, and now associate editor of *The Tribune* and author of "The Great War." "The Theaters of the War's Campaigns" is the subject of Mr. Simonds's characteristic contribution on the main military features of the conflict. Arthur Ruhl furnishes the article on "The War-Correspondent." The remaining half of the volume may be described as a sort of historical prolog to the vast drama of world-conflict to be unfolded in the eight succeeding volumes which up to date have been published.

In the ensuing volumes the general plan and the logical arrangement of the multiform features of the world-encircling military operations are well handled. In Volume V, for example, we find two chapters allotted to the important and critical battle of Neuve Chapelle. Next comes a description of the opening of the second battle of Ypres, of the campaign in the Artois region, the British forward movement, the now famous exploits which took place at La Bassée, the operations around Hooge, the campaign in Argonne and around Arras. Episodes for which immortality is freely claimed occur in this volume; for instance, the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the legendary exploits in a modern setting of the far-famed *Emden*. Volume IX contains an account of the naval battle of Jutland, the great Russian offensive, the events of Kut-el-Amara, and the campaign in German Africa.

Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan. A History of the Great War. Vol. I: The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 1914. Octavo, pp. xiii–349. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

In this, the first volume of his "History of the Great War," Sir Arthur Conan Doyle maintains the general level of excellence found in his well-known writings. A natural born story-teller, it was well that his talents should be placed at the service of a theme which in literary and dramatic possibilities makes all others seem paltry in comparison. The novelist confines himself to the events of 1914 "on

Two Notable Books of Great Present Interest

The National Crisis Discussed

"The kind of a book which every American who loves his Country should read."
—*Theodore Roosevelt*

The War and Humanity BY James M. Beck

With a Foreword by Theodore Roosevelt

"I most earnestly hope that there will be a wide circulation of Mr. Beck's 'War and Humanity.' I believe that its circulation throughout the whole land would have a very real effect in educating public opinion as to the duty of America in this great world crisis. There must be thorough military and industrial preparedness in this country; there must be an aroused and quickened patriotism, and a stern determination to see that the rights of our country, and its citizens, are everywhere respected; and there must be a keen sense of international duty, and of the shamefulness of neglecting this duty. Such is the spirit Americans ought to possess, and this book of Mr. Beck's is a potent aid in the creation of such a spirit."—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

¶ "Marked by a singular directness and eloquence."—Daily Mail.

¶ "A volume that deserves the closest study. Mr. Beck has certainly done his part to arouse the American spirit, and his name will be honored for many a long day."—London Telegraph.

The Evidence in the Case

By JAMES M. BECK

"It seems to me in every respect a most able and admirable statement of the case. A masterly analysis of the diplomatic records. I have read it with great admiration."—ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, *Formerly Prime Minister of England.*

"The book is a masterly statement of the case for the Allies."—LORD ROSEBERY, *Formerly Prime Minister of England.*

"A lucid and convincing examination of the causes which led up to the present war. The impartial spirit and exact scrutiny it shows make it one of the most valuable of all the many contributions to the subject I have seen."—VISCOUNT BRYCE, *Formerly Ambassador for Great Britain to the United States.*

The Evidence in the Case. 300 pages. $1.25 net. (By mail $1.35.)
A Discussion of the Ethical Aspects of the War.

The War and Humanity. Nearly 400 pages. $1.50 net. (By mail $1.60.)
A Further Discussion of the Ethical Aspects of the War.

→ AT ALL BOOKSELLERS ←

NEW YORK
2 West 45th St.
Just west of 5th Ave.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers

LONDON
24 Bedford Street
Strand

STUDY LAW

30 Days FREE

Let us **prove** to your **entire satisfaction, at our expense,** that we actually offer the **most complete and efficient extension course in law in America.** After this **30-day free trial** you can compare our course with any other law course in existence—**then decide.** There is absolutely no similarity between this course and others, and we can easily and readily convince you of this fact, **without it costing you a penny.**

Special and Exclusive Features

Only recognized resident law school in U. S., Conferring Degree of **Bachelor of Laws**—LL. B.—**by correspondence.** Only law school in U. S. conducting **standard resident** school and giving **same instruction, by mail.** Over **500 class-room lectures.** Faculty of over **30 prominent lawyers.** Guarantees to prepare graduates to **pass** bar examination. Only law school giving **Complete Course in Oratory and Public Speaking.** School highly endorsed and recommended by **Gov. Officials, Business Men, Noted Lawyers and Students.** Send today for **Illustrated Prospectus** and **Special 30-Day Free Offer.**

HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW, 1100 Advertising Bldg., Chicago

$1297 For This Handsome Home

All the lumber, windows, doors, hardware, trim, painting material, etc., to erect this beautiful, roomy home. Satisfaction guaranteed—or your money back.

Send for Free "Book of Homes"

It will open your eyes to big savings. Free Plans and Free Estimates, too.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Dept. AY 132
New York, Chicago. Kansas City
Ft. Worth, Portland, Ore.
Write House Nearest You.

the British firing-line in France and Belgium." He announces that a second volume dealing with the events of 1915 will appear within a few months, and that it is his further intention to write a third volume, covering the current year, which "shall carry on this contemporary narrative of a tremendous episode." His history of the war is more than a mere narrative of the fighting and of the objective features of the mighty struggle. The political and philosophical import of the world-conflict is given prominence. The author, as he notes in a long preface, has from the first days of the war devoted his efforts to accumulating evidence from first-hand sources, and he has constructed his narrative from letters, diaries, and interviews from the hands or lips of men who have been soldiers in the armies the deeds of which he chronicles.

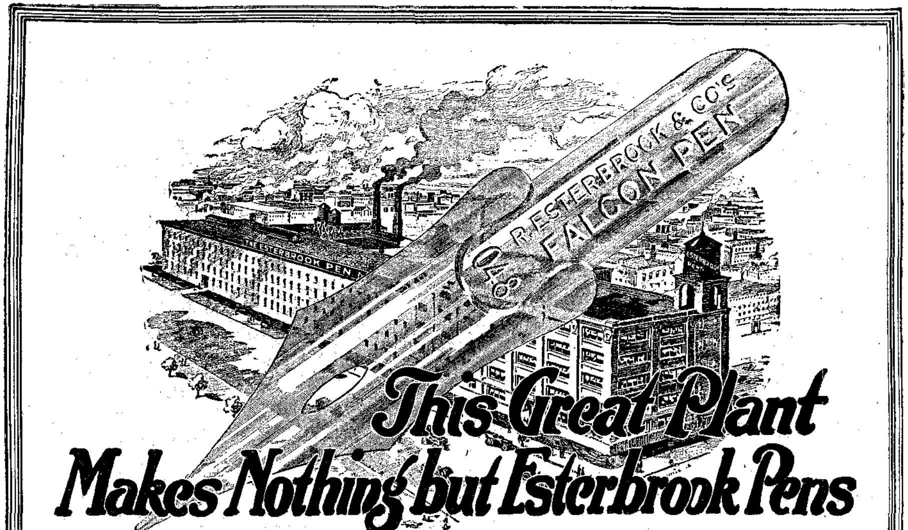
The chapter descriptive of England's entrance into the war, an act marked by the landing of the British Expeditionary Force in France under cover of the darkness, is a striking piece of writing, worthy of the author's best achievement in the dramatic vein. "Two canvas walls," he says, "converging into a funnel screened the approaches to Southampton dock. All beyond was darkness and mystery. Down this fatal funnel passed the flower of the youth of Britain, and their folk saw them no more." Sir Arthur Doyle has been accused of being an ultrapartizan, but the charge is hardly borne out in this his latest literary effort. His estimate of the German achievement is as remarkable as it is interesting:

"It would be foolish to deny the vast military achievement of Germany in the month of August [1914]. It reflects great credit upon the bravery and energy of her troops, as well as upon the foresight of her organizers and the capacity of her leaders. Tho we are her enemies, our admiration would have been whole-hearted were it not for the brutalities which marked her advance in Poland, in Belgium, and in France. Consider that wonderful panorama of victory which was known all over the Fatherland as '*Die Grosse Zeit.*' On August 10 fell the great fortress of Liége, on the 22d the great fortress of Namur, early in September that of Maubeuge, while the smaller strongholds went down as if they were open cities. On August 10 was a considerable victory at Mülhausen, on the 20th the Belgians were defeated at Tirlemont, on the same day Brussels was occupied. On the 22d the French central army of ten corps was defeated in a great battle near Charleroi, losing 20,000 men. On the left flank the Crown Prince's army won the battle of Longwy, taking 10,000 prisoners and many more guns. On August 23 the Duke of Wurttemburg won a battle in the Ardennes. . . . Uhlans made their way to the shores of the Atlantic, spreading terror along the Channel coast. Finally, a great battle took place at Tannenberg, in East Prussia, in which the Russian invading army was almost completely destroyed. I do not know where in history such a succession of victories is to be found, and our horror of the atrocities of Louvain, Aerschot, Dinard, and so many other places must not blind us to the superb military achievement."

OTHER BOOKS OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Tod, Lieut.-Col. James. Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han, or, the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India. Popular Edition, 2 vols. Routledge, London; E. P. Dutton, New York. 8vo, pp. xxx–631, xxxii–637. $4 net. Postage, 20 cents.

This work, first published in 1829 and long out of print, is one of those monumental works so many of which have been produced by the official servants of the British



ESTERBROOK makes and *sells two hundred million pens every year*. And this quantity is constantly increasing—because the standards of worth and quality on which this business was founded have been faithfully maintained for more than 56 years.

Every ounce of steel used in Esterbrook Pens is laboratory-tested. Esterbrook Pens resist corrosion from modern acidulous inks. Esterbrook Pens have large ink capacity—save lots of dips and lots of time.

Send 10 cents for useful metal box containing one dozen assorted pens, including the famous 048 Falcon.

ESTERBROOK PEN MFG. CO.
60-100 Delaware Avenue Camden, New Jersey, U. S. A.

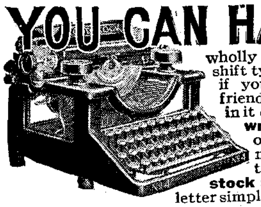
R. Esterbrook & Co
PENS

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

YOU CAN HAVE THIS

wholly visible (42 key) single shift typewriter, **for your own,** if you will show it to your friends and let them see wherein it **excels other $100 typewriters,** and tell them of our most liberal offer ever made on a strictly modern typewriter and a **Woodstock** at that. By post card or letter simply say "*Mail Particulars.*"

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., Dept. M674, CHICAGO, ILL.



A BIG JOB
for
YOU

BECOME AN EXPERT

ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountant in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you quickly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. Examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from ground up. Course personally supervised by *Wm. A. Chase,* LL. M., C. P. A. (Ex-Secretary Illinois State Board of Examiners in Accountancy), and large staff of experts. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for free book of Accountancy facts.

La Salle Extension University, Dept. 352-HB Chicago

Foot
Comfort
for *You!*

Dr.
Scholl's
Foot-Eazer
"Eases the Feet"

Relieves tired, aching feet, weak arch, turned ankles, cramped toes, burning or tenderness on soles.

Prevents flat foot. Equalizes the body's weight and removes strain. Worn in your regular shoes, makes walking or standing restful. Scientifically fitted to your foot. Price $2.50 the pair. If not at your dealers, write us.

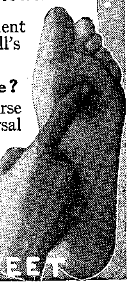
There is a
Dr. Scholl
Appliance or Remedy For Every Foot Trouble

Leading shoe dealers and department stores everywhere carry Dr. Scholl's Foot Comforts and Correctives.

Have You Pain or Callous There?
Symptoms of a weakened transverse arch. Dr. Scholl's Anterior Metatarsal Support gives immediate relief and assists Nature in permanent correction. Send for FREE Booklet, "The Feet and Their Care."

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO.
219 W. Schiller St., Chicago

"WATCH YOUR FEET"



If Bad Air
Were Colored

THIS is not a picture of an office choked with clouds of smoke. It shows how the average office would look if the *bad* air in it were *colored!*

Is the air in your office fresh and pure? Do you really *know*—or do you just guess about it and say, "Yes, the air in my office must be fresh. Don't I open the windows wide twice a day; and don't I get a natural change of air through the pores of building materials, cracks, joints in floors, windows, doors?" Science says you are wrong by proving that "natural" means of ventilation fail miserably.

Sturtevant Ventilating Systems are paying dividends in thousands of offices, mills and factories by cutting down sick-leave; energizing tired faltering hands; increasing production; improving the spirit of employees.

There are very few wide-awake business men in the country to-day who would not install in their factories to-morrow a modern system of ventilation if they knew one-tenth of its benefits, advantages and economies.

Join the great army of renters who demand that the room in which they work or live be kept free from such invisible poison air as is shown in our picture. You can get such offices. You can get such factories. You can get such apartments. Once you live or work in one, you will give preference to the ventilated building every time.

Sturtevant
(REG·U·S·PAT·OFF·)

Ventilating, Heating and Air Washing Systems

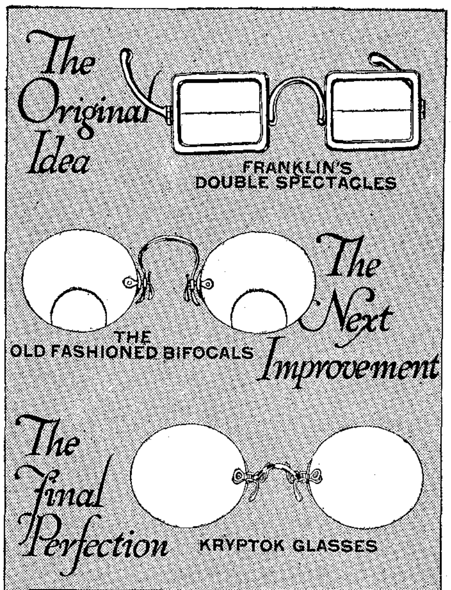
Give the World Health and Profit out of Air

Send for book stating the commercial advantages of well ventilated buildings. Send for books which tell how to make a ton of coal do more work. Send for book telling the blessings of stationary vacuum cleaning.

We make very satisfactory arrangements with retailers for handling our small fans

B. F. Sturtevant Company, Dept. 83, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

And all principal cities of the world



Perfect Glasses
for near and far vision

If you have to remove—or awkwardly peer over—your reading glasses every time you look at distant objects;

If you fuss with two pairs;

Or if you wear the old-style bifocals with the conspicuous seam or hump—

Then you need

KRYPTOK GLASSES
THE INVISIBLE BIFOCALS

The upper part of KRYPTOKS (*pronounced Crip-tocks*) gives the necessary correction for far vision and the lower part for near vision. You can adjust your vision instantly from printed page to distant view.

No troublesome removing of glasses—no fussing with two pairs. You see *everything* clearly through KRYPTOKS.

The surfaces of KRYPTOKS are clear, smooth and even. They are entirely free from the unsightly, age-revealing seam or hump of old-fashioned bifocals.

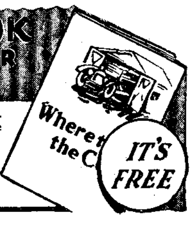
Ask your oculist, optometrist or optician about KRYPTOK Glasses.

Write for "Eyesight Efficiency"

Our booklet, "Eyesight Efficiency," contains important information for everyone who needs glasses for near and far vision. When writing, please give (if possible) name of your oculist, optometrist or optician.

KRYPTOK COMPANY, Inc.
1050 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

GET THIS BOOK BEFORE YOU BUILD OR BUY A GARAGE


Where to Keep the Car
IT'S FREE

There is nothing but practical suggestions in this book, "Where to Keep the Car," that will start you right on the private garage question. If you own a car or intend to buy one, you should send for the book right away.

WHITAKER-GLESSNER COMPANY
Dept. D, Portsmouth, Ohio

MORRIS CANOES

Sea-worthy, strong, shapely, light; an incomparable Canoe

Send for new catalogue

B. N. MORRIS, Inc., 888 State St., Veazie, Me.

Empire. Lieut.-Col. Tod was for many years political agent of the British Government to the Western Rajpoot states, and he used diligently his opportunities to gather all material possible bearing on the history, antiquities, custom, religion, dynasties, and wars of the "Rajpoot States," *i.e.*, the group of native states which, in his day, occupied Central India in the region 22°–30° north latitude and 69°–78° east longitude. The result was a work which speedily became a classic, and has long been a library desideratum inaccessible except for wealthy corporations that could snap up the occasional copy which came on the market at a high premium.

The pages are large and closely printed, and so make a work costly to reproduce. Indeed, the issue of the present popular edition at the low price placed upon it was possible only because the interest of a native prince (the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar) was aroused so that he shared the expense of republication.

The work itself is placed in interest alongside of those early works on India produced by such pioneers as Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, Wilkins, and Wilson. Later researches have indeed made known many of the limitations of Colonel Tod, have corrected many of his mistakes, and enlarged enormously his information. Nevertheless, no library which assumes to deal with Indian affairs can afford to be without the material help furnished by this painstaking collection of materials discriminatingly gathered from very varied sources, and put together with fidelity to fact (as ascertainable by the author) and admirable skill. There are many supplements of documents and charts, and also a map, which give added value.

Paton, David. Early Egyptian Records of Travel. Materials for a Historical Geography of Western Asia. Vols. I and II. Folio. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1915. $7.50 net per volume. Postage, 20 cents.

A work intended for laborers in an extremely specialized field, yet (as so often in such cases) available for a much larger body of students, is here half completed in the two volumes already issued. The purpose is to gather the geographical material found in the early records of Egypt and make it available toward the settlement of the historical geography of Western Asia. But the author has included within his plan not only a critical transliteration of the records, with note of variants, a translation of those records, but also lists of the scholarly discussions of the texts, with indication of the places where the texts are found or discust. The result is to make the volumes of first importance for specializing students, and valuable for all who are interested in Egyptology in even an indirect way.

In addition to the essential value of the work, its format is sumptuous. It is printed by photographic processes direct from typewritten characters which, tho small, are beautifully clear and sharp-cut. The paper used is Strathmore Japan bond, and each folio is printed across one side only of the leaf. Moreover, each folio is mounted on guards so that the fold of the paper interferes hardly at all with the text and at the same time does not tend to fall to pieces. The result is a set of volumes unique both in matter and form, a delight to the eye, and a cause for rejoicing to the student. To the book-lover whose pride is in a fine volume as well as to the student of the early Orient, these volumes will prove a choice possession.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. XIII, The Nineteenth Century, II. Large 8vo, pp. x–670. Cambridge, England: University Press; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

Volume XIII of this history is now here. Along with Volume XII, it deals with the nineteenth century, covering Part I of the Victorian Age (Part II to be treated in Volume XIV). Chapter I on Carlyle is written by Prof. J. G. Robertson, and Chapter II on the Tennysons by Prof. Herbert J. C. Grierson. Sir Henry Jones writes of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning in Chapter III. Chapter IV is taken up with an appreciation of Matthew Arnold, Arthur Clough, and James Thomson by Prof. W. Lewis Jones. Then come the Rossettis, William Morris, and Swinburne in Chapter V. In Chapters VI and VII, George Saintsbury deals respectively with the Lesser Poets of the middle and later nineteenth century and with the Prosody of the nineteenth century. The nineteenth-century drama, Chapter VIII, embracing such names as Sheil, Maturin, Knowles, Marston, Taylor, Poole, and Gilbert, is done by Harold Child. In Chapter IX, A. Hamilton Thompson gives us Thackeray, and George Saintsbury, in Chapter X, Dickens, The Political and Social Novel—Disraeli, Charles Kingsley, Mrs. Gaskell. "George Eliot" is handled by Sir S. W. Ward in Chapter XI, and the Brontës in Chapter XII by Prof. S. S. Jack. In Chapter XIII, W. T. Young, M.S., covers the Lesser Novelists—Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, Mrs. Oliphant, George Du Maurier, Blackmore, "Ouida," etc.—and in Chapter XIV, George Meredith, Samuel Butler, and George Gissing.

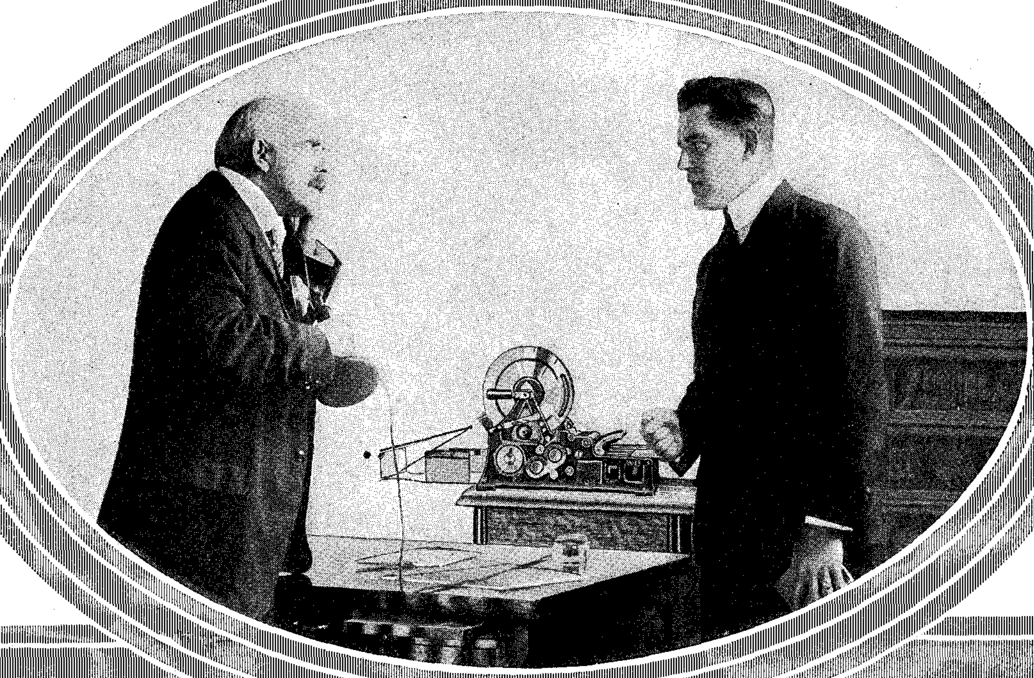
With such names as Robertson, Grierson, Saintsbury, and Jack, it can be assumed that the present volume reaches the high level normal to this authoritative series.

American Biography, The National Cyclopedia of. Edited by Distinguished Biographers, Revised and Approved by the Most Eminent Historians, Scholars, and Statesmen of the Day. Vol. XV. Pp. 464; besides numerous portrait inserts. New York: James T. White & Co. Postage, 20 cents.

This cyclopedia of biography differs in important respects from other biographical works. It is not alphabetically arranged, for one thing; but the index compensates for this lack. Its biographies cover many fields of Amercan activity, and if one wishes to make a survey of any special field he can do so readily. *Aviation*, for instance, in the index, refers to six scattered pages and as many men, in this Volume XV, besides three pages on the Wright brothers in Volume XIV. The subjects treated embrace a host of distinguished men and women, many of whom have been recently much in the public eye. The portraits are a marked feature of this volume, both in number and in variety of style and superior excellence.

Campbell, James Havelock. McClellan: A Vindication of the Military Career of General George B. McClellan. Pp. 458. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $3. Postage, 16 cents.

"A Lawyer's Brief" is a further designation or description of this book. It is a "brief" for the defense, and as such it must assume that the plaintiff attorneys have been all wrong as to the facts in the case and as to the authorities cited. In his preface Mr. Campbell declares: "More has been written about this subject than about any other within the realm of war, except the campaigns of Napoleon; and a comparison of what has been written with



Save a day! When printers say "tomorrow" to your call for hurry-up forms, letters, price lists or bulletins, just tell your secretary to have them *mimeographed—"right now"*—five thousand in an hour! No waits for typesetting, cut making, "OK's," or presses—and probably you'll get a better looking job of printing. No overtime to pay for—no promiscuous handling of confidential proofs. Independence! With the mimeograph, not only typewriting but longhand and line illustrations are immediately—flawlessly—duplicated, in your own office. It's easily operated by a typist—and the ways it will serve you are multifold. It makes office duplicating *proof* against printers' delays—and wonderfully economical. Write for booklet "L." A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.

MIMEOGRAPH
EDISON-DICK

the facts will show that never before was any subject so little understood by those who undertook to discuss it." This is a sweeping statement, of course, with which a large number of writers and experts will not agree.

Tho a lawyer (Dean of the Law in the University of Santa Clara, Cal.), Mr. Campbell assumes to write as might a general, frequently; and his analyses are often clear, strikingly effective, and persuasive. He does not hesitate to claim for General McClellan every quality as a great commander, and to throw upon others, from first to last, full blame for every delay in movement and every defeat in battle which McClellan suffered or permitted. "Had the Administration," he asserts, "given the same hearty and unlimited support to General McClellan that was given to General Grant, there can be no doubt that the Rebellion would have been crusht in 1862." Mainly he blames Mr. Stanton for the failure he thus condemns; and the accusations are terribly severe which this "lawyer's brief" brings against Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War. Some of the charges made or implied against Mr. Lincoln are hardly less pointed.

It must be admitted that he cites high authorities in support of much that he says, as when he remarks: "Through the failure of the Government to support McClellan the war was prolonged for three years, and as the result, General Grant tells us, the Confederacy came within a hair's breadth of being successful." But the question may well be asked—Did General Grant say that the near-victory of the South really came "as the result" of such governmental "failure"? General Lee's opinion of McClellan as "By all odds the ablest Northern General of the War" is quoted with satisfaction and pride.

Alec-Tweedie, Mrs. My Table-Cloths. A Few Reminiscences. With Fifty Illustrations, including a Frontispiece in Color and Facsimile Letters. Pp. 388. *New York: George H. Doran Company.* $3.50. Postage, 12 cents.

For a quarter-century the friends of this author who sat at her table wrote their names upon the cloths which covered it, and she made their pencilings permanent by "working" them over in colored cotton. "There are now hundreds of names sown broadcast upon them," she tells us, "including those of some of the best known men and women in London during the last ten years of the nineteenth century and the first fifteen of the twentieth." Mrs. Alec-Tweedie has been rich in her friendships, even if she did become poor eight years after her marriage and have to labor as "a professional scribbler." She confesses, now, to sixteen volumes. In this one, which might well have been entitled, "Famous People Who Have Dined with Me," she gives not merely "a few" reminiscences, but a multitude of them, bright, sparkling, covering a marvelously wide knowledge of personages distinguished in literature, art, science, travel, politics, and the national service. Of each and all she writes in a manner delightfully chatty and familiar. Two of them, treated in Chapter II, are now much in the public eye—Marconi and Lloyd George; and of the latter she says:

> "He is certainly a delightful companion, always interested in the person to whom he is talking, or thrilled by the audience he is addressing. . . . Few people realize that he is quite a small man, square and thickset in stature. He gives the impression of breadth. His face is broad, his shoulders and chest are broad, and as his eyes are generally smiling they broaden into a series of little crow's-feet, which always assume a particularly cheery, upward turn. His gray hair is perceptibly whitening, tho he is only fifty-three years of age (born 1863)."

And the further description of him is ample in details, of like appreciative character, as are many other glimpses of interesting people.

De Koven, Mrs. Reginald. The Counts of Gruyère. Pp. 138. Illustrated. New York: Duffield & Co. $2. Postage, 16 cents.

Many a traveler has spent a day in Switzerland, in quaintly picturesque Gruyère, a "little, castled city enthroned on a solitary hill," and has admired its flower-decked windows, its slender belfry, the tall-clock tower, the terrace, and the castle itself with its marvelous view "over the encircling valley and up to the nether heights of the Bernese Oberland," but few have realized the poetic history of the city and its counts during the days of the jousting court and the glittering days of chivalry now long past. The sovereign race of counts is gone, but there is a fascinating history of their lives, their vicissitudes and joys, pageants and tragedies, legendary poetry, and romantic history which Mrs. De Koven imparts to the reader with a wealth of imagination, delightful choice of expression, and authoritative knowledge which give a true understanding of the romance of Switzerland's history as a whole and picture faithfully the Counts of Gruyère and the pathos, wit, and beauty of the city's incomparable past. The illustrations add greatly to the book.

Fels, Mary. Joseph Fels, His Life-Work. Cloth, Pp. 271. Portrait. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

Joseph Fels was a unique character among American men of wealth. Let us hope that as time passes he will be less so. Nothing, indeed, could be more to his liking. Tho we are accustomed to the sight of men of great wealth establishing huge endowments for the advancement of science, of education, and of philanthropy, the man is rare who, critical of the social order in which he made his fortune, flings himself and his own into a passionate striving to secure for all men greater economic justice and wider economic opportunity. It is just that generous identification of himself with a cause that makes Mr. Fels worth knowing—without that there are very many American business men like him—alert, shrewd, affable, kindly, at times swift in wrath and explosive in speech, at others very patient, always devoted to family and to friends. It is thus not surprizing that his biography is concerned little with the personality of the man and much with his cause and his work for it. Save for three brief chapters on his early life, his business, and his personality, Mrs. Fels has devoted the remaining dozen to the story of what was, indeed, Mr. Fels's life-work. Here are traced his experiments with farm colonies, his growing interest in and acceptance of the single-tax theory, and his active personal propaganda and generous gifts in its behalf. Few Americans are aware of the intensive work he did in England and of the share he had in the promotion of the Social Budget of 1909. One wishes that exactly his connection with that epoch-making event had been more fully treated. Indeed, one frequently loses sight of Mr. Fels behind the discussion of the economic and political principles for which he stood. In so far as that discussion represents—and no doubt it usually does—Mr. Fels' own thinking, it is appropriate, tho giving the book a tractarian tinge at many points. Yet at that it is true to its subject and would, no doubt, be thoroughly approved by him.

ARCHITECTURE, GARDENING, AND THE HOME

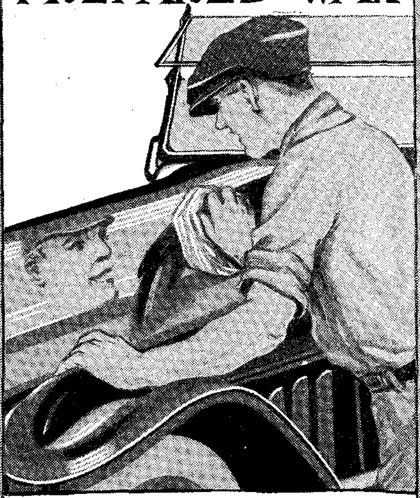
Price, C. Matlack. The Practical Book of Architecture. Pp. 348, with 255 Illustrations. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $6. Postage, 18 cents.

This book aims at making architecture a part of any liberal education, instead of a technical subject. It is divided into two parts: Part I contains a practical guide to styles for the general reader. Part II gives a practical guide to building for any who are about to have erected for them houses in city or country, or buildings of public character. The first help is given in seven pages of illustrated architectural terminology, a welcome and illuminating addition to the value of the book and adding greatly to the reader's pleasure and understanding. Architecture is defined as a "perfect correlation of the three essentials of suitability, strength, and beauty." The author outlines the evolution of architecture, beginning with that of Egypt, "an architecture of sublime proportions, of massive forms, and simple lines"; then that of the Assyrians, who were "the pioneers in demonstrating the possibilities of brick as a building material"; of Greece, whose "architecture is fundamentally the basis of all modern architecture," and of Rome, Byzantium, and the Romanesque. It is surprizing how absorbed the reader becomes in this entertaining presentation of a so-called dry subject. The description of the Gothic and Renaissance styles reads like a story. "Gothic architecture," we are told, "exprest the ecclesiasticism of one period"; Renaissance architecture "the humanism of another." The reader gets unusual delight from the illustrations, which are mainly chosen from well-known buildings in big cities, thereby making them more vital and understandable. The second part is just what it claims to be. Any one who ever hopes to have a home built for him would do well to read it carefully both for assistance and for protection. As a whole, this is an instructive and entertaining book.

Northend, Mary H. Garden Ornaments. Pp. 178. Illustrated. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

The name of this author carries with it a guaranty of comprehensive and exhaustive study, thorough grasp of her subject, and a charming presentation of the knowledge she has amassed and adapted to the garden novice as well as the enthusiast. All the devices used for beautifying gardens, such as pergolas, tea-houses, stepping-stones, fountains, gateways, bird-baths, garden-seats, lily-ponds, and sun-dials, are described, illustrated, and considered from the standpoint of desirability, consistency, and proper placing, and, at the same time, the color scheme of the garden is indicated and plants and flowers suggested which are suitable for definite places and seasons. We are urged to make a careful distinction between the formal and informal garden and all the time we are lured and fascinated by the author's vivid word-pictures and her inspiring hints at possibilities.

PREPARED WAX



Johnson's Prepared Wax

Now Made in Liquid Form

so that it may be more easily polished. Johnson's Prepared Wax *Liquid* is the same as our Paste form except that it is Liquid.

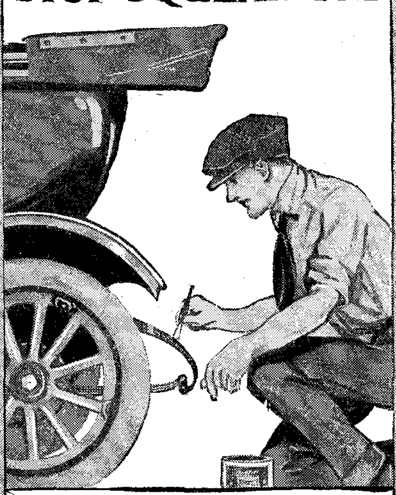
Johnson's Prepared Wax *Liquid* will prove a joy to the thousands of automobile owners who prefer a Wax Polish on their cars but are not inclined to spend the time or effort which Paste Wax requires.

Apply with Cloth, Brush or Spray

Johnson's Prepared Wax *Liquid* is very easy to apply and polish—but very little rubbing is necessary. You can go over a good sized car in half-an-hour. It preserves the varnish and protects it from the weather, adding years to its life and beauty. It covers up mars and scratches — prevents checking — sheds water and is absolutely dust-proof.

Tell your dealer that Johnson's Prepared Wax is now made in *Liquid* form and insist upon him securing it for you.

STOP-SQUEAK OIL



Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil

Has the remarkable property of seeping rapidly between the spring leaves

and to the furthermost wearing points and it there becomes a heavy-bodied lubricant.

The irksome task of jacking up a car, prying apart the spring leaves and lubricating them is forever done away with. You, yourself, can now keep your springs thoroughly lubricated at all times. All you need is Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil.

Make Your Car Ride Easily

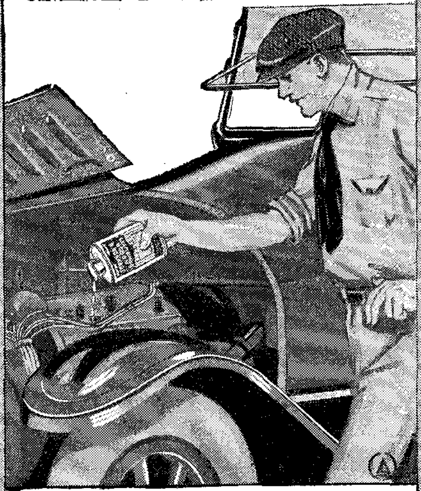
Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil is a simple remedy for hard riding cars. Instead of bumping over the road, you fairly float along if your springs are lubricated, so you have spring action. Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil reduces the liability of spring breakage.

For Squeaks of All Kinds

Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil will remove squeaks of all kinds—in springs, shackle bolts, body, fenders, top, etc.—Just locate the squeak and touch it with Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil.

S. C. Johnson & Son
Dept. LD, Racine, Wis.

CARBON REMOVER



Johnson's Carbon Remover

Cures 80% of Engine Trouble

That knocking in your engine—the difficulty you have climbing hills—poor acceleration—lack of power—pre-ignition—noisy motor, are all caused by carbon.

Put New Life in Your Engine

with Johnson's Carbon Remover and it will run like it did the first 500 miles — quietly and full of "pep". No matter how choked up your motor may be, Johnson's Carbon Remover penetrates and softens the carbon. It then burns and powders and is blown out through the exhaust.

You Can Do It Yourself

Five minutes' time and no labor required. Simply lift the hood and pour on ounce of Johnson's Carbon Remover into each cylinder through the petcocks or spark plug openings. Allow it to remain there from two to twelve hours—then drive your car for 10 or 15 miles. You'll be surprised at the wonderful improvement.

Use It Every 1000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals, giving carbon no chance to accumulate, you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be at its highest efficiency.

DELICIOUS VIRGINIA APPLES

—Best in the World—*Albemarle Pippins* and *Winesaps*—direct from mountain orchard to your table. One trial convinces. *Pin a Dollar Bill to this ad.*, mail to us and we will send you a generous sample box. Or send $4.00 for a big bushel box. Either offer prepaid east of Mississippi River. State kind wanted. Money refunded if not satisfied. Treat yourself now.

Virgmont Apple Co., Box 56a, Crozet, Va.

Evangeline Chocolates

Over 2000 regular customers come to our store every week for a box of these delicious sweets. Made by us, fresh every day.

Assorted Chocolates, Nuts, Fruits, Etc.

You'll find them straight, old-fashioned goodness. If they were not extraordinary, they would not please so many of our home people all the time.

Send $1.00 with address for 1¼ lb. fancy box made the day the order is received. Guaranteed to reach you in first-class condition, parcel post prepaid.

Twelve years in business. Address

EVANGELINE CHOCOLATE SHOP, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Vegetable Growing for Amateurs

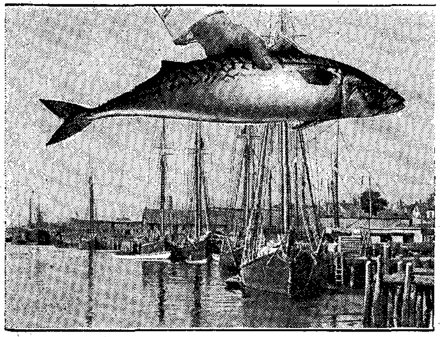
By H. H. Thomas. A profusely illustrated new volume which deals in a simple and practical manner with the cultivation of all commonly grown vegetables. 60c net, by mail 67c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Salt Mackerel

CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER

RIGHT FROM THE FISHING BOATS TO YOU



FAMILIES who are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.**, by the **FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY**, with newly caught **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH**, choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell **ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT** sending by **EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME.** We **PREPAY** express on all orders east of Kansas. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want **YOU** to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL, fat, meaty, juicy fish, are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

CODFISH, as we salt it, is white, boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat at a much lower cost.

FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, our lobsters simply are boiled and packed in **PARCHMENT-LINED CANS.** They come to you as the purest and safest lobsters you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

FRIED CLAMS is a relishable, hearty dish, that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like that of clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for frying, **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg or deviled, **SALMON** ready to serve, **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad you can get direct from us and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all our products. *Write for it.* Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.

FRANK E. DAVIS CO.
175 Central Wharf
Gloucester Mass.

FRANK E. DAVIS CO.
175 Central Wharf
Gloucester, Mass.

Please send me your latest **Fish Price List.**

Name..............................
Street..............................
City.......................*State*.............

The illustrations are beautiful. Any garden-lover or home-builder will be sure to get from the book suggestions and ideas which will inspire him to attempts and achievements in his own garden.

Camehl, Ada Walker. The Blue China Book. Pp. 309, with 200 Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5. Postage, 20 cents.

This book does not undertake to cover the entire field of blue china, but makes a special study of the wares known to collectors as "Staffordshire Historical Pottery," for the fact has been discovered "that this group of English pottery is not only a valuable record of American country-places and cities as they appeared a century ago, but it is, at the same time, a surprizingly complete history of the first three centuries of our national life." It is not a book that one can describe except to say that it is large, beautiful, comprehensive, and exhaustive. Even collectors may be astonished at the multiplicity of subjects and sketches which the English potter reproduced on his plates, pitchers, and platters. We find natural scenes, noted buildings, portraits of statesmen and war-heroes, steamboats and railroads, the commemoration of epoch-making events, and tributes to the New World's great men and cities. Then there are some supplementary chapters on the White House collection of Presidential china and the correct stories of the "Willow Pattern," "Doctor Syntax," "Don Quixote," and "Wilkie" series. It is an interesting and edifying work, making us place a higher value on some of our own possessions and long for others which we lack.

Wood, Grace, and Burbank, Emily. The Art of Interior Decoration. Pp. 341. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

It would be difficult to find any one who has not, at some time, faced the problem of furnishing a home, or even one room, so as to get the best and most satisfactory results. The authors of this book have used the didactic method in offering clear and terse suggestions, aiming at clearness and brevity, and have urged all would-be decorators to observe the laws of harmony and simplicity, and to insist upon spaces, which, "like rests in music, have as much value as the objects in the room." By illustration and detailed description the furnisher is cautioned against the usual glaring faults and encouraged to consider the use of the room, the position as to light and heat, and especially whether one aims at comfort or formality. "One flower, carefully placed in a room, will have more real decorative value than dozens of costly roses in wrong vases against mottled, line-destroying backgrounds." In reference to textiles for draping and covering, ornaments, lamps, candlesticks and fixtures, pictures and frames, all points are carefully considered, but with this advice: "When in doubt, always err on the side of simplicity." We find the usual exposition of period furniture and its value, but the main principles accented throughout are: (1) Good Lines; (2) Correct Proportions; (3) Harmonious Color Scheme, and (4) Appropriateness. For all these, self-education is necessary by reading and by seeing beautiful furniture and furnishings.

Burnap, George. Parks, Their Design, Equipment, and Use. Pp. 328. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $6. Postage, 20 cents.

Mr. Burnap, the landscape-architect of public buildings and grounds in Washington, D. C., has made radical changes in connection with small parks, his idea being "to make them striking as focal points of the street system and of interest to the residents of the neighborhood"; and, in order to discover the best things that can and should be done for all parks, he traveled widely in this country and abroad, so that parks that he praises as well as those he censures are illustrated by photographic reproductions. It is a book especially adapted for members of city park boards, to park superintendents, and to all landscape-architects, and any one interested in the beautification and healthfulness of municipalities. The points considered are practical and of real value toward enlightening the public "in whose interest all parks are created and whose support is indispensable to a realization of all park projects." It is a beautiful big book, profusely illustrated, and dealing intelligently and logically with park problems, the use and abuse of park effigies and monuments, and the proper disposition of flowers and seats.

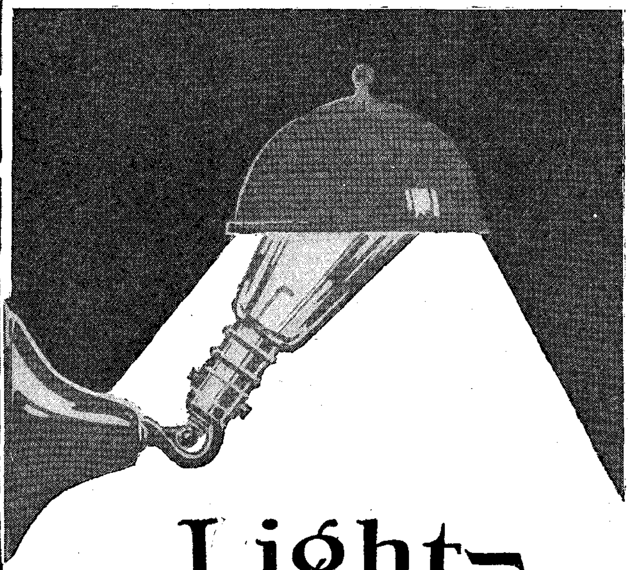
Tryon, Lillian Hart. Speaking of Home. Pp. 203. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1. Postage, 10 cents.

These essays of a "contented woman" would go a long way toward making any woman contented if she could get the same satisfaction and delight out of homely domestic tasks. They are humorous and graphic descriptions of the daily tasks of housewifery, of constantly recurring events in every-day life. They call attention to the attractive side of unalluring duties and lay especial stress on the executive ability, brain-power, and tact necessary for successful home-building and directing. The style is brilliant. Best of all, the author takes her reader back to vivid scenes of her own childhood, home experiences, and daily problems. The chapters on "Keeping House by Ear," "On Buying at the Door," "The Conservation of Shabbiness," and "Rag-bags and Relics" are especially fascinating. Now and then we are charmed by a brilliant characterization of personality or a critical saying that is illuminating as well as entertaining.

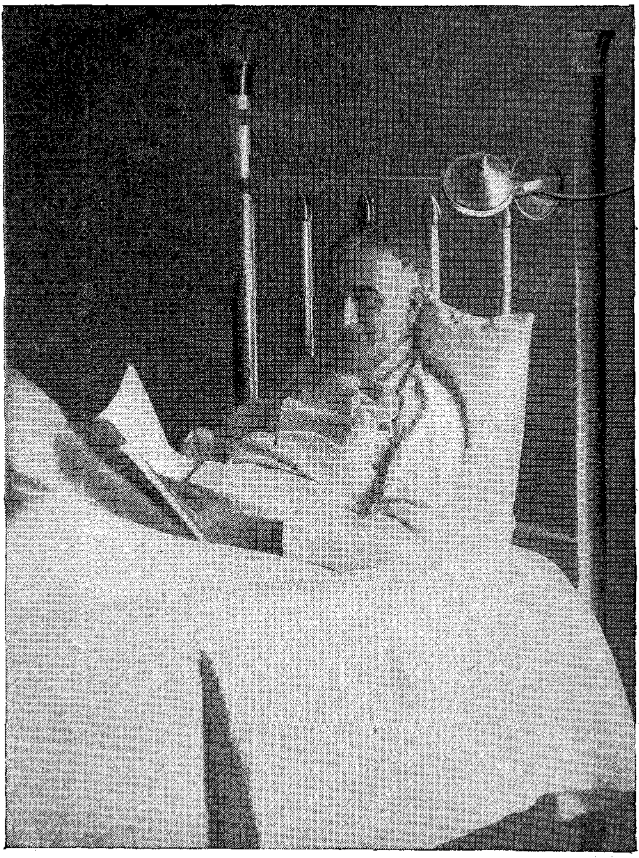
AS TO BERNARD SHAW

Burton, Richard. Bernard Shaw: The Man and the Mask. Pp. 305. New York: Henry Holt Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

A recognized authority on the modern drama here presents a critical study, with wealth of detail, of Shaw, the dramatist. An analysis of his plays in chronological sequence is given, emphasis being laid on the dramatist's technique, as well as upon the teaching and literary quality of the work. Shaw's craft as "an artist of the theater" and his intellectual significance as publicist and philosopher are studied. His extraordinary vogue as a dramatic author is of course accentuated. Whatever one may think of this strange and fantastic apparition in current literature, it must be admitted that his vogue is imposing. Many books have been written about the man. Shaw, asserts his latest biographer, first suffered from the darkness of obscurity; now he suffers from "that excess of light offered by newspapers: which is darkness visible." If the mountebank still hides the man, Mr. Burton observes, he has himself largely to blame for it by putting "an antic disposition on." The present volume, therefore, essays to find "the man behind the mask, and to exhibit



Light—where you want it



Why put up with dim light—distant light—wrong angle—shadows? Here is a lamp that delivers light exactly where you want it.

"Stays put" anywhere. Clamps or stands wherever you want it. Adjusts light to any angle.

For Dressing: light from any angle, side, top or bottom.

For Shaving: light straight on the face, good as daylight.

For Reading (especially in bed): light over the left shoulder. Solid comfort.

For the Office: light directly on the desk instead of wall sockets.

For Travelling: light wherever you are, whenever needed. Folds compactly. Weighs only 20 ounces.

Every home and office should have a Wallace Lamp—and keep it working. It certainly is a convenience and comfort.

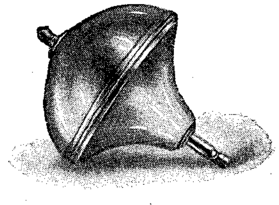
Comes in *brass*, *bronze* and *nickel* with 8 feet of wire and plug ready to screw into any socket. Price, $3.00—at department, hardware and electrical stores.

Wallace Adjustable Lamp

Money Back Guarantee

If any Wallace Lamp doesn't give satisfaction, no questions asked—money back. You can't lose.

(Folded for Travelling)



WATERBURY-WALLACE COMPANY

A. C. PENN Agent

100 Lafayette St., New York

Mallory Hats

"Cravenette"

The *style* of Mallory Hats is as good as their *quality* — and since 1823 their quality has never been questioned. Made and fashioned for American gentlemen, by American hatters — the most skillful in the world. Mallory Hats exclusively have the well-known "Cravenette" feature. Mallory dealers — identified by the Mallory sign — are showing the new Spring styles now at $3., $3.50, $4. & $5.

E. A. MALLORY & SONS, Inc.

234 Fifth Avenue, New York **Factory: Danbury, Connecticut**

the true lineaments of a forceful and serious satiric thinker, whose skill in dramaturgy places him with the ablest playwrights of his time." Readers who are interested in the recent evolution of the drama and in its foremost protagonist will find much that is entertaining and genuinely interesting in Mr. Burton's pages.

While the author has given up the larger portion of his book to discussion of the plays, he has by no means neglected to describe the personality of his hero. A chapter is devoted to Shaw in his character of poet and mystic. Even as philosopher he bulks large in his admiring biographer's view. He believes, we are here told, in the will to live of Schopenhauer, the will to power of Nietzsche, and the wish of Freud. But "he adds an altruistic aspiration in the service of others which is absent from their teaching."

HEATON, THE POSTAL REFORMER

Porter, Mrs. Adrian. The Life and Letters of Sir John Henniker Heaton, by His Daughter. With twenty Illustrations. Octavo, pp. viii–295. New York: John Lane Company. $3 net. Postage, 18 cents.

Sir John Henniker Heaton, England's great postal reformer, is not so well known in this country as are other Englishmen of distinction whose fame has transcended national limits. Yet his work was such as to deserve some notice in a country where captains of industry are rated so high. He was one of Britain's empire-builders, and was so well recognized as such by his countrymen that he earned from Lord Curzon this tribute, which his daughter in her biography of her father uses as motto for the title-page: "In my opinion, the work of Sir John Henniker Heaton has done more to draw the Empire together than all the speeches of all the statesmen on both sides of the ocean."

The biography has been issued in sumptuous form and with many illustrations. Prepared "by loving hands," as the preface notes, the book gains the attention of the American reader from the first. "A man of Kent," Sir John Henniker Heaton was born at Rochester, England, in 1848. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. John Heaton, of Lancashire, and was of "gentle birth," as the saying is. His daughter gives some interesting details of his early life. The happiest memories of her father's boyhood, she writes, were those of "the long summer hours he spent bathing in the Medway and, after a swim, lying on the banks reading and re-reading his favorite books, 'The Pathfinder' and 'The Last of the Mohicans,' and dreaming the long, long dreams of boyhood." The future man of action, who was to attain to distinction in a practical domain, was hardly foreshadowed by the traits discernible in early youth. At the age of ten, his daughter says, he knew by heart the whole of Pope's "Essay on Man," and could write page after page of Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic." At the age of sixteen, "adventure lit her stars for him," and he was free "to roam the world at his will." Australia beckoned to him, as it did to so many Englishmen bent upon adventure. There he found employment in the great sheep-stations, and there, as his daughter says, he built up the iron constitution for which he was noted. There he knew hardship, and it was during his solitary rides from one isolated station to another "that the seeds were sown of his future campaign in the cause of cheapening postal and telegraphic communication throughout the world."

COLT
THE ARM OF LAW AND ORDER
ONCE IN EVERY MAN'S LIFE
WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM
MAY HAPPEN TO YOU

THE AUTOMOBILIST'S STORY

"Just as we came over the hill, two thugs with murderous looking clubs sprang out of the darkness, but when I flashed my Colt they disappeared in a jiffy. Of course that saved us, but believe me the Colt is a mighty necessary part of an automobile equipment nowadays. I wouldn't be without one in my car."

You're liable to have the same experience any time. Why not equip your car with a Colt?

SEE A COLT — AT YOUR DEALERS
OR
Write for free booklet, "How to Shoot," and Catalog No. 26

"You can't forget to make a Colt safe"
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

Say Good-bye to Laundry Bills

VALKYRIE
25¢

CHALLENGE
CLEANABLE COLLARS

Good looking, serviceable and offering a real economy. Stitched edge and dull linen effect. Better than merely "linen." Proof against the crocking velvet collar, rain, snow and perspiration.

Instantly cleanable—on or off—with a bit of soap and a damp cloth.

Every accepted style, half sizes. 25c each—at your dealers or by mail. State your style and size. Descriptive booklet on request.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY
725 Broadway New York
DU PONT

A NEW SERIAL The Man Who Discovered Himself
By WILLIS GEORGE EMERSON

A story of a mis-mated marriage and triumph masterfully told begins in the April NATIONAL MAGAZINE. $3.00 per year. Send ten 2-cent stamps for first installment.
CHAPPLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

NATHAN FLEXIBLE NO-METAL ARCH SUPPORTS

RUBBER
LEATHER
CANVAS MOULDED IN PLACE WITH RUBBER
RUSSIA CALF LEATHER
NATHAN

give immediate relief to tired, aching feet, rest the body and aid Nature to restore normal strength to weakened arches. Relieve and prevent flat feet. At dealers or direct.
Write for Booklet and Free 10-Day Trial Offer

FITS ANY SHOE

View of arch cut with knife Nathan Anklet Support Co. 90-A Reade St. N.Y.

Improve Your Golf Form!

Enjoy the *pleasures*, *health* and *recreation* of America's popular outdoor game with the best Clubs made.

BURKE GOLF CLUBS

--winners of the Grand Prize at Panama Exposition--are the choice of golfers everywhere. Catalog explaining what clubs to buy, as to weight, length, etc., and the famous Grand Prize Burke Shaft *free*. Write NOW!

THE BURKE GOLF CO.
47 Manning St. Newark, Ohio
Burke Dealers Cover The Country.

IT MAKES NO NOISE

The Dignity of an "Occasion" is never endangered if you have had the good taste to install

THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO.

SI-WEL-CLO SILENT CLOSET

So silently perfect in operation is the Si-wel-clo that it cannot be heard outside the bathroom.

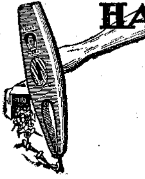
Built on the most sanitary principles—of china, vitrified and glazed so that soil will not cling to its surface. A damp cloth removes any trace of dirt.

The same is true of our bathtubs, lavatories and other plumbing goods. Your entire plumbing should be of all-clay materials. You will find them ultimately economical, and the cost of installation and fittings is the same as on the cheapest. The "Star and Circle" trade-mark is your insurance of the best.

Write for Booklet P-13, "Bathrooms of Character." It shows the better way of bathroom arrangement.

The Trenton Potteries Co.
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.
World's Largest Makers of Fine All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures

PATENTS Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.



The Robertson HORSESHOE MAGNET HAMMERS

THE HAMMER HOLDS THE TACK

A superior Tack Hammer for general use in the house and shop. Tacks or small nails are held by the magnet end of hammer, ready for driving anywhere within reach.

The Best Magnet Hammer on the Market

Silver Medal Panama-Pacific Exposition

ARTHUR R. ROBERTSON, Sole Mfr.
BOSTON, MASS.

It was in the early '80s that Heaton, by that time a rich newspaper proprietor, returned definitely to England. Entering the House of Commons as Conservative Member for Canterbury, he began immediately to devote himself to what was to become, in the words of T. P. O'Connor, his friend, "the master passion and almost sole purpose of his political life." The author has included in her book a chapter from the pen of the famous Irish parliamentarian and editor which throws abundant light upon Sir John's unique and altogether remarkable personality.

"Sir Henniker Heaton (writes Mr. O'Connor of his friend) did not effect in postal reform all he desired; but one great reform he did accomplish which entitles him to grateful and long-enduring memory. To him more than to any other human being is due the penny postal service between England and America—one, doubtless, of the many causes that have brought the peoples closer together." As to the personal traits and methods of the noted postal reformer, his friend continues:

> "He was one of the great unseen powers in the House of Commons, because no man in it was so constant, so generous, and so agreeable a host. . . . At his table there was no distinction of party: Liberals, Tories, Irish Orangemen, Irish Nationalists, all were welcome, and all felt equally at home. . . . He was a great clubman, and was one of the founders of the Bath Club. He had strange fads about health, and one of them was a faith in the efficacy of the Turkish bath. He visited the Continent freely. In the winter he might be seen, tall, eager, ingenuous, perspiring at the tables in Monte Carlo, now and then shaking the building with that loud, resounding laugh which was so familiar to his friends."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Santayana, G. Egotism in German Philosophy. 8vo, pp. 171. London and Toronto: Dent & Sons. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

The former professor of philosophy at Harvard aims to describe "as an outsider," not claiming especial authority, "the aroma of German philosophy that has reached my (his) nostrils." He takes the position of an intelligent layman who formulates for himself the arguments of the case as he hears them, and expresses his opinion upon their strength, weakness, and value. "Egotism," he finds—"subjectivity in thought and wilfulness in morals— . . . is the soul of German philosophy." Egotism is not, however, unnatural, but "a genuine expression of the pathetic situation in which any animal finds itself upon earth . . . . but . . . it is a thing to abstract from and to discount as far as possible." The fault or misfortune of Germany is that it "glorifies what is an inevitable impediment." So that German philosophy "shared and justified . . . that spirit of uncompromising self-assertion . . . which the German nation is now reducing to action." "The great characteristic of German philosophy is that it is deliberately subjective and limits itself to the articulation of self-consciousness," calling itself idealism. So the book is a review of the leading thinkers in Germany since the Reformation, tracing the genesis, diffusion, and victory there of this subjective mode of thinking. The author shows how egotism has become bent into submission of self to a transcendental idea like that of the state, even at the cost of essential abandonment of a real Christianity and the readoption of a real heathenism. Professor Santayana's keen analysis will be anything but pleasing to the Germanic mind. His processes are orderly, and proceed cogently to the last chapter on "Egotism in Practise." Those who remember the cynical answers of Germans in 1914 to complaints of their barbarity will appreciate this:

> "If we do not agree with (the egotist) we are not merely mistaken . . . we are false to ourselves and ignorant of our ideal significance. His ego gives us our place in the world. He informs us of what we mean, whatever we may say."

Is this not a clear etching of the German *ipse dixit?*

Hornbeck, Stanley K. Contemporary Politics in the Far East. 8vo, pp. xii-466. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1916. $3. net. Postage, 16 cents.

For the present the reading public is too much concerned with what is going on in Europe to give much thought to China and Japan, but the time may not be far distant when these countries will occupy the center of the stage in the great world-wide movement now in process. When that time comes, books of this order will be consulted.

The claim is made by the author that of the scores of books written within the last twenty years on Japan and many on China "there is not one which has undertaken to give, within a single cover, a brief account of Chinese politics, of Japanese politics, and of some of the outstanding features of the international situation in the Far East. This the present book attempts to do." Within the covers of this carefully prepared volume there are brief historical sketches which are of much value in understanding the relations between the countries treated. The data furnished are valuable, and the interpretation of the situations, discust by one schooled in political science and who was for some time instructor in the Chekiang Provincial College and in the Fengtien (Mukden) Law College, gives more than ordinary weight to this production.

The Victor Book of the Opera. Camden: Victor Talking Machine Co. 560 pp.

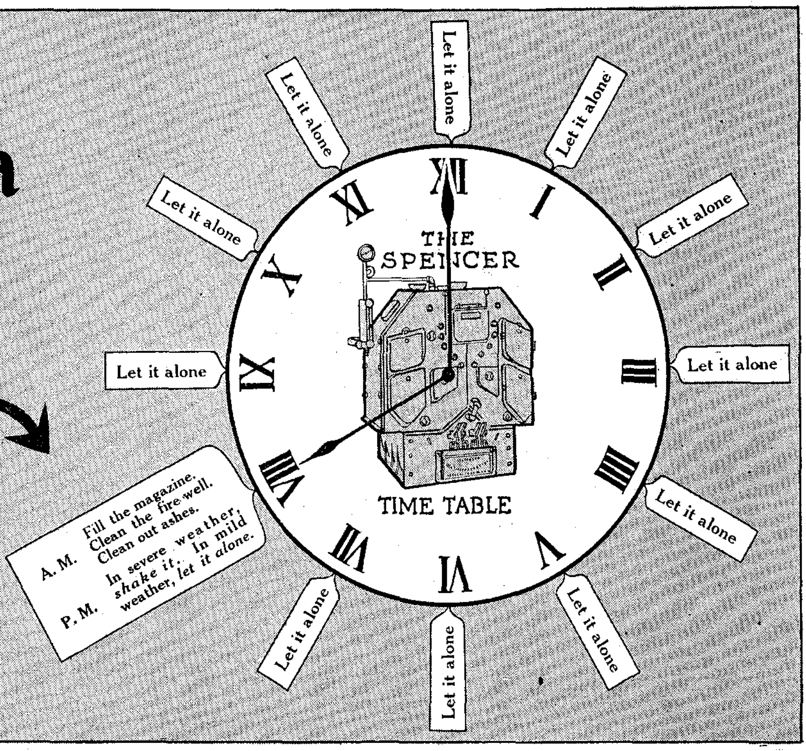
This volume might in one sense be termed an operatic encyclopedia. It tells the story of 110 operas—practically every one known to the musical world. Proper pronunciations of the titles of the operas are given, together with a complete history showing composer, author of text, first production in the leading operatic centers of the world, and prominent singers who appeared in these productions. It describes the plot of each opera, in many cases giving the words of the more prominent solos. For those who would enjoy the opera without actually going to it, this book may be recommended.

Rational Orthodoxy: Essays on Mooted Questions. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

No author's name appears on the title-page of this unusual volume. "By a Member of the Presbytery of New York" gives the only clue to its authorship. Is he quite an orthodox member? will be asked by the reader after a few pages have been read. The question will find answer according as the reader accepts or denies the book's replies to certain other questions, which are fundamental—such as, "In what way and how far is the Bible inspired of God? In

How to tend a Spencer Heater →

Let it Alone!



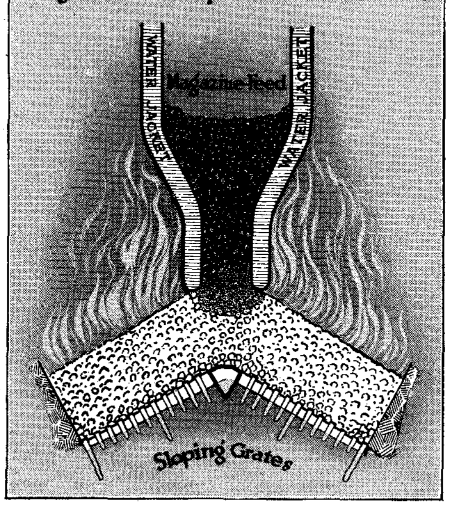
THERE is only one heater built for steam, vapor or hot water that *runs best when tended least.*

It is the Spencer Super-Standard Heater.

For real Automatic Action is one of the features that makes the Spencer *super-standard.* Because of that, it takes entire care of itself, except for two calls a day. (*See diagram below*).

In the morning, shake it, clean it, fill the magazine. In the evening, give it a slight shake, with no more coal unless the weather is very cold. *Forget it for the rest of the day.*

Diagram of the Spencer Coal-Action.



This Diagram shows the Magazine which feeds the coal all day, and the Sloping Grates which distribute the coal at even depth, keeping it all afire all the time, with no waste.

Spencer
Super-Standard
Heaters
Steam Vapor Hot Water

For the Spencer is made to stay alone all day. If tempted to poke it occasionally (as is necessary with all other boilers), *Don't.* A Spencer is like a thoroughbred horse, not to be worried.

Because of that automatic action, you don't need a special fireman. *In a big building,* the janitor or porter is enough, and he can do a full day's work on his other duties. *In a residence,* a few minutes in the morning and at night are all a Spencer needs, whether by man or maid.

The Spencer is so constructed that if the simple instructions we furnish are exactly followed, it will give the highest efficiency with the smallest attention.

But that automatic labor-saving action is *only one* of its super-standard points.

The OTHERS are:

(1.) **Saves Greatly in Coal Cost.** The Spencer is especially built to burn a very small, low-priced coal, costing normally from one-third to one-half less than the large domestic sizes required for the ordinary heater. It burns this small coal with perfect efficiency, and no more tons than the ordinary heater burns of the usual costly coal.

The low-priced coal usable in a Spencer may be No. 1 Buckwheat or Pea in the East; Semi-Anthracite or Lignite in the West; Buckwheat and Pea-Coke anywhere.

(2.) **Pays for Itself Quickly.** The Spencer in a few years pays its own entire cost by its large savings in coal bills.

(3.) **Perfectly Even Heat.** The exact automatic action produces an unvarying temperature, at the degree you want, day and night. No over-heat or shivering chill.

(4.) **Adds to Property Value.** A Spencer, for the above reasons, and because it *doesn't break down* makes a building better for selling or renting.

Write for the interesting Spencer Booklet describing the construction and giving the pictures. Take it to your architect and heating contractor for consultation.

THE SPENCER HEATER COMPANY,
300 Trader's National Bank Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

BRANCHES: New York, 101 Park Ave.; *Chicago,* Railway Exchange; *Philadelphia,* Otis Building; *Boston,* 136 Federal St.; *St. Louis,* Syndicate Trust Building; *Detroit,* Ford Building; *Buffalo,* 1377 Main St.; *Denver,* 230 Fifteenth St.; *Minneapolis,* Plymouth Building; *Des Moines,* Observatory Building.

CANADIAN SALES REPRESENTATIVES: *Winnipeg,* The Waldon Co., Main and Portage Ave.; *Toronto,* The Waldon Co., 68 Adelaide St., East.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Spencer Heater Co., 300 Trader's National Bank Building,
Scranton, Pa.

Send me the Spencer Booklet.

Name..

Address..

My heating contractor is..

what way was Man created and how long has he lived on the earth? Was Jesus Christ born of a virgin, or was he the natural son of a human father?"

Whoever the author may be, he soon persuades us that he can reason and he can write. In his reasoning he aims to avoid any appeal either to human or divine authority. He sees deity in Christ; he believes in the Triune God; and he argues against Darwinism and for Creationalism—not to mention other points discust by him. "Sound philosophy," he says, "is nothing else than rational good sense correctly analyzed and distinctly stated. False philosophy is always a departure from good sense"; and, therefore, he subjects Darwinism, and some other presentations, to severe tests of common sense.

As to Creation and the Creator, he insists that "we obtain a rational knowledge of our Creator by means of inferences founded on our own experience." And "belief in an intelligent author of the universe," he insists, "provides also for an understanding concerning the origin of man." Between "evolution by natural causes and creation by the hand of God," he chooses promptly on his reasoning, and says: "There is no evidence that any creature has ever occupied an intermediate place between man and the ape, or that man has ever been less human than he is to-day."

Merrill, Samuel. The Moose Book. Facts and Stories from Northern Forests. Illustrated with Reproductions of Paintings, Drawings, and Photographs by Carl Rungius and others. Pp. 366. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1916. $3.50 net. Postage, 18 cents.

Through this handsome volume, so profusely illustrated, the moose comes to his own in literature. The entire field of his domain in America is covered, also that of his European kinsman, the elk. Known as "the grand prize in the lottery of American sportsmanship," the moose offers magnificent opportunity for outdoor study of life and nature, and this book about him—his history, his habits, his habitat, whatever pertains to him—is worthy his character and record. And, in spite of the zeal with which he is hunted, his numbers are said to increase.

Schaeffer, Henry, Ph.D. The Social Legislation of the Primitive Semites. Pp. 245. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This book, crowded with interesting information about the laws and customs of the ancient Orient, incidentally illustrates the importance of the study of comparative religion. The writer devotes much of his exposition to Arabian and Babylonian laws; and these, as he shows, shed a flood of light upon the cognate usages of the Hebrew people. Most of the subjects he selects for discussion are still of living interest, *e.g.*, poor-laws, land-ownership, taxation, interest. He devotes a chapter, which we hope he may one day expand, to the social problem as viewed by the prophets. The book is a good illustration of a type of research which can never hope to be very popular, but which can never cease to be indispensable to those who really care for the past or for the origins and history of institutions.

Case, Clarence Marsh. The Banner of the White House. New York: Scribner's Sons. $1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

This is a story which deals with the son of Horsa. The author, a teacher in Indiana, gives an excellent view of Saxon life and tries to show the beneficent influence of Christianity on the warlike peoples of ancient Britain. The book is full of picturesqueness and excitement.

Good for a generation

The first RU-BER-OID roof was laid nearly 25 years ago.

It was a novelty.

But it made good.

RU-BER-OID became the standard prepared roofing.

Time has proved it the best and least expensive of all roofings.

RU-BER-OID roofs laid more than 20 years ago are still giving good service. Many of them have not cost one penny for repairs.

You can distinguish *genuine* RU-BER-OID from imitations by the "Ru-ber-oid man" on the wrapper.

Your dealer will show you RU-BER-OID in Slate Gray, Tile Red and Copper Green.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO.
573 Woolworth Building, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

Also makers of Ru-ber-oid Shingles and Impervite Waterproofing for Concrete

The Paraffine Paint Co., San Francisco, (Under License)
The Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal

BUILDING SUGGESTIONS

Any books you check on this list will be sent you free. Write your name and address in the margin and state what kind of building you are planning.

☐ Roofing a Home
☐ Building a Poultry House
☐ Building a Bungalow
☐ Building a Barn
☐ Building Your Own Garage
☐ Covering Your Factory
☐ Artistic Roofs
☐ Waterproof Cellars and Stucco

Pronounced "RU" as in RUBY
RU-BER-OID
ROOFING
COSTS MORE - WEARS LONGER
MADE BY THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO
Look for the "Ru-ber-oid Man" on every roll of genuine Ru-ber-oid

WHITE ROSE
TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
No 4711
GLYCERINE SOAP

Send a 2c Stamp For a Sample Cake

You can get this most delightful of soaps at your favorite department store or druggist.

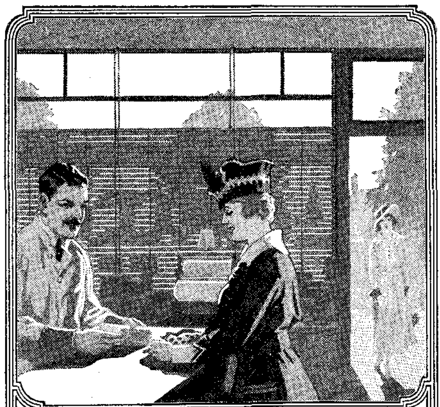
And once used, you will realize why for over sixty years women of refinement in every civilized land have made it their all-time choice.

No 4711 White Rose Glycerine Soap

Pure and transparent as choicest materials and skill can make it, No. 4711 White Rose Glycerine Soap gives a skin clear and velvety. Delicately perfumed, its rich, abundant lather makes each day's use a fresh delight.

For the sample cake, send 2c stamp; or for 10c in stamps we will send you a package containing a sample cake of No. 4711 White Rose Glycerine Soap, a sample bottle of No. 4711 Bath Salts, and a sample bottle of No. 4711 Eau de Cologne.

MÜLHENS & KROPFF, Dept. 22, 25 West 45th Street, New York



STORES! Aerolux Window Shades keep sun out—let soft light in. Will not interfere with window trims. Keep store 15 degrees cooler on hot days. Used by hundreds of stores.

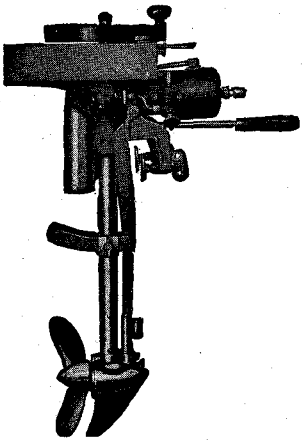
AEROLUX NO-WHIP VENTILATING WINDOW SHADES
FOR BANKS, OFFICES, SCHOOLS LIBRARIES, FACTORIES, STORES ETC.

made of rustic, heat retarding Linwood splints. Beautiful, sun-proof colors. Add 100% to appearance of storefront. Outlast ordinary shades and awnings by many years. Roll up from bottom or drop from top. Most practical and economical. Sizes to fit any window. Write for booklet or ask for our local representative to call.

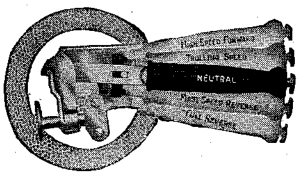
THE AEROSHADE COMPANY
765 Oakland St., Waukesha, Wis.

CAILLE 5-speed Master Motor

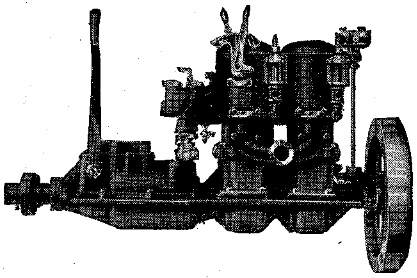
In the Great North Woods or the Inland Lake—It Makes Your Outing Perfect



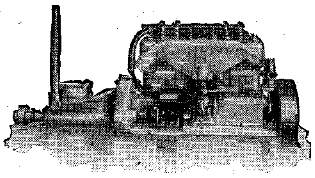
You'll find the Caille 5-speed rowboat motor the finest, best constructed, most flexible and highest refined motor in its class. The many exclusive features put it away in the lead.



The Caille 5-speed adjustment gives wonderful flexibility. Two speeds ahead, neutral and two reverse without stopping motor.



Caille 2-cycle motors have set new performance, endurance and economy records. There's a Caille to fit your boat.



"CAILLE ARISTOCRAT"—the masterpiece of over ten years of experience in the building of high grade marine engines. Ask about our Caille 4-14 four-cycle medium-duty marine motor.

Doesn't make any difference where you're planning to go this summer—you'll have a hundred per cent more fun if you're able to get out on lake or stream and breathe in the vigor, vim and vitality of the great outdoors.

The Caille 5-speed Master Motor makes your rowboat into a dependable, efficient motor-boat. You can get to the most distant fishing grounds, or skim around the lake amid cool breezes, without a thought of fatigue.

The exclusive Caille 5-speed feature has revolutionized the entire portable boat motor field and turned the thoughts of tens of thousands of people to the joys of motor-boating.

Easily attached—and a child can operate it. Let the wife and kids, away at an inland lake, have a Caille-equipped rowboat. They'll enjoy the summer twice as much.

Write for Master Motor Book today.

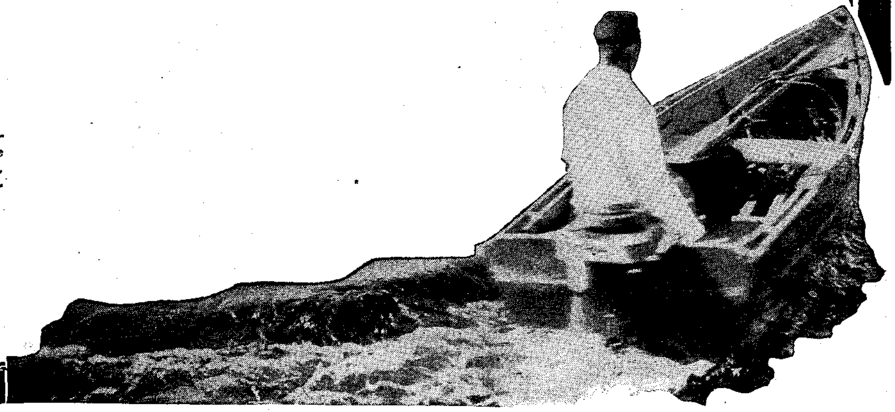
CAILLE
Perfection Motors

For years Caille Perfection Inboard Motors have enjoyed world-wide dominance. They are made in sizes from 2 to 30 h. p.—1 to 4 cylinders, 2 cycle or 4 cycle.

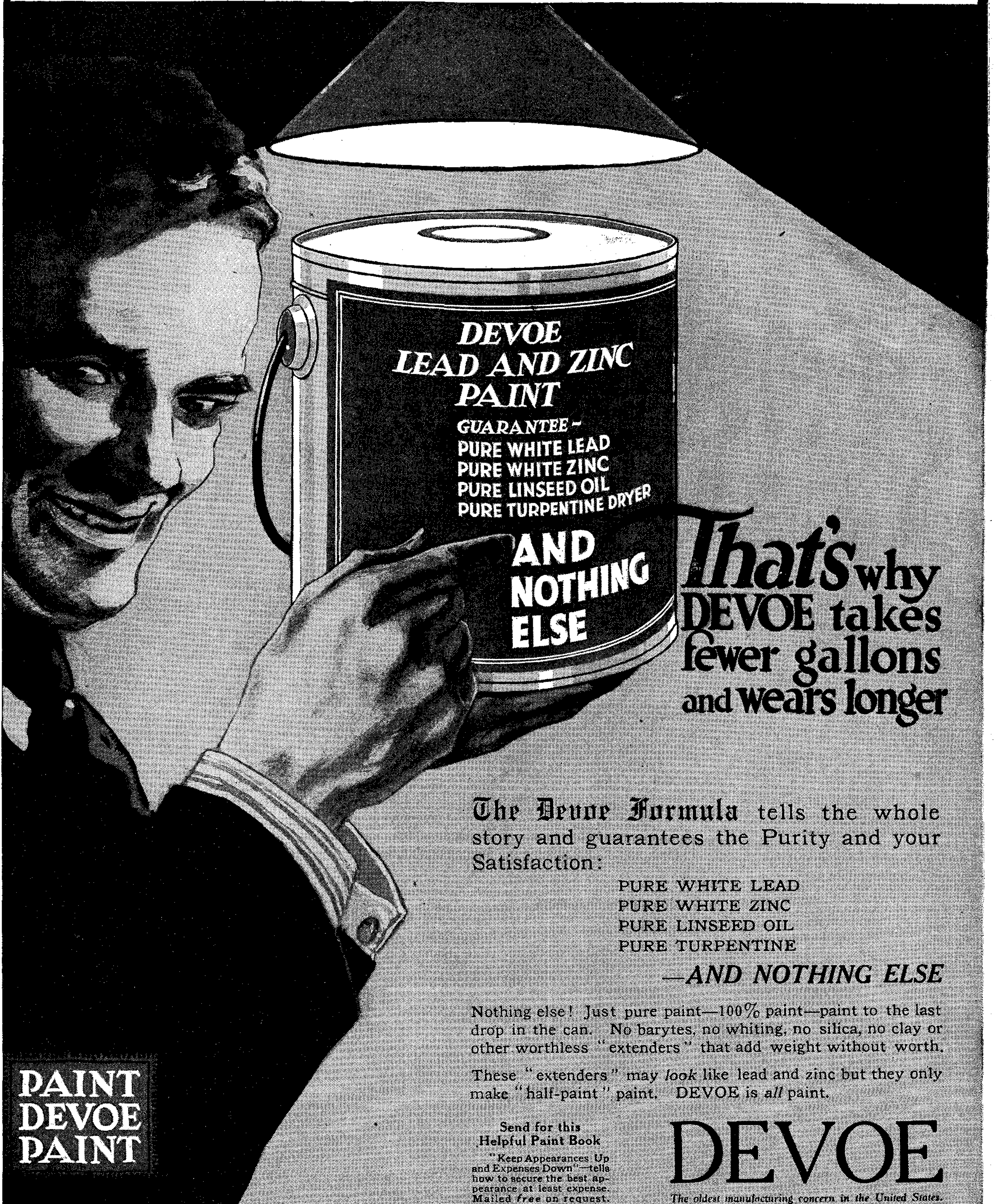
And every type we build is the specialized, supreme result of years of experience.

Tell us about the type of motor you're interested in. We'll be glad to have one of our staff of experts go into the matter fully with you.

CAILLE PERFECTION MOTOR COMPANY
1516 Caille Street **Detroit, Michigan**



AND NOTHING ELSE


DEVOE
LEAD AND ZINC
PAINT
GUARANTEE—
PURE WHITE LEAD
PURE WHITE ZINC
PURE LINSEED OIL
PURE TURPENTINE DRYER
AND
NOTHING
ELSE
That's why
DEVOE takes
fewer gallons
and wears longer

The Devoe Formula tells the whole story and guarantees the Purity and your Satisfaction:

PURE WHITE LEAD
PURE WHITE ZINC
PURE LINSEED OIL
PURE TURPENTINE

—AND NOTHING ELSE

Nothing else! Just pure paint—100% paint—paint to the last drop in the can. No barytes, no whiting, no silica, no clay or other worthless "extenders" that add weight without worth.

These "extenders" may *look* like lead and zinc but they only make "half-paint" paint. DEVOE is *all* paint.

PAINT
DEVOE
PAINT

Send for this Helpful Paint Book

"Keep Appearances Up and Expenses Down"—tells how to secure the best appearance at least expense. Mailed *free* on request. Address Dept. D-117

DEVOE

The oldest manufacturing concern in the United States. Founded in New York in 1754.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
New York

DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO.
Chicago

SPICE OF LIFE

Pork in Ruins.—Guide—"This is the Parthenon."

Tourist—"Gee, what a Congressman they must have had!"—*Life.*

Easy.—"Don't you find it hard these times to meet expenses?"

"Hard? Man alive! I meet expenses at every turn."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Amateur.—Judge—"Were you ever arrested before?"

Raggles—"Honest, now, Judge, do I look like I was a bud jest makin' me dayboo?"—*Columbus Citizen.*

Keeping Her Good.—"Father, dear, do you consider it sinful to be envious of others?"

"Of course, I do, Helen. Extremely so."

"Then I'm afraid I'll have to get a sealskin coat like Polly Gardner's."—*Life.*

Somebody Blundered.—"Get me a can of beer," were the first words spoken by Murphy when found, testified Brandt. He was given a pail of water instead, and almost immediately after drinking it became unconscious.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A Kentucky Incident.—Ting-a-ling-a-ling!

The Rev. George C. Abbitt took down the receiver and placed it to his ear.

"Is that the Dickel Liquor Company?" a woman asked.

Mr. Abbitt recognized the voice as that of one of his parishioners.

"No," he replied in stern reproof; "it is your rector."

Was there a dull thud?

No.

"Indeed," said the lady, quick as a flash, "and pray what are you doing there?"—*Hopkinsville New Era.*

A Lesson in Grammar.—Grace's uncle met her on the street one spring day and asked her whether she was going out with a picnic party from her school.

"No," replied his eight-year-old niece, "I ain't going."

"My dear," said the uncle, "you must not say, 'I ain't going.' You must say, 'I am not going.'" And he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar: "'You are not going. He is not going. We are not going. You are not going. They are not going.' Now, can you say all that?"

"Sure I can," responded Grace quite heartily. "There ain't nobody going."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Pork's Laureate.—Mr. Nicholas Longworth, who usually takes off the lid only in private from his comic gift, let that gift soar and bubble in the House the other day, notes the New York *Times*, which quotes his parody on "Punch, Brothers, Punch," as follows:

Dig, brothers, dig with glee;
  Dig to the bottom of the treasuree.
Shovel out the shekels for the Kissimmee.
  Millions for nitrates on the Tennessee;
The South is in the saddle, you bet, by gee!
  Dig to the bottom of the treasuree.

Dig, brothers, dig with glee;
  Why leave a nickel in the treasuree?
Leave the accounting to William G.,
  He can fake up a balance to a T.
The voters are plunged in lethargee—
  Dig to the bottom of the treasuree.

Unspoiled.—The lady who likes children was gushing over Helen, aged three.

"How old are you, darling?" she asked.

"I isn't old," said Helen. "I'm nearly new."—*New York Times.*

The Right Spirit.—Host (at afternoon tea)—"May I introduce my friend, Mr. Cameron?"

Débutante from the Wilds—"Of course. What d'yer suppose I come for?"—*Life.*

Touchy.—Golf Professional (giving a lesson)—"You know, sir, you lift your elbow too much to play golf properly."

New Member—"How dare you! I'll report you to the committee! I'm a lifelong teetotaler!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Positive Proof.—"Bad luck that for poor old Bill," said Jinks the chauffeur. "He got fined for taking out his employer's car without permission."

"But how did the boss know he took it?"

"Bill ran over him."—*New York Times.*

Explicit.—Country Lady—"I've been expecting a packet of medicine by post for a week, and haven't received it yet."

Post-office Clerk—"Yes, madam. Kindly fill in this form, and state the nature of your complaint."

Lady—"Well, if you must know, it's indigestion."—*Tit-Bits.*

Reducing the High Cost of Living.—The Congressman had received ten applications for pea-seed from one constituent, and when the eleventh came he wrote:

"I am sending you the seeds, but what in Heaven's name are you doing with so much pea-seed? Are you planting the whole State with peas?"

"No," came back the answer, "we are not planting them at all. We are using them for soup."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Perfect Day.

Dix 'Steenth Battalion boys eating Bully Bœuf,
One caught the tummy-ache and then there
  were neuf.

Neuf 'Steenth Battalion boys munching des
  biscuits,
One broke his wisdom tooth and then there
  were huit.

Huit 'Steenth Battalion boys did it for a bet.
One met the A.P.M. and then there were sept.

Sept 'Steenth Battalion boys called to see Elise,
One cut his comrades out and then there were six.

Six 'Steenth Battalion boys not heeding what
  they drank,
One called for grenadine and then there were
  cinq.

Cinq 'Steenth Battalion boys starting to se battre,
One riled a heavyweight and then there were
  quatre.

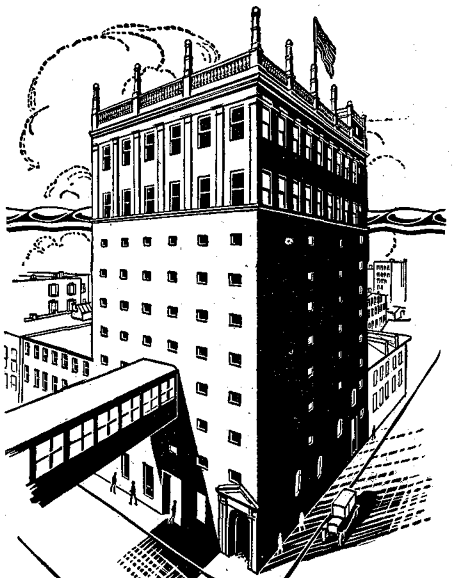
Quatre 'Steenth Battalion boys broke the
  blinkin' loi,
One made a job of it and then there were trois.

Trois 'Steenth Battalion boys feeling très
  heureux,
One spoiled the gramophone and then there were
  deux.

Deux 'Steenth Battalion boys called a man a
  Hun,
He proved he wasn't one and then there was un.

Un 'Steenth Battalion boy feeling très bien
He got estaminated, that left rien.

—R.M.E., in *The Brazier*, a trench journal issued by the Canadian Scottish for the Third Brigade.



A. Kunz, Jr.
Architect

A
Ferro Concrete
Building

A building of diversified uses and embodying unique features of design.

Its first eight floors and basement are used in the preparation of Dove Brand hams and bacons and include a number of cold storage rooms; the ninth, for storing supplies and for miscellaneous purposes; the tenth, for the office of The John C. Roth Packing Co. and the eleventh as a beautiful roof garden.

The special features of design, such as the cold storage wall construction up to the ninth floor, the picturesque roof garden with its sunken lake and its ornamental balustrade, were executed with ease in **Ferro Concrete** construction. Indeed, **Ferro Concrete** is limited to no one type of construction but embodies the best in them all. It is the result of years of practical study and experience with all types of reinforced concrete construction.

No matter what the purpose of the building, Ferro Engineers know from actual experience what construction is best. They know how to take advantage of the peculiar characteristics of concrete and reinforcing steel—where to save without decreasing the usefulness or the strength of the building. Their experience and the organization behind them enable them to complete buildings on time, to keep their promises to the owner.

Ferro Concrete has been used in almost every type of large building in the United States—manufacturing and office buildings, factories, warehouses, hotels, banks, hospitals, etc. We will gladly answer inquiries from interested owners and executives concerning the various features of our work and organization. It will cost you nothing to get in touch with us. Write.

Kindly address Dept. B

(83-18)

The
FERRO CONCRETE
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
CINCINNATI OHIO
Concrete for Permanence

FRIENDS, Mother Nature is a woman, so mere man might as well let her have the last word. Velvet is Nature's last word in tobacco. Let's put that in our pipes an' smoke it.

Velvet Joe

Nature Has Done Her Best in VELVET—

Only Nature could have done so well. If your taste is anything like that of most pipe smokers we know, you won't *want* a better tobacco than Velvet.

To get a better—someone must invent a better variety of pipe tobacco than Kentucky Burley. That hasn't been done. Someone must beat Nature at Nature's own method—mellowing this tobacco by two years' patient ageing in wooden hogsheads. That's not likely to happen.

Put Velvet to any test *you* think will prove its quality. And make the test *today.*

10c Tins; 5c Bags
One Pound Glass Humidors

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

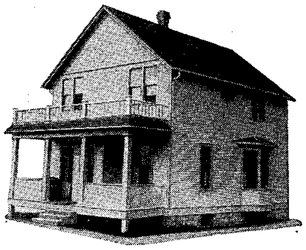
Coal Bills Cut ½ to ⅔

Guaranteed With The Williamson Underfeed

Here's the Evidence to Prove It

SAVES 50%

"For the past four years I have been using a Williamson UNDERFEED. The longer I use it the better I like it. I am heating ten rooms. It has fulfilled all the claims you make for it, and I am sure has saved me at least 50 per cent. of what it would cost to operate a heater of the ordinary type." (Signed)
Newton Ellis, 310 W. Elm St., Canton, Ill.



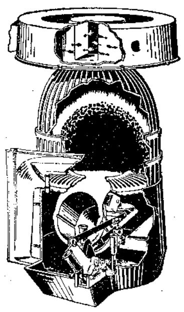
SAVES ONE-HALF

"My house is a nine room house and this was the hardest season we ever experienced in this part of the country. With the UNDERFEED I saved just about one-half as to seasons previous; I used the cheapest fuel I could buy, Pocahontas Slack coal."
(Signed) Wm. Hogan, Gilbert, Minn.

SAVES $47

"I take great pleasure in being able to advise that with the UNDERFEED our coal bill amounted to $48.00 for last winter; this covers twelve tons at $4.00 per ton, and we have nearly two tons left. The coal bills for the two winters before amounted to $95.00 and $87.00 and I think that this saving is enough to recommend the UNDERFEED alone.

"There is another point very much in favor of the UNDERFEED and that is the rapid starting and the short time needed to warm up the house. It is very surprising after our old furnace that five minutes after starting the house is warm."
(Signed) R.B. Zeller, 2140 Lunt Ave., Chicago, Ill.



Cut-out view showing how the UNDERFEED burns coal on the "candle" principle. Coal fed from below. Hot, clean fire always on top.

Everywhere, from Maine to California, UNDERFEED Furnaces and Boilers are being installed as rapidly as we can turn them out. Forty-two thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven!—That's the number of Williamson UNDERFEEDS in use at the writing of this advertisement. The number grows daily. And back of every one is a guarantee of coal bills reduced ½ to ⅔. Just figure the millions of dollars saved to users the UNDERFEED way—*guaranteed, mind you!*

Back of that guarantee stands a million dollar concern. No matter where you live, or what dealer sells you an UNDERFEED, this guarantee is always good, provided the apparatus is properly installed and operated.

Read the letters shown to the left—picked at random from thousands just like them—letters telling of more and better heat, and of coal bills cut ½ to ⅔—guaranteed with the UNDERFEED!

IN BUILDINGS LARGE AND SMALL

For Warm Air, Hot Water, Steam or Vapor

Forget how large or how small your building may be. Remember the UNDERFEED guarantee. The UNDERFEED saves, first, by burning the cheaper grades of coal as effectively as others burn the costlier grades. That's a first great saving you're always sure of!

Then, again, the UNDERFEED burns coal on the "candle" principle. Fuel is always below the hot, clean, effective fire, which is never smothered or chilled by new coal being dumped on. The fire never has to fight its way up against fresh coal. Smoke, soot or gas—valuable heat elements—are transformed into clean, effective heat as they *pass up through* the fire!

WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED Furnaces Boilers

Cut Coal Bills ½ to ⅔ Guaranteed

And the same great guaranteed saving can be yours, whether you heat with warm air, hot water, steam, or vapor. It's all the same to the UNDERFEED. No stooping. No grubbing. No partly burned coals. Everything burned to a clean white ash!

BIG MONEY-SAVING BOOK FREE

"From Overfed to UNDERFEED" pictures and fully describes the unique, scientific UNDERFEED principle. Shows how easily operated by a boy of twelve. You will find this free book mighty interesting. What is more, you will find it really, downright money-saving—guaranteed with the UNDERFEED. The coupon brings it without cost or obligation. Send the coupon NOW.

THE WILLIAMSON HEATER CO.

327 FIFTH AVENUE, :: :: CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE WILLIAMSON HEATER CO., 327 Fifth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

Tell me how to cut my coal bills from ½ to ⅔ with a Williamson UNDERFEED.

Warm Air..............Steam or Hot Water............(Mark X after System interested in).

Name..

Street......................................Town...

My Heating Contractor's Name is..

HEATING CONTRACTORS: Let us tell you about the Williamson UNDERFEED and our proposition. Both are winners.

New Issue

$1,500,000

The Denver Gas and Electric Light Co.

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Proceeds from the sale of this issue will be applied to the retirement of the $900,000 outstanding bonds of the Lacombe Electric Company, a predecessor company, and for extensions and improvements to the property.

Dividends payable monthly
Callable on 30 days' notice at 110
Preferred as to both Assets and Dividends, with full voting rights

REGISTRARS:
The German-American Trust Co., Denver, Colo.
Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.

TRANSFER AGENTS:
The International Trust Co., Denver, Colo.
Henry L. Doherty & Co., New York

Authorized, $5,000,000
Outstanding, $1,500,000

EARNINGS

12 Months Ended December 31, 1916

Gross from Operation	$3,228,666.40
Operating Expenses	1,704,934.83
Net from Operation	$1,523,731.57
Interest Charges	679,019.58
Balance	$ 844,711.99
Amount required to pay 6% dividends on $1,500,000 Preferred Stock	90,000.00

Dividends are earned over nine times.

The investment in the Company is largely in excess of all outstanding bonds and Preferred stock.

The Company is engaged in supplying gas and electric light, heat and power; and the stability of this business is shown by a continuous growth of earnings over a long period of years.

The City of Denver is among the leading communities of the country, and the total population served by the Company is estimated to exceed 260,000.

The Preferred stock is prior, as regards both assets and dividends, to the $10,000,000 of Common stock, and the Company has a continuous dividend record since 1907.

Additional Preferred stock can be issued only when earnings are at least twice the dividend requirements on the amount outstanding, plus the stock proposed to be issued.

A highly efficient and progressive management has established a secure earnings position and excellent public relations. The Company is a subsidiary of Cities Service Company, one of the largest Public Utility holding companies in America.

Price 95 plus accrued dividend

Write for Circular LD-100

Henry L. Doherty & Company

Bond Department (Ground Floor)

60 Wall Street New York

Less Than 100

You can buy 1 share, 5 shares, 99 shares, any amount less than 100 shares in any listed issue.

Send for Booklet K9
"Odd Lot Orders."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE REAL CAUSES OF HIGH FOOD-PRICES—POOR CROPS COMBINED WITH WAR

THE real cause of the high cost of food in this country to-day, according to a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*, "is not that we have exported so much, but that we have not had more to export." Two-dollar wheat, he says, "is the product of short crops even more than it is of war, and what is true of wheat is true of food in general." In fact, prices in 1916 were such that the farmer more than made up the difference in the size of his crops by the prices he was able to charge. As to what an embargo would mean, the writer says:

"There has been talk of the need of an embargo on the export of food, and particularly of wheat. The fact is that we have retained out of the last three wheat-crops a good deal more wheat than we retained out of the crops of the three years preceding the war. The exports have been larger, but so, too, has the aggregate yield been larger; despite larger sales abroad, we have had more for home use. That refutes the argument that an embargo is needed to retain enough for our own requirements."

A table is presented by the writer to give a comparison of production, imports, and exports of wheat for the last three years with the three years before the war, "which disproves much which has been said about the reasons for the high cost of wheat." Following is this table:

WHEAT-SUPPLY BEFORE THE WAR AND SINCE

	Crops		
	Bushels		*Bushels*
1911	621,338,000	1914	891,017,000
1912	730,267,000	1915	1,025,801,000
1913	763,380,000	1916	639,886,000
3 years	2,114,985,000	3 years	2,556,704,000
	Net Imports Foreign Wheat		
3 years	5,899,727	3 years	15,132,915
	Total Available from Crops and Imports		
3 years	2,120,884,727	3 years	2,571,836.915
	Exports		
	Wheat (Bushels)		
1911	32,668,615	1914	173,861,944
1912	61,654,523	1915	205,925,577
1913	99,508,968	1916	172,956,080
	193,832,106		552,743,601
	Wheat Flour (Barrels)		
1911	11,258,030	1914	12,769,073
1912	10,621,541	1915	15,662,400
1913	12,278,006	1916	15,511,654
	34,157,577		43,943,127
	Total Wheat Exports (Bushels)		
3 years	347,541,202	3 years	705,487,672
	Retained for Home Use		
3 years	1,774,343,525	3 years	1,866,349,243

While the war stimulated the demand for food-products, "it alone does not by any means account for the prices which we and other consumers of food are paying at present." In fact, "it was not until short crops—in other words, a shortage of supply—were added to the exceptional demand that prices advanced in extraordinary manner." The writer says further on this subject:

"Had the crops last year been as much above the normal as was the demand, the price record of 1916 and of this year, too, would have been very different. Had there been no war, the demand for food products would have been less keen, of course, but a corresponding falling off in the supply would inevitably have found decided reflection in price.

"The normal increase in population calls for a corresponding increase in crops to maintain a stable price level, other things being equal, but in 1916 the production of farm-products not only did not come up to the large figures of the previous years, but, in fact, fell considerably below the average. The total crops of 1916 fell 1.4 per cent. under the average of the five-year period from 1909 to 1914. And American experience in this respect was the experience of practically the whole world.

"Here is a table of the average price per bushel of eight breadstuffs and other food-products which brings out clearly the effect of last year's short crops upon the price of food. It shows that the great bulk of the increase in price occurred not upon the outbreak of war, but only well along in 1916, when it was becoming evident that the year's crops were going to be short:

	1914	*1915*	*1916*
January	$0.90	$0.88	$1.09
February	0.91	1.07	1.14
March	0.92	1.08	1.11
April	0.94	1.06	1.14
May	0.98	1.11	1.16
June	0.96	1.09	1.20
July	0.91	1.02	1.35
August	0.92	.99	1.29
September	0.94	.94	1.36
October	0.89	.94	1.37
November	0.96	.98	1.61
December	0.90	1.02	*1.66

---

* Apples and beans included at the November price.

"The products included in this table are wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, apples, and beans. The average shown is the average prices paid in each month to producers, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture."

Another table presents a comparison of the *Annalist's* index-number by commodities for a week in February with the figures for one, three, five, and ten years back. It shows the high prices of food at present compared with other years and brings out also the fact that prices "were still very much below the present level long after the war had started." A year ago food-prices were only about 10 per cent. above the average for the year 1912, "whereas now they are over 60 per cent. above the average five years ago." These data all have to do with wholesale prices. As to retail prices, the New York City Commissioner of Health in February conducted an inquiry into the relation of retail to wholesale prices in a number of New York City districts and made public a record of retail prices charged in eleven districts, compared with wholesale prices paid by dealers in those districts. The *Annalist's* writer presented an average of these retail prices, compared with wholesale prices, showing the difference between the two in price and in percentage, and cited the City Health Commissioner, as commenting on this showing, that it made it evident that the retailer "did not make more than a reasonable profit." Following is the record:

	Wholesale Price	*Average Ret. Price*	*Difference*	
Meat—			*Amt.*	*P. C*
Beef	12¾	20.95	8.20	64.3
Veal	18	24.95	6.95	38.6
Poultry	21	25.54	4.54	21.6

	Wholesale Price	*Average Ret. Price*	*Difference Amt.*	*Difference P. C.*
Fish—				
Flounder	6½	7.55	1.05	16.1
Perch	12	14.08	2.08	17.3
Vegetables—				
Potatoes	5½	6.37	.87	15.8
Onions	13	15.55	2.55	19.6
Cabbage	7½	10.75	3.25	43.3
Groceries—				
Butter	42	48.09	6.09	14.5
Eggs	46	50.81	4.81	10.4
Cheese	16½	20.90	4.40	26.6
Sugar	7½	8.91	1.41	18.8
Coffee	17	25.20	8.20	48.2
Rice	5	6.95	1.95	39.0
Flour	5	5.55	.55	11.0
Grits	5	9.36	4.36	87.2
Dried Vegetables & Fruits—				
Beans	9	12.00	3.00	33.3
Peas	9½	11.05	1.55	16.3
Prunes	8	11.88	3.88	48.5
Raisins	11	17.22	6.22	56.5
Salt & Smoked Fish—				
Herring	5½	5.85	.35	6.3
Salmon	18	26.75	8.75	48.6
Whitefish	15	21.37	6.37	42.4
Average	13.75	17.723	3.973	28.8

That last year's wheat-crop, taking the whole world into the reckoning, was a short one most people knew; that it was the smallest since 1908 was not so well known, or that it was 22.5 per cent. below the high record of 1915. *Bradstreet's* believed real interest attached to the comparative showing that was made by various important countries of the world during the past two years, and hence presented a table with comments as follows, quantities being given in quarters of 480 pounds, there being eight bushels to the quarter:

Europe	*1916–17*	*1915–16*
France	27,000,000	27,850,000
Russia, 72 governments (including Siberia)	81,000,000	103,025,000
Hungary	12,500,000	18,925,000
Austria	6,900,000	7,600,000
Croatia and Slavonia	1,300,000	1,637,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	200,000	250,000
Italy	22,000,000	21,300,000
Germany	15,000,000	17,612,000
Spain	19,000,000	17,400,000
Portugal	900,000	875,000
Roumania	9,400,000	11,200,000
Bulgaria and Roumelia	4,800,000	5,775,000
Servia	400,000	812,000
Greece	800,000	625,000
United Kingdom	7,500,000	9,262,000
Belgium	1,500,000	1,875,000
Holland	500,000	712,000
Switzerland	500,000	512,000
Sweden	1,100,000	1,150,000
Denmark	1,000,000	1,000,000
Norway	40,000	38,000
Cyprus and Malta	300,000	325,000
Total Europe	213,440,000	249,760,000
America		
United States	80,000,000	126,375,000
Canada	25,000,000	47,038,000
Argentina	9,600,000	21,000,000
Uruguay	600,000	1,375,000
Chile	2,500,000	2,650,000
Mexico	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total America	118,700,000	199,438,000
Africa		
Algeria	3,800,000	4,325,000
Tunis	900,000	1,025,000
Total Africa	4,700,000	5,350,000
Asia		
India	48,000,000	40,000,000
Japan	3,000,000	3,250,000
Total Asia	51,000,000	43,250,000
Australasia		
New South Wales	4,000,000	8,400,000
Victoria	4,500,000	7,200,000
Queensland	200,000	500,000
South Australia	4,400,000	4,260,000
West Australia	2,200,000	2,280,000
Tasmania	100,000	125,000
Total commonwealth	15,400,000	22,765,000
New Zealand	800,000	910,000
Total Australasia	16,200,000	23,675,000
Total world's crop, qrs	404,040,000	521,473,000
Total world's crop, bus	3,232,320,000	4,171,784,000

"Italy and Spain are the only important European countries showing gains over 1915, and Russia shows a decrease of 22,000,000 quarters, or 176,000,000 bushels. The total decrease in Europe is 290,000,000 bushels, which is nearly one-third of the total world's decrease. The crop of France, it might be noted, is only slightly below

UNITED SUGAR
COMMON

AS AN INVESTMENT

ILLUSTRATED BOOK ON REQUEST

TOOLE, HENRY & CO.

Members, New York Stock Exchange
Members, New York Cotton Exchange
120 Broadway New York

"A New Plan by Old Interests."

6 Per Cent –Plus Profits

The conditions which surround timber ownership and lumber manufacture in the United States and Canada are not paralleled in any other industry. To those fully conversant with them (and to no others), these conditions offer unique opportunities for profit with complete security.

LACEY Profit-Sharing Bonds

are a new type of investment which enables the average investor to turn this situation to account. It enables him, with all the security of a high grade First Mortgage Bond, to receive interest at 6 per cent and at the same time to share in profits, which are usually very substantial. It goes without saying that this puts Lacey Profit-Sharing Bonds in a class by themselves. One of the reasons for their prompt popularity is the fact that they are available in denominations of

$100, $500 and $1,000

The whole subject of this type of security is of extraordinary interest, and can be no more than hinted at in this announcement.

The name of Lacey is identified throughout the timber world with 37 years of unbroken conservative success in timber investments. We therefore feel that we can fairly presume to speak with some authority concerning timber securities.

LACEY BOOKLET T-205 WILL COME BY RETURN MAIL. WRITE.

JAMES D. LACEY TIMBER CO.

332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago

6%

SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES

We pay 6% Secured by Oklahoma Farms worth three times the value of the loan. The demand for these first mortgages in unsettled times indicates their unusual stability. First Mortgages do not shrink in value—they are safe and sure. Interest always paid date it is due. **Over $1,000,000 loaned and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure sale made.** Isn't a first mortgage the right investment for you? Write for booklet describing methods, and lists of loans from $300 to $10,000.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO., Inc.
31 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

You Must Decide

Are you ready for the bigger, better things of life? Do you want to go up—climb higher in position, accomplishment, knowledge and power?

Success Cards

—point the way. A few minutes a day and you will soon realize your powers, and your ambitions. Entirely practical—helping hundreds of others. Bound in neat leather case, convenient size for pocket—always at hand. Cost little, worth without measure.

Zenith Publishing Co.
Saint Paul, Minn.

Please send me without cost Circular telling about Success Cards.

Name..............................

Address..............................

Be Prepared

Fill out coupon today—act now.

that of the short-crop year 1915, but is nearly 100,000,000 bushels below the average yield in years previous to the war.

"The largest single decrease shown by any country, that by the United States, amounts to 368,000,000 bushels; Canada is credited with producing 176,000,000 bushels less, or about the same sized decrease as Russia; Argentina shows a loss of 92,000,000 bushels, and North and South America together return a decrease of 645,000,000 bushels, or nearly seven-tenths of the entire world's decrease; Australasia returns a yield 60,000,000 bushels below 1915; and the only important gain, in fact, shown in the entire world is that by India, whose crop—a forecast of the crop of next March, by the way—is 64,000,000 bushels larger than the crop ripening in March, 1916.

"The almost general tendency toward reduced yields noted in 1916 sets that year apart as a period of disappointing outturn, and the only redeeming feature is that old supplies carried over from the preceding year were liberal. It is hardly necessary to remark that the coming crop season's developments will both attract and deserve close attention."

AS TO CUMULATIVE PREFERRED DIVIDENDS

With investors and others interested in corporation dividends, it is believed that a misunderstanding frequently exists as to just what the status is of a deferred dividend on cumulative preferred stock. It is not true, as some shareholders have inferred, that the cumulative provision attaching to a preferred stock gives shareholders something like a lien upon the property; in other words, that a cumulative preferred stock is allied to an interest-bearing obligation, which a corporation can be forced to pay. This misconception was noted recently in *Financial America* by a writer who pointed out that cumulative preferred stock does not represent an obligation of any sort on the part of the company issuing it, but that it is "a profit-sharing proposition pure and simple." He says:

"The rights accruing to such stock represent, therefore, those of a partner in, but never as a creditor of, a corporation. The cumulative dividend is not a right at all, but a contingency. It becomes effective only if the profits of the corporation are realized and then distributed. The holder of a cumulative preferred share has a preferred position only in case profits are actually earned and, then, only if the company's interests permit of their being distributed. His claims for dividends obviously must be subordinated to the requirements of the property. This is evident as a matter of law and of common sense. The common shareholder and the preferred shareholder are, after all, partners and upon exactly the same footing, except that the cumulative preferred stock must get dividends and be paid in case of liquidation before the common stock shares at all in the profits or assets of the company.

"The cumulative dividend, where adverse business conditions have unexpectedly intervened, has always been a troublesome factor in corporation finance. It came into popularity during the reorganizations which preceded the formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901. But the capital readjustments of the last decade show that the cumulative dividend is frequently misleading and often unpractical. For this reason the action of various corporations in arranging with shareholders to adjust unpaid accumulated dividends on some equitable basis to provide a fresh start with a capitalization in line with proved possibilities is of the highest importance.

Comfort First

Footwear should be selected first—for comfort. That is why the Coward Shoe is so popular with old and young alike. For, although in style and wearing qualities it is all to be desired,

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

is first a comfortable shoe—a true friend to your feet. It is a shoe that produces sound feet and gives the utmost in satisfaction.

For Men, Women and Children

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren Street)

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalog

The Owen Individual Bank-Check

YOUR NAME IN CENTRE OF CHECK

Our Best—Printed on Crane Bond—White, Salmon, Green, Gray, Buff, or Blue

300 Checks $3.50—If numbered $4.00

Size of check 6¾ x 3⅛. Bound in three books, one-to-leaf. Stub conveniently arranged for entering deposits and carrying along balances. Sent postpaid anywhere in the United States and its Possessions, and in Canada, on receipt of price. Give your name and address, corporate name and number of bank, and color of paper desired. — ***Satisfaction assured.***

B. F. OWEN & CO., Printers

Established 1857 **READING, PA., U.S.A.**

7½% **Investments with Separate Individual Security** **7%**

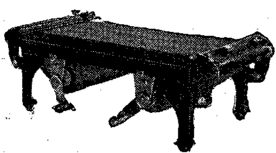
and additionally safe-guarded by "Miller Service," taking care of appraisals, interest, taxes, fire insurance, titles, remittances, etc., on every 1st Lien Mortgage purchased by *Digest* readers. *Security for Mortgage Loans*, free. Requests welcomed.

G. L. MILLER & CO., TRUST CO. BUILDING, MIAMI, FLA.

We Want MEN

WHO WANT MONEY. BIG PROFITS and perpetual income from renewals by selling our new Accident and Sickness policies. Pays $5000 death and $25 weekly benefit. Premiums $10 and $15 yearly. Write now. **North American Accident Ins. Co.,** Dept. E2, Newark, N. J.

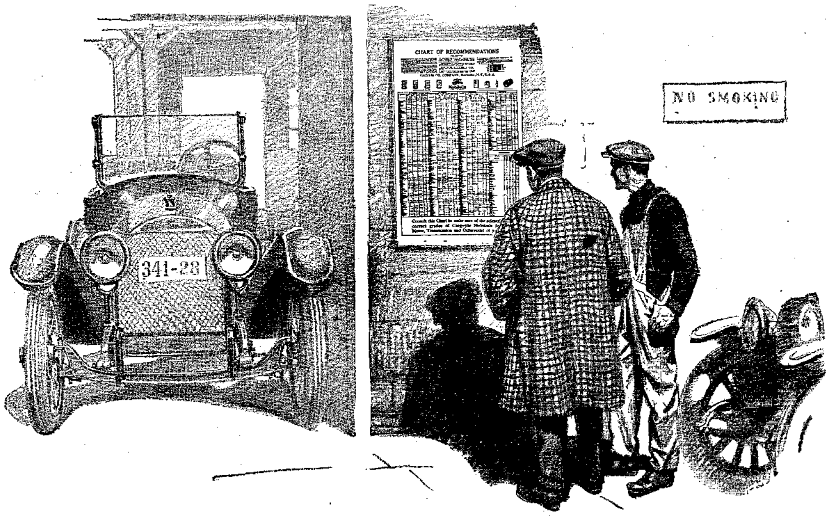
Evans All-Steel Duplicator



The most economical method of duplicating from 5 to 100 copies. No type to set, no stencils to cut. Copies are made direct from original matter, written with pen or typewriter. Write for **10-DAY FREE TRIAL** proposition.

D. EVANS CO., 46 Murray St., New York.

Make this Chart your guide



Look for it on your dealer's wall

Your oil runs low. You stop for a fresh supply.

You now come to a vital question. What oil will the dealer pour into your oil-reservoir? Will it be just "oil" —or will it be the correct lubricant for *your* engine?

Among thousands of dealers this is what happens:

The dealer recognizes the make of your car—and the year's model. He runs his finger down the Vacuum Oil Company's Chart (shown above in miniature) until he finds your car's make and model. Then he supplies you with the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your car by the Chart. This oil will effectively seal your piston rings against power-waste, gasoline-waste and oil-waste.

Why are thousands of dealers placing such reliance in this Chart?

Experience has taught them that something like 50% of all engine troubles are due to incorrect lubrication.

They realize that scientific lubrication is a problem for specialists. Since the dealer has neither time nor equipment for studying this intricate subject he draws on the experience of a recognized authority.

That is why you find on his walls the large Chart of Recommendations, issued by the Vacuum Oil Company.

If you inquire about the Chart you will find this:

The Vacuum Oil Company for 50 years have specialized in scientific lubrication. Today their world-wide leadership in lubrication matters is unquestioned in scientific circles.

For years their Chart of Recommendations has been recognized as the only standard guide to correct automobile lubrication.

In keeping this Chart up to date, each new model of every automobile is carefully analyzed. This work involves lengthy and painstaking engineering study by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers. The recommendations of this Chart are proven correct by repeated practical tests.

But nothing has given dealers such faith in this Chart as their experience with the oils themselves. For no one knows better than the dealer how difficult it is to secure efficient lubrication—and how much efficient lubrication means.

Write for new 56-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Marine Engines.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, kindly write our nearest branch, giving dealer's name and address.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

Domestic Branches: Detroit, Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Kan., Boston, Des Moines

Correct Automobile Lubrication

Explanation: — The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Model of	1917		1916		1915		1914		1913	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott-Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 33-34-35)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auburn (4 cyl)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Avery	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 5 & C 1 ton)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Case	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. 6-40)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 6-30)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Cole	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Cunningham	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (Mod. C)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
Delaunay-Belleville	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A	B	A
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Dodge	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	....	....	....	....
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
H. A. L.	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Super Six)	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Ar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" (6 cyl)	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kearns	....	....	E	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
King	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. 48)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Lippard Stewart	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moline	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Moon (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
National	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oldsmobile	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Renault	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Riker	E	E	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	....	....
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" " (8 cyl)	A	A	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sterling (Wisconsin)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Willys-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	....	....
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc

Electric Vehicles:—For motor bearings and enclosed chains use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" the year 'round. For open chains and differential, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" the year 'round. ***Exception:*** For *winter lubrication* of pleasure cars use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" for worm drive and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for bevel gear drive.

Certain-teed

CERTAIN-TEED stands out conspicuously for quality, satisfaction, and economy. Any product bearing the name CERTAIN-TEED will measure up on all of these points. These are cold facts.

Certain-teed
Roofing

is the efficient type of roof. It is suitable for factories, office buildings, farm buildings, etc. For residences it is made in slate surfaced shingles.

CERTAIN-TEED costs less to buy, less to lay, and less per year of life. CERTAIN-TEED is light weight, clean, sanitary, and fire retardant. It will not dry out and is weather-tight.

It is made in three thicknesses—but only one quality—the best. It is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2, or 3 ply).

This guarantee is backed by the largest manufacturer of prepared roofings and building papers in the world.

If you are building, or need a new roof, it will pay you to investigate CERTAIN-TEED before deciding upon any type of roof. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Certain-teed
PRODUCTS

Certain-teed
Paints and Varnishes

are good, dependable products made by expert paint men, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. They are sold at a price which would not be possible if we depended upon an exclusive paint organization to market our product.

The enormous resources of the Certain-teed Products Corporation, and its extensive organization for the distribution of all CERTAIN-TEED products, make it possible to take advantage of every economy in buying, manufacturing and selling.

Even the professional painter can afford to use CERTAIN-TEED paints rather than to mix his own. All uncertainty is eliminated, all waste and left-overs avoided, and the quality is assured.

Whether you do your own painting or employ a professional painter, your own interests will be best served if you insist on CERTAIN-TEED paints and varnishes.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

General Roofing Mfg. Co., Gregg Varnish Co., Mound City Paint & Color Co.

New York Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit Buffalo San Francisco Milwaukee Cincinnati New Orleans Los Angeles Minneapolis Kansas City Seattle Indianapolis Atlanta Richmond Grand Rapids Nashville Salt Lake City Des Moines Houston Duluth London Sydney Havana

"Prominent industrial corporations in the country report to-day unpaid dividends ranging from 10 to 81 per cent. of the face valuation of their cumulative shares. The work of readjusting the capital of corporations reporting these deferred dividends should proceed as rapidly as possible, both in the interests of the preferred shareholders and of their great organizations.

"In considering the allowance which they may ask for as to any unpaid accumulation, preferred stockholders must bear in mind that they have a contingency to a preferred right should profits be earned. Their position is, therefore, not based on any realities of profits earned. This possibility for which they can ask an allowance on a readjustment, when discounted to the basis of present actuality, often shows for the first time that the preferred shareholder is after all only a shareholder and not a creditor. It is held, however, that this should not blind a stockholder to the necessities of the readjustment and to the mistake of continuing an unpaid accumulation."

NINE HUNDRED AND SIX LOCOMOTIVES ORDERED IN TWO MONTHS

During the month of February orders were given to American manufacturers for 347 new locomotives. Of these orders, only 95 came from foreign countries. Since the beginning of the year, orders for locomotives have reached 906. This influx has been of such proportions that leading builders of locomotives are now "booked to capacity over the rest of this year and well in 1918," says *The Journal of Commerce*. Many railroads have been compelled to accept delivery in the first quarter of 1918. Inability to cope with the prevailing freight congestion and a desire to prepare for crop movements have impelled this ordering of locomotives. Among the orders in February were 56 from the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 75 from the Illinois Central, 45 from the New York Central, and 20 from the Chicago & North Western. These and other February orders are shown in the following list:

Road and Builder—	*Number*
Lehigh Valley—Baldwin	56
Pittsburg & West Virginia—American	3
Aluminum Co. of America—American	1
Illinois Central—Baldwin	35
Carnegie Steel Co., Homestead—Baldwin	1
Northern Railway of Spain—American	40
Illinois Central—American	40
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern—American	16
Copper River & Northwestern—American	1
Northern Railway of France—Baldwin	50
Texas Pacific—Baldwin	19
Worth Bros., Coatesville—Baldwin	2
Chicago & North Western—American	20
New York Central—Lima	45
Pierce Coal Co., Mulberry, Mo.—Baldwin	1
Seaboard Air Line—Baldwin	10
Graham Hinkley & Co., Mexico—Baldwin	2
Sun Ning Railway, China—Baldwin	2
Cie Francaise de Metaux, France—Baldwin	1
Phœnix Iron Co.—Baldwin	1
Fort Smith & Western—Baldwin	1
Total	347

Another table, printed in the same paper, showed the orders received during each month of the year 1916, comparisons being made for January and February of that year with this:

	Domestic		*Foreign*	
	1917	*1916*	*1917*	*1916*
January	512	231	47	2
February	252	272	95	129
March	...	634	...	461
April	...	178	...	12
May	...	248	...	30
June	...	172	...	213
July	...	25	...	27
August	...	41	...	114
September	...	243	...	6
October	...	87	...	131
November	...	342	...	633
December	...	241	...	464
Total	764	2,714	142	2,302

Meanwhile, the inability of car-builders to assure an early delivery of equipment has resulted in inducing railroads to build large numbers of freight-cars in their own shops. In February, the St. Paul road announced that its Milwaukee shops would build 2,700 cars and its Tacoma shops 1,000 cars. The Southern Pacific, after arranging for 3,250 cars at its Sacramento shops, announced that its Houston shops would build 1,365 cars. The French Government, after months of negotiations, closed in February a contract with the Standard Steel Car Company for 14,000 small freight-cars, to be shipped in parts and assembled at the plant the company owns in France. Orders for a total of 20,781 freight-cars were reported in February. Subjoined is a table as compiled for the writer in the *Journal of Commerce* which shows how foreign and domestic orders contributed to the total business in January and February with the figures for each month last year:

	Domestic		*Foreign*	
	1917	*1916*	*1917*	*1916*
January	14,095	14,613	5,500	1,100
February	6,781	9,323	14,000	1,200
March	.....	14,233	.....	2,075
April	.....	7,228	.....	1,000
May	.....	4,154	.....	3,500
June	.....	3,031	.....	2,140
July	.....	1,514	.....	7,210
August	.....	5,041	.....	.....
September	.....	9,152	.....	4,000
October	.....	21,034	.....	.....
November	.....	55,530	.....	1,000
December	.....	16,195	.....	6,500
Total	20,876	161,048	19,500	29,725

In the matter of passenger-cars, it appears from the same paper's showing that, while high prices had the effect of stimulating freight-car construction, they placed a drag on the building of passenger equipment. With freight-cars the railroads can forego the complete use of steel and so can pare down costs, but with passenger-cars "there can be no step backward." Unless such cars can be built completely of steel, railroads would prefer to withhold altogether from placing orders for them. In February contracts for only 76 passenger-cars were placed as against 168 in January and 211 in December.

Rebuked.—Many stories are told of a former Canadian bishop who had passed his youth in Scotland, but flattered himself that not a hint of his origin could be gained from his speech or manner. One day he met a Scotchman, to whom he said at last, abruptly,

" Hoo lang hae ye been here? "

" About sax years," was the reply.

" Hoot, mon ! " said the bishop sharply, " why hae ye na lost your accent, like mysel'? "—*Christian Register.*

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. The Literary Digest mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Forhan's Dental Hints

Gold Crowns extending under gum margins are often causes of Pyorrhea.

To protect your teeth you must first protect your gums

MOST tooth-pastes fail because they do not provide against *gum decay.* It bares each unenameled tooth base. It forms this most dangerous phase of *tooth-decay.*

This gum-shrinkage is known as Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). Forhan's positively prevents it—though four out of every five people over forty are known to suffer from it.

Thus loosening of the teeth is obviated by Forhan's. And largely also the changing shape of the mouth caused by receding gums. Also Forhan's hardens the gums. It makes them healthy and firm and pink. And you use it precisely as every dentifrice is used.

And remember this: no matter how effective your present tooth-paste is, Forhan's will do for *your* gums an added good peculiar to itself.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

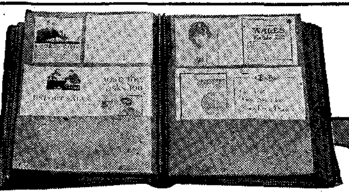
In 30c and 50c tubes, at all druggists, in United States.

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

"Use it as a Dentifrice"

We will send you five trial tubes on receipt of ten cents in stamps, and your druggist's name and address. Forhan Co., 196 Sixth Avenue, New York



"That's a Good Idea!"

If it's good, it's worth keeping! Interesting clippings, striking ads, clever booklets that will help you in business—recipes, place-cards, menus, programs that will help you at home—keep them where you can get them again, in one of these

HORN *Pocket-Page* **FILING BOOKS**

Their indexed pocket pages hold quantities of odd-sized things neatly and in proper order, firmly yet without paste, clips or anything else that mutilates.

HORN "Paste-Less" IDEA BOOK No. 3, the one illustrated, has 24 8 x 10 pages, 2 pockets to the page, with index. Others of the family are the RECIPE BOOK, the DOCUMENT FILE, the PIGEON HOLE FILE and the "Instant" DESK FILES--No. 10, indexed A to Z; No. 11, indexed 1 to 31; No. 9, with removable index tabs to meet your convenience.

FREE TRIAL--OUR RISK--If, after 10 days' use, you wish to return your HORN Filing Book for any reason whatever, we will refund your money without question.

W. C. HORN, BRO. & CO. (Established 1849)
541-547 Pearl St., New York City **(D)**

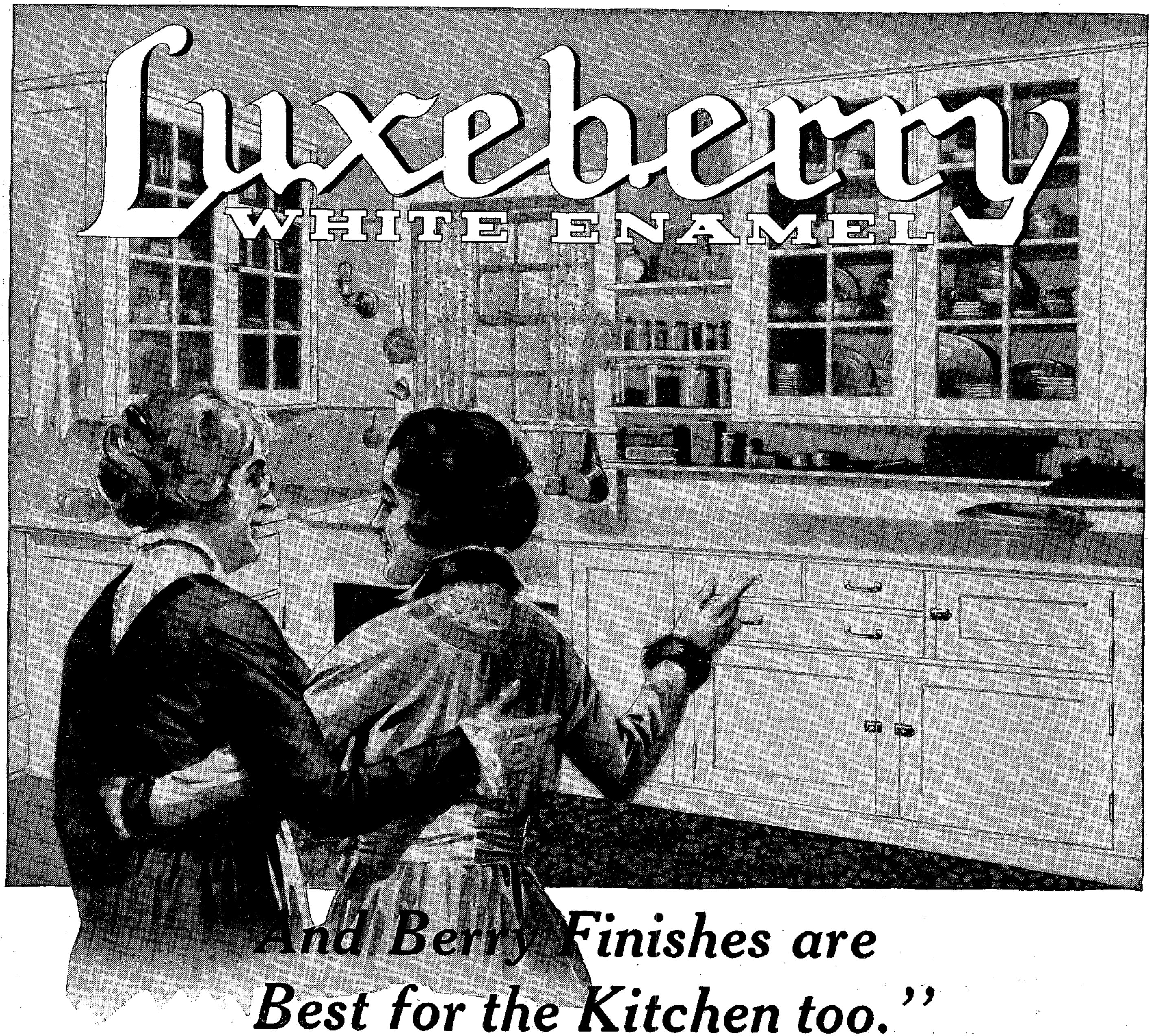
Please send me FILING BOOK checked below. I enclose $..... on the understanding that it will be refunded if I return the Filing Book within ten days.

Please send me further information regarding HORN FILING BOOKS.

☐ "Paste-Less" Idea Book No. 3, $1.25. ☐ "Instant" Desk File No. 9, $2.00. ☐ "Instant" Desk File No. 10, $2.25. ☐ "Instant" Desk File No. 11, $2.50. ☐ Recipe Book No. 24, $1.00. ☐ Document File No. 55, $1.00. ☐ Pigeon Hole File No. 28, $1.00.

Name__________

Address__________



And Berry Finishes are Best for the Kitchen too.”

You can point with pride to any room finished with Berry Brothers' varnishes or enamels.

From kitchen to guest room these celebrated finishes impart an enduring beauty that may be varied to harmonize with any desired scheme of decoration.

There is a dependable *Berry Brothers'* product for every finishing need. *Liquid Granite Floor Varnish, Luxeberry Enamels, Luxeberry Wood Finishes,* and *Luxeberry Wall Finishes* are but a few of the many *Berry* brands that home owners, architects and decorators have preferred for more than half a century.

Write for our new illustrated booklet in colors showing artistic schemes of decorating and wood finishing. It contains information of great value to every home builder, present and prospective.

Factories:
Detroit, Mich.
Walkerville, Ont.
San Francisco, Cal.

BERRY BROTHERS
(INCORPORATED)
World's Largest Varnish Makers
Established 1858

Branches in
principal cities of
the world.

(458)

Liquid Granite
FLOOR VARNISH

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

March 1.—The Germans continue to retreat along the Ancre line, assert reports from London and Berlin. They are fighting rear-guard actions of increasing severity, and the day's gain by the British is only 600 yards on a front of one and a half miles.

March 2.—The British Headquarters in France announces that the Germans have checked their retreat along the Bapaume line and have begun counter-attacks on the advanced English positions. The Kaiser's Army has already retired on a front of fourteen miles to the depth of from two to three miles, and the British are still pushing forward.

March 3.—London states that the British troops north of the Ancre advanced a quarter of a mile on a front of five miles despite stubborn German resistance. A German counter-attack on outposts northeast of Gueudecourt was repulsed.

March 4.—The British Army has taken over the French lines for twenty-five miles southward on the Somme front, and now holds the entire sector, states London. The replacement has been going on gradually for two months, and was completed to-day. German lines on both sides of the Ancre are stormed and first-line trenches for two-thirds of a mile are captured.

The Austrians near Göritz make a vain effort to storm the Italian lines. The Italian War-Office announces that the attacks failed with heavy Austrian loss.

The Germans attack the French positions north of Eix on the Verdun front, but are repulsed, says Paris.

March 5.—London announces that the British advance on the Ancre has ceased, and it is believed that the Germans have reached the lines where they intend to make a stand.

The Germans win some trenches on the Verdun front, but are driven out by a French counter-attack later in the day.

The Italian War-Office reports that a mountain peak, 2,700 meters high, in the Costabella group has been captured from the Austrians.

March 6.—The Germans make a counter-attack on the Somme front to recover the first-line trenches which they lost Sunday. They are repulsed by shell-fire.

Italians repulse Austrian attacks in St. Pellegrino Valley, Rome announces, and capture a cannon and a machine guns.

March 7.—A brisk battle in the air takes place over the Somme front. London admits that eleven British machines were brought down, while Berlin claims fifteen. Six German fliers are destroyed. Sir Douglas Haig reports that the information and photographs he required were secured, despite German resistance. There were a few local raids and artillery-duels in the Verdun sector.

EASTERN FRONT

March 1.—During the night the Russians recapture the heights along the Kimpolung road on the Roumanian front, say dispatches from London.

March 3.—The Germans make a successful raid on the Russian trenches in Volhynia, reports Berlin. Two hundred and seventy-nine prisoners are taken and a mile of trenches won.

March 6.—The Russians make a night attack on trenches near Brzezany in

The Blade of Blades Sealed

7 for 35¢

GEM $1.00

The Sign of "The Best Safety"

It is the steel in the Gem Damaskeene Blade, and the treatment of it, that keeps the edge *right* and this keen edged Blade, with the properly set Gem frame, makes the GEM outfit the greatest shaving combination in the world today.

GEM DAMASKEENE BLADES
GEM RAZOR

Gem Blades are sold only in sealed, wax paper wrapped packages — *moisture* and *dust* proof—each blade in a separate envelope and each blade edge protected. Seven blades to the set, 35c.

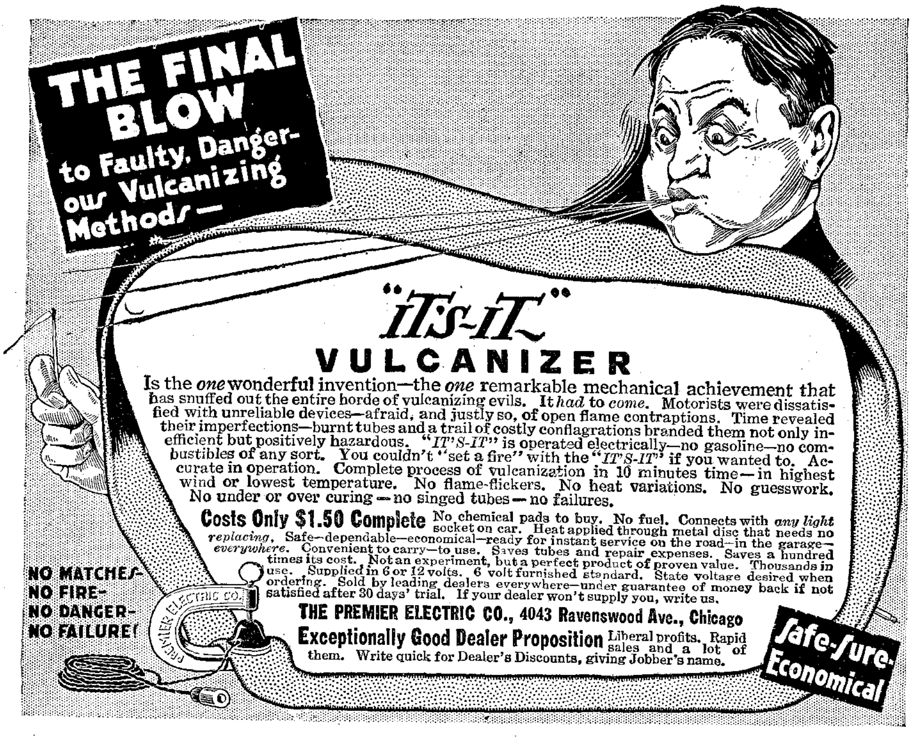
The GEM means speed—ease—comfort—economy. Don't miss it!! Outfit includes razor complete, with seven Gem Damaskeene Blades, shaving and stropping handle, in handsome, durable case $1.00

Dealers Everywhere

Gem Cutlery Co., Inc., New York
Canadian Branch: 591 St. Catherine St., W. Montreal

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION A splendid little book of intimate talks by Alfred Ayres on the practical problems of effective public speaking and reading. 12mo, Cloth, deckle edges, frontispiece. 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.
Funk & Wagnalls Company
354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.


THE FINAL BLOW to Faulty, Dangerous Vulcanizing Methods—

"IT'S-IT" VULCANIZER

Is the *one* wonderful invention—the *one* remarkable mechanical achievement that has snuffed out the entire horde of vulcanizing evils. It *had* to *come*. Motorists were dissatisfied with unreliable devices—afraid, and justly so, of open flame contraptions. Time revealed their imperfections—burnt tubes and a trail of costly conflagrations branded them not only inefficient but positively hazardous. "*IT'S-IT*" is operated electrically—no gasoline—no combustibles of any sort. You couldn't "set a fire" with the "*IT'S-IT*" if you wanted to. Accurate in operation. Complete process of vulcanization in 10 minutes time—in highest wind or lowest temperature. No flame-flickers. No heat variations. No guesswork. No under or over curing—no singed tubes—no failures.

Costs Only $1.50 Complete No chemical pads to buy. No fuel. Connects with *any light* socket on car. Heat applied through metal disc that needs no *replacing*. Safe—dependable—economical—ready for instant service on the road—in the garage—*everywhere*. Convenient to carry—to use. Saves tubes and repair expenses. Saves a hundred times its cost. Not an experiment, but a perfect product of proven value. Thousands in use. Supplied in 6 or 12 volts. 6 volt furnished standard. State voltage desired when ordering. Sold by leading dealers everywhere—under guarantee of money back if not satisfied after 30 days' trial. If your dealer won't supply you, write us.

NO MATCHES—
NO FIRE—
NO DANGER—
NO FAILURE!

PREMIER ELECTRIC CO.

THE PREMIER ELECTRIC CO., 4043 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago

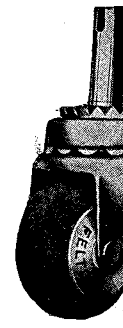
Exceptionally Good Dealer Proposition Liberal profits. Rapid sales and a lot of them. Write quick for Dealer's Discounts, giving Jobber's name.

Safe-Sure-Economical

End Floor Repair Expense In Your Home

FELTOID CASTERS

allow heavy furniture to be moved easily without scarring floors.



FELTOID* CASTERS AND CHAIR TIPS

Last Long—Glide Silently—Never Scratch

Ask for Feltoids at department, hardware and furniture stores—or write us for Feltoid Book No. 9 giving prices and styles.

The Burns & Bassick Company
Dept. C - - Bridgeport, Conn.

TYPEWRITERS SAVE FROM $25 to $75

Up-to-date machines of standard makes—Remingtons, etc., thoroughly rebuilt, trademarked and guaranteed the same as new. We operate the largest rebuilt typewriter factories in the world. Efficient service through Branch Stores in leading cities insures satisfaction. Send today for descriptive catalogue.

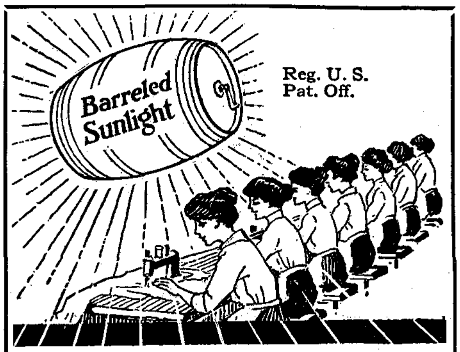
American Writing Machine Co., Inc., 339 Broadway, N. Y.

"Don't-Snore"
Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gt. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING. STOPS MOUTH BREATHING
SIMPLE DEVICE CO. Middleburg, Va., Box 12

ADVANCEMENT IN LIFE

depends largely upon yourself. **Self-Culture**, by Professor John Stuart Blackie, will give you just the help you need in your intellectual, physical, and moral development. 12mo, Cloth. 75 cents; by mail 83 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

You can't beat the Sun
—for good, cheap light

Rice's Mill White on ceilings and walls gives a glossy, tile-like surface that increases daylight 19% to 36%.

Rice's is made by an exclusive process. Stays white longest. Sanitary. Can be applied over old, cold-water paint. Used in 4,000 plants.

Send for free booklet, "The Yellow Peril."

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
29 Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.

THE ORIGINAL-THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Galicia, which is completely repulsed by the Germans.

TURKISH CAMPAIGN

March 1.—General Maude notifies London that the Turkish troops retreating from Kut-el-Amara have been completely shattered. He places the losses of the Turks on the Tigris at over 20,000.

March 3.—The British Admiralty reports that the British river-gunboats on the Tigris passed the retreating Turkish Army on February 26, inflicted heavy loss by shell-fire, and destroyed four steamers and two barges filled with ammunition.

The Russians have captured Hamadan, an important Persian city near the Turkish border, London announces. From this position it is thought possible for the Russians to advance into Mesopotamia and assist the British Bagdad expedition.

March 4.—The Russian Army drives back the Turks on a front of eighty miles, near the border of Mesopotamia, according to an official dispatch from Petrograd. The Turkish town of Bijar is threatened.

March 7.—Reports indicate that a great Russo-British drive has begun in Asia. British cavalry is only nine miles from Ctesiphon, where a British army was decisively defeated last year. The Russians under the Grand Duke Nicholas are advancing in the rear of the Turkish Army at the rate of about ten miles a day.

GENERAL

March 1.—The sinking of six ships, whose tonnage aggregated 8,953, is announced from London. Two American sailors from the bark *Galgorm Castle* are missing, and are believed to be drowned.

March 2.—A dispatch from Berlin via London says that the German Admiralty announces that no warning will be given to any ship found by submarines in the forbidden area of the Atlantic. The period of grace for sailing ships expired March 1.

March 3.—Vienna dispatches to London assert that Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has dismissed Field-Marshal von Hoetzendorf, who was the Austro-Hungarian Chief-of-Staff.

The *U*-boats sink one ship of 2,769 tons.

March 4.—Berlin announces that a 34,494-ton transport was sunk in the Mediterranean on February 24. The report has not been confirmed from Paris, London, or Lloyd's.

U-boats torpedo four ships having a total tonnage of 36,562.

March 5.—One ship of 11,483 tons is sunk by a submarine.

March 6.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the German prize ship *Appam* must be returned to her English owners. The decision is unanimous.

March 7.—A report from Berlin states that submarines returning to their base between March 1 and March 3 reported the sinking of 204,000 tonnage of ships.

London reports a decided slump in *U*-boat sinkings during the past week. Twenty-three British merchant vessels were destroyed last week by submarines or mines; of these, 14 were over 1,600 gross tons and 9 under. Three fishing-smacks were sunk. The percentage of destruction has dropped from 1.04 per cent. of the ships entering British ports sunk in the first two weeks of February, to 0.46 per cent. sunk in the week ending Sunday. The British Admiralty says that 12 vessels fought off their assailants, and 6,005 ships passed the blockade without incident.

FOREIGN

March 1.—The Entente Allies invite China to enter the war. It is reported that the remission of the Boxer indemnity and a revision of the tariff are offered as inducements.

March 4.—Commander R. R. Belknap, representing the United States, signs an agreement with the leaders of the Cuban Revolution guaranteeing fair elections and the recognition of Major Fernandez, one of the revolutionary generals.

The Chinese Cabinet decides that China should join the United States in breaking off negotiations with Germany, but President Li Yuan-Hung refuses his consent. The resignation of the entire Chinese Cabinet is expected.

The Belgian Government declares that Germany has issued a new edict closing many Belgian factories, thus increasing considerably the number of deported Belgians.

March 7.—Ex-President José Miguel Gomez, leader of the Cuban rebels, and his entire staff are prisoners in the hands of Colonel Collazo, leader of the Government forces, cables Havana.

The Irish Nationalists in the Commons, headed by Mr. John Redmond, present a resolution calling for the immediate application of the home-rule statute to Ireland, says London. The resolution forces the Government to declare its Irish policy, namely, that any part of Ireland which wished self-government might have it, but that no coercion would be employed to compel Ulster to accept it.

DOMESTIC

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS

March 1.—President Wilson informs the Senate officially that the United States Government is in possession of authentic documents disclosing how Germany intrigued to ally Japan and Mexico with her in war on this country.

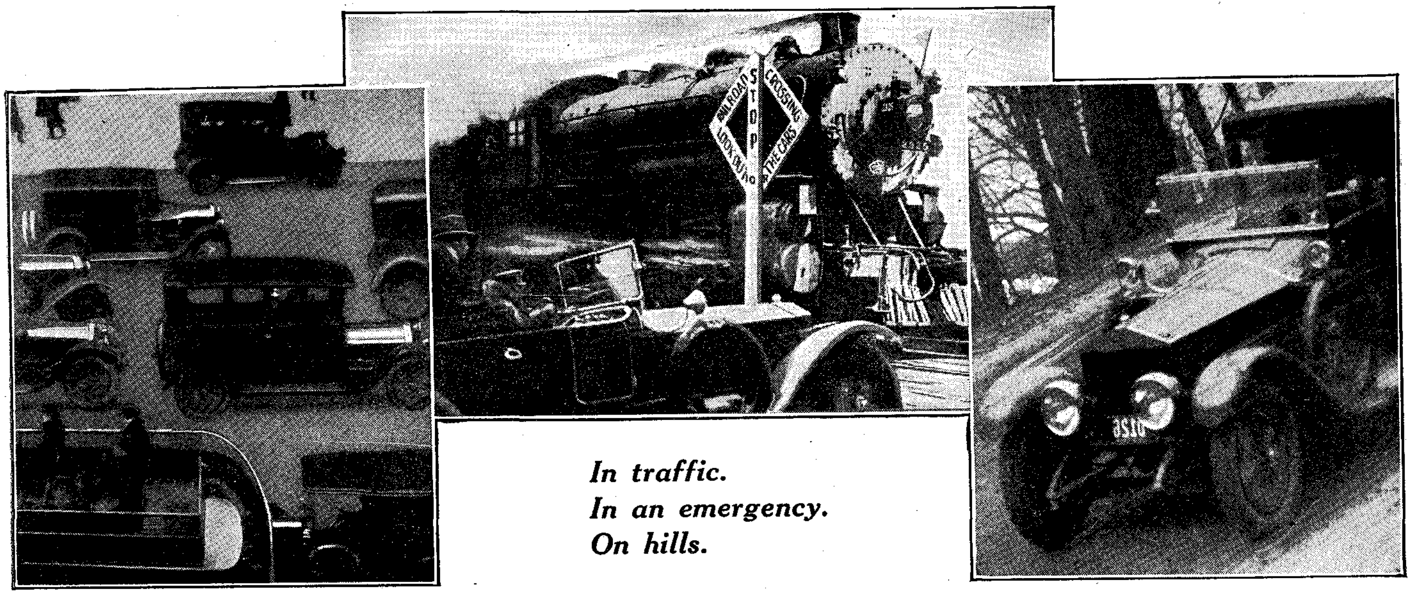
Ambassador Sato of Japan denies emphatically that such a proposal would be entertained by his Government, both because of Japan's obligations to the Entente and her friendship with the United States.

A bill to empower the President to arm merchant ships, but not extending the authority he requested to use "other instrumentalities in defending American rights against the submarine menace," is passed by the House, 403 to 13.

March 3.—In an interview given to the Overseas News Agency on the Mexican-Japanese plot, Foreign Secretary Zimmermann admits in part that he had attempted to ally Mexico and Japan against the United States. He defends his note on the ground of military necessity, saying that it is a defense measure in the event of war with America, and that the measures proposed are conditional on American belligerency.

An official statement from the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokyo denounces the German intrigue, and refers to the frequent attempts of Germany "to sow seeds of distrust between Japan and Great Britian and to cause the estrangment of Japan and the United States."

The State Department claims to possess information showing that Carranza might be an ally of Germany in the event of hostilities, and that German



In traffic.
In an emergency.
On hills.

If your brakes grab or slip—

Learn how leading car-makers guard against it

Your life depends on the efficiency of your brake lining. Grabbing or slipping brakes menace your safety.

In traffic, on hills, in an emergency, your brakes *must* work promptly and smoothly.

Realizing the importance of good brake lining, 22 leading car manufacturers and 10 leading axle makers select for their cars and axles the brake lining that won't grab or slip—Thermoid Brake Lining.

These cars use Thermoid Brake Lining:

Pierce-Arrow
Peerless
Marmon
Haynes
Studebaker
Kissel
Dodge
Autocar
Briscoe
Pathfinder
Cadillac
Cole
Apperson
Premier
Chalmers
White
Auburn
Service Truck
Metz
Hudson
Lexington-Howard
Rauch & Lang
Lippard-Stewart Motor Truck

These axles use Thermoid Brake Lining:

Timken-Detroit
Columbia
Peru
Sheldon
Torbensen
Russell
Empire
Hess
Celfor
American

Why *experts* select Thermoid Brake Lining

These car makers and their engineers select Thermoid Brake Lining because they find, by scientific tests, that it gives consistently efficient SERVICE. They find its "co-efficient of friction" is ideal for a brake lining.

This means its surface is so made that brakes equipped with Thermoid Brake Lining cannot grab or slip.

Three tests that prove Thermoid Brake Lining's worth

Thermoid Brake Lining proves its superiority in passing all three drastic tests by which brake lining efficiency is determined.

Co-efficient of friction test—Whether brakes act promptly and smoothly depends on the surface of the brake lining—i.e., its co-efficient of friction. Thermoid Brake Lining's co-efficient of friction is found by test to be ideal.

Absorption test—Tests show that Thermoid Brake Lining does not absorb water, gasoline or oil. Woven linings do. This moisture-proof feature means Thermoid is efficient in wet weather or dry.

Durability test—Tests show that Thermoid Brake Lining wears longer than ordinary lining. Also it wears down uniformly.

Scientific construction of Thermoid Brake Lining

The reason Thermoid Brake Lining has the ideal co-efficient of friction, is impervious to moisture, and is durable, lies in its scientific construction. In its process of manufacture, it has three exclusive features:

1. ***It has 50% more material than any woven brake lining***

This means longer service—better service. Thermoid is 50% heavier than any woven brake lining on the market. That is why it is better fitted to stand the responsibilities placed on it.

2. ***It is grapnalized***

Grapnalizing is an exclusive process that makes Thermoid impervious to all moisture and foreign matter, such as gasoline, oil, water, dust, etc. No other brake lining is grapnalized, or can be. That is why ordinary brake lining goes to pieces rapidly.

3. ***It is hydraulic compressed***

Powerful hydraulic presses compress Thermoid into a solid mass. This makes it far tougher and stronger than woven lining. It makes the surface ideal for brake lining; it can't grab and it can't slip. "The co-efficient of friction" is just right.

Specify Thermoid

When you reline your brakes, specify the brake lining the experts specify—Thermoid. Jobbers, garages and dealers will be glad to supply you. It costs about the same as inferior brake linings.

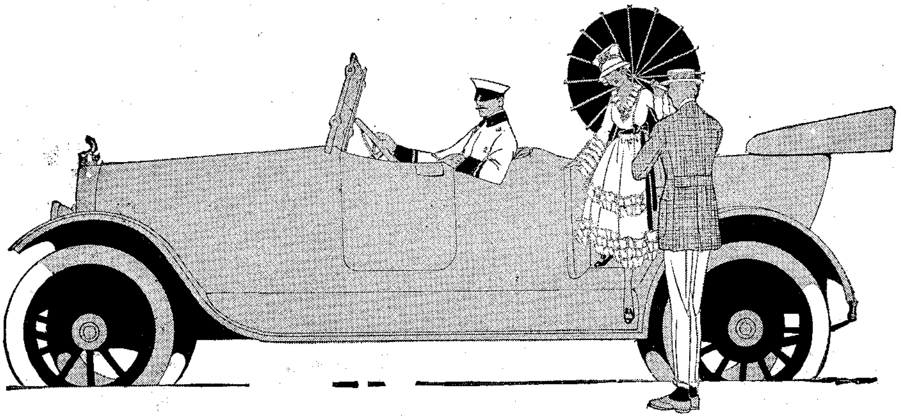
Remember, your life depends on the efficiency of your brakes, and the efficiency of your brakes depends on your brake lining. Be sure *your* brakes are lined with Thermoid Brake Lining.

Our guarantee—
Thermoid will make good or WE WILL.

THERMOID RUBBER CO.
Factory and Main Offices TRENTON, N. J.

Branches: New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Indianapolis, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, London, Berlin, Paris.

Thermoid
BRAKE LINING
50% more material - Grapnalized - Hydraulic Compressed



On the Show Streets of the World —the Moon Car is conspicuous for its downright good looks. Its double-cowled Delaunay-Belleville body design, usually associated with the higher-priced European models—and its charming Spanish leather upholstery give the Moon Car a Patrician look—surprising in a car of its cost. With a mechanism which is famous in the field of automobile engineering, the Moon Car justifies the judgment and good taste of exacting buyers who appreciate the niceties of life.

Six-43
43 Horsepower
Actual Brake Test
Touring and
Club Roadster
$1295

Six-66
66 Horsepower
Actual Brake Test
Touring and
Club Roadster
$1690

Prices subject to advance without notice

MOON CARS

A few of their splendid specifications

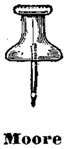
Red Seal Continental motor—Rayfield carburetor—smart slanting windshield—long wheel base—vacuum feed—Delco starting, lighting and ignition system—one-man top—motor-driven tire pump—Gemmer steering gear—extra long springs—complete chassis and body equipment and appointments.

MOON MOTOR CAR CO., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

JUST PUBLISHED **A VENDETTA OF THE HILLS**
By WILLIS GEORGE EMERSON
A superb story of western mountains and valleys that men and women like to read. Sure to be one of the six best sellers. At your bookstore, $1.35. Or of
CHAPPLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Writing for the Magazines
A NEW course of twenty-five lessons in all forms of Magazine Writing, taught by Prof. Robert W. Neal, formerly of *World's Work*.
Teaches what editors want and how to meet their requirements.
Our courses in Short-Story Writing, Versification, Journalism, Photoplay Writing, etc., have helped hundreds of writers to gain a foothold with leading magazines and best producing companies.
150-Page Catalog Free. Please address
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 55, Springfield, Mass.
Prof. Neal

TAKE A TRIP TO AUSTRALIA
Go there *now! Voyage is delightful via* Honolulu *and* Samoa. *Splendid* 10,000 ton twin-screw American *steamers* every 21 days *from San Francisco* (Mar. 13, Apr. 3, 24). *Return 1st class,* $337.50; *2d class,* $225.00; *including China, Japan, 1st Class,* $575.00; *to Honolulu,* $65.00.
H. E. BURNETT, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y., or Oceanic S. S. Co., 671 Market St., San Francisco
SYDNEY SHORT LINE



Pin Up The Flag
In every Home and Office, on walls and in the windows, use
Moore Push-Pins
to securely hold the small silk Flags. Invisible Glass Heads. The fine needle points will not injure Flag, woodwork or walls. Samples Free.
Moore Push-Pins. Made in 2 sizes *Glass Heads, Steel Points*
Moore Push-less Hangers. 4 sizes *The Hanger with the Twist*
10c pkts. In Canada 2pkts for 25c
At Stationery, Hardware, Photo, Dept. Stores or by mail.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Dept. 33, Philadelphia, Pa.

officials are not only inspiring his replies to the United States, but even dictated his answer to one note.

March 4.—Continued filibuster, led by Senator La Follette, prevents a vote on the Armed Ship Bill, and Congress adjourns without passing the measure. President Wilson tells the country the Senate has tied his hands, and made defense of American rights on the sea impossible. Seventy-six senators sign a manifesto stating that they favored the passage of the bill.

March 5.—The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag indorsed Zimmermann's attempt to embroil the United States with Japan and Mexico. They express their regrets at the misfortune which resulted in its interception.

H. von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, denies that he received the note from Foreign Secretary Zimmermann ordering him to endeavor to embroil the United States with Japan and Mexico.

Fritz Kolb, a German chemist, is arrested in Hoboken, charged with conspiring to dynamite munition-factories. Two powerful bombs are found in his room.

March 6.—Charged with planning to incite uprisings in India, China, and the Far East on Germany's behalf, Ernst Sekunna, a German, and Dr. Chandra Chakraberty, a Bengalese, are arrested by Federal agents in New York. It is said that these men had received their instructions from Herr Zimmermann, and that Germany has been attempting for months to incite rebellion in India.

Reports from Havana say that documents have been found in the house of a Liberal which give evidence that Germany instigated the rebellion in Cuba, and that she attempted to embarrass the United States in its dealings with Latin-American countries.

Austria-Hungary's note, outlining the position of the Dual Monarchy on the unrestricted submarine campaign, is received by Secretary Lansing. Altho the note endeavors to conciliate the United States, and to maintain diplomatic negotiations between this country and Austria-Hungary, it is considered quite unsatisfactory. Germany's position is indorsed in full.

GENERAL

March 1.—The conference report on the Post-Office Appropriation Bill, including the Reed "bone-dry" prohibition amendment, which prohibits the importation of liquor into a "dry" State, is passed by the House.

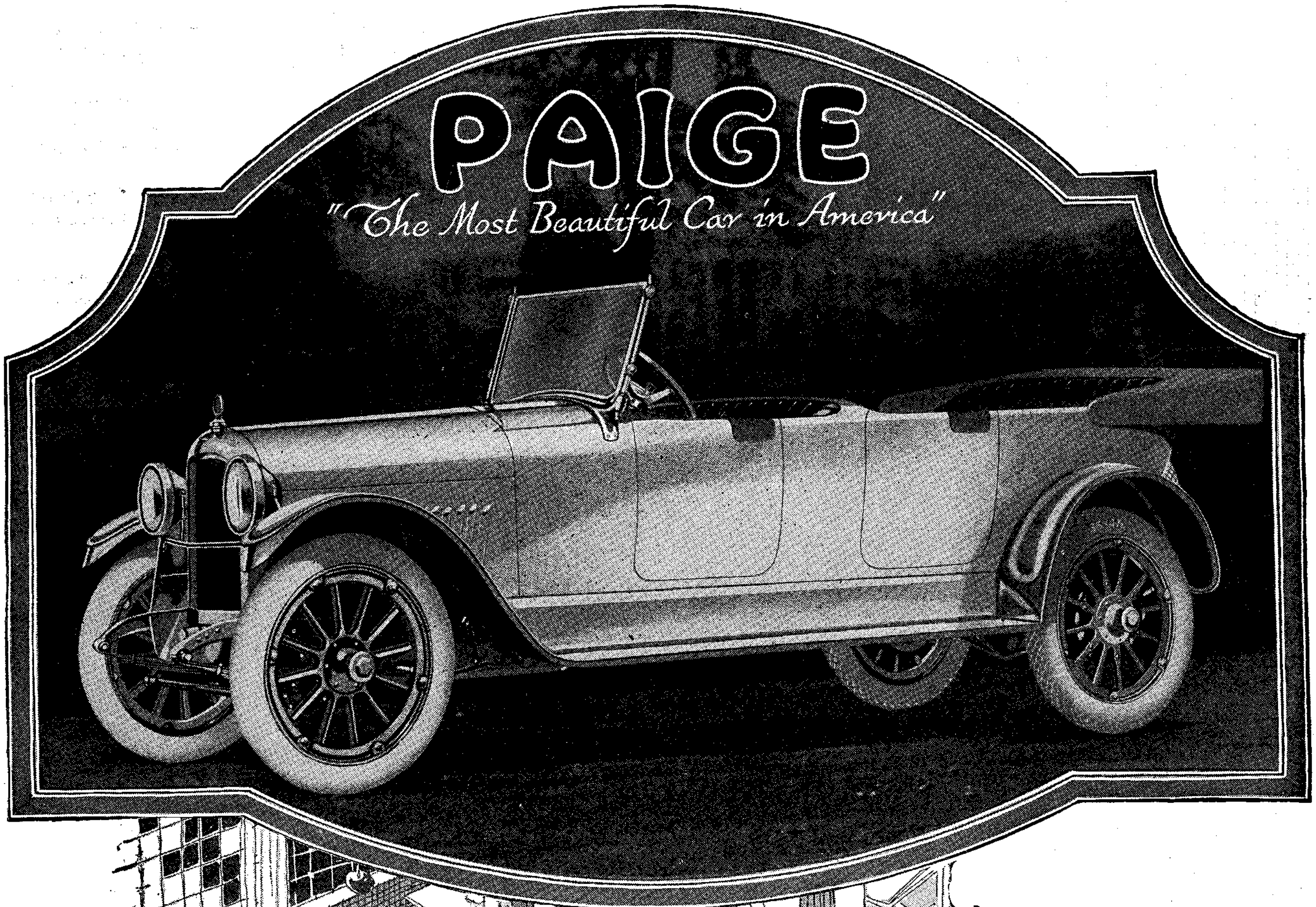
President Wilson signs the Flood Control Bill for the reclamation of lands along the Mississippi and Sacramento Rivers.

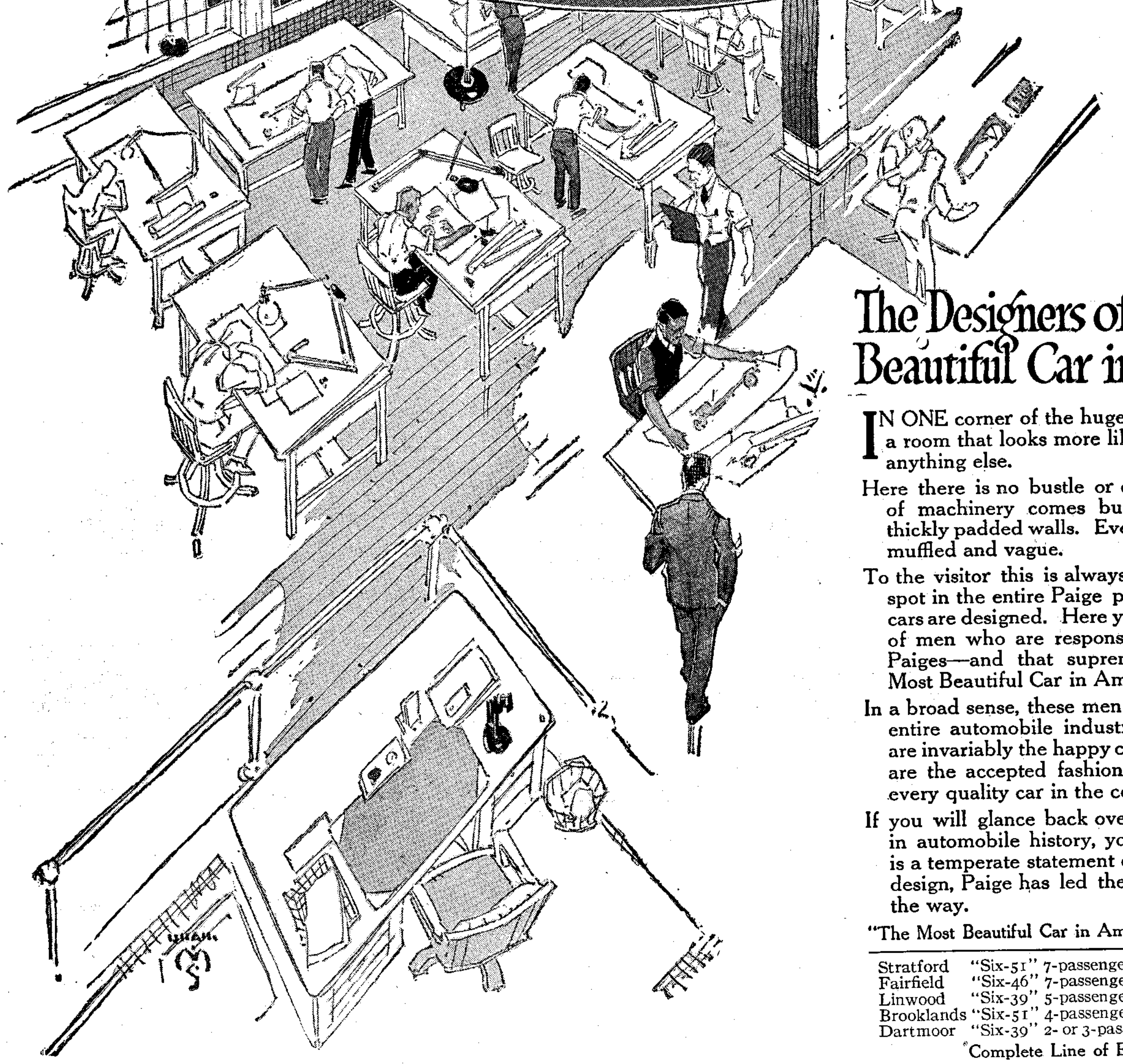
March 2.—Congress passes the Naval Bill, appropriating $535,000,000 for the construction of ships needed to make the Navy a modern and balanced fleet. $70,000,000 is to be spent on submarines for harbor defense.

March 3.—President Wilson signs the Post-Office Appropriation Bill containing the "bone-dry" prohibition amendment. An attempt by the House to postpone action on the "bone-dry" rule for one year failed.

March 4.—President Wilson takes the oath of office in private for his second term as President.

March 5.—President Wilson is inaugurated for a second term. In his inaugural address he outlines an American policy for international relations, and calls


PAIGE
"The Most Beautiful Car in America"



The Designers of "The Most Beautiful Car in America"

IN ONE corner of the huge Paige factory there is a room that looks more like an art studio than anything else.

Here there is no bustle or confusion. The drone of machinery comes but faintly through the thickly padded walls. Even the street clamor is muffled and vague.

To the visitor this is always the most interesting spot in the entire Paige plant. For here Paige cars are designed. Here you find the little group of men who are responsible for a long line of Paiges—and that supreme masterpiece, "The Most Beautiful Car in America."

In a broad sense, these men are designers for the entire automobile industry. For *their* creations are invariably the happy creations. *Their* models are the accepted fashion plates for practically every quality car in the country.

If you will glance back over the past seven years in automobile history, you will agree that this is a temperate statement of fact. In motor car design, Paige has led the way—is *still* leading the way.

"The Most Beautiful Car in America" speaks for itself.

Stratford	"Six-51"	7-passenger	- $1495	f. o. b. Detroit
Fairfield	"Six-46"	7-passenger	- $1375	f. o. b. Detroit
Linwood	"Six-39"	5-passenger	- $1175	f. o. b. Detroit
Brooklands	"Six-51"	4-passenger	- $1695	f. o. b. Detroit
Dartmoor	"Six-39"	2- or 3-pass.	- $1175	f. o. b. Detroit

Complete Line of Enclosed Cars

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Elms

Build in 1917 and Save $450.00

IN spite of the rising building cost, you can still get your Sterling System home at the rock-bottom price. Send for our new 1917 book of plans. In it you will see handsome illustrations and floor plans of all sizes and styles of homes. All are offered at the rock-bottom Sterling System price. One man (his name will be sent upon request) saved $450.00 on his Sterling home. Other savings like this are ordinary. YOU can be one of the people to make that saving. Write today for our book of plans and see for yourself. Prices are going up. If you want to save on the home you are dreaming about, send the coupon now for the Sterling book for home builders. Find out how you can build now and save money.

Sterling System Homes

Find out about this Sterling System of home building. It eliminates all the waste of hand-sawing—all the costly mistakes, all unused material, all the "extras." Sterling System brings you the master designs of expert architects. It gives you double strength construction—saves you money to build now. We have reduced the cost of making a modern home to the extreme lowest limit. But—even we may be forced to raise our prices. We will never sacrifice quality. Act now and secure your home at rock-bottom economy prices.

International
Mill & Timber Co.
Dept. 9403, Bay City, Mich.

I am interested in Sterling System Homes. Please send me your book, "The Sterling System of Home Building." I enclose 10 cents for postage and wrapping.

Name..................................

Address..................................

....

Send for This Book

for Home Builders. Mail the coupon today. Book tells how to build at the least expense. It shows a hundred Sterling System designs for all sizes and styles of homes. Interior views—floor plans. A real guide to building. Enclose 10c to pay postage and wrapping. Send the coupon today.

International Mill & Timber Co.
Dept. 9403 **Bay City, Mich.**

attention to the present crisis, saying that the United States may be forced into war.

Col. Walter Katte, the engineer who built the West Shore Railroad and the New York elevated, dies at the age of eighty-six.

Albert B. Wenzell, a popular illustrator, of Englewood, N. J., dies of pneumonia, at the age of fifty-three.

March 6.—Regular Army officers receive a telegram ordering them to choose sixty men from each regiment for commissions in a temporary military force soon to be organized. Army men say that this measure provides officers for an army of 500,000.

The constitutionality of the workmen's compensation laws of New York and Washington and the workmen's compensation law of Iowa, voluntary upon employers, is upheld in the Supreme Court.

A Federal Grand Jury in Pennsylvania indicts the "Coal Trust" for violation of the Sherman Law by arbitrarily fixing prices. It is alleged that the conspiracy to fix prices has been in existence for three years, and that the price of coal at the mines has been doubled in that time. One hundred and eight companies and sixty-four men are included in the indictment.

March 7.—A large number of American ship-builders enter into an agreement with Secretary Daniels to accept new naval contracts at a flat rate of 10 per cent. net profit, and pledge their entire cooperation in rushing through the naval construction program.

Like a Library.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"I must go down to the bank this afternoon."

MR. NEWLYWED—"What for?"

MRS. NEWLYWED—"The man made a mistake when I was in there this morning. He gave me back the same book that I gave him, and I intended to exchange it for somebody else's."—*Puck.*

Classified Columns

PERSONAL

CASH—For any discarded jewelry; for any watches or diamonds; for any discarded false teeth. Send us any diamonds, watches, old gold, platinum or silver jewelry, new or broken, any false teeth, with or without gold, any dental fillings, painters' gold leaf cotton, or auto magneto points, nothing too large or too small. We send value in cash on receipt of goods. Your goods returned at our expense should our offer be refused within ten days. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Company, 432 F. Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HIGH GRADE SALESMEN & AGENTS

WANTED.—A reliable salesman for assistant manager of an established book business in China. An unusual opportunity for a young unmarried man. Must be familiar with educational lines and big enough to approach college presidents. Traveling expenses to China paid. Highest references required. The Lawyers Co-op. Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Salesman—$6,000 Accidental Death, $30.00 Weekly Accident Benefit, $25.00 Weekly Sick Benefit. $10.50 yearly, half amount $5.50. $250,000 deposited Insurance Department. Become Independent. Experience Unnecessary. Guaranteed steady income from renewals. Registration Dept. C, Newark, N. J.

DUPLICATING DEVICES

"MODERN" DUPLICATOR—A BUSINESS GETTER. $1 up. 50 to 75 copies from pen, pencil, typewriter. No glue or gelatine. 35,000 firms use it. 30 Days' Trial. You need one. Booklet Free. J. G. Durkin & Reeves Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENT YOUR IDEAS.—$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Books, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "What to Invent," sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Manufacturers constantly writing us for patents we have obtained. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 20 years. Address Chandlee & Chandlee, patent attorneys, 1071 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Books and advice FREE. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for examination and opinion. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. Patents obtained through D. SWIFT being sold to big manufacturers. Write today for free book of 307 needed inventions, and surpassing references. D. Swift, 329 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED.—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Four books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

STAMPS

STAMPS—*500* foreign incl. Mexico War, Salvador official, China, etc. *10c. App. Sheets 60% to 80%* dis. *Big Lists Free. WE BUY STAMPS.* HUSSMAN STAMP CO., Dept. 25, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Classified Columns

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

DON'T LOSE YOUR RIGHTS TO PATent Protection. Send for blank form "Evidence of Conception," Book, Suggestions, and Advice Free. Lancaster & Allwine, Reg. Attys., *211 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.*

R. MORGAN ELLIOTT & CO.,
Patent Attorneys, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Experts.
721-729 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. It may be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" FREE. Franklin H. Hough, 502 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN and escape salaried drudgery for life. Learn the Collection Business. Limited field: little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Pointers" today.
AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE,
56 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHERS for High Schools and Colleges. All departments, direct calls, Fall Term. Three Agencies, one enrollment. 26th year. Service covers entire South. Manual Free. SHERIDAN TEACHERS' AGENCIES, Greenwood, S. C.

Literary Digest Readers Please Note

Many of our friends have complained of difficulty in securing copies of *The Literary Digest* from news-dealers.

Our friends will confer a great favor on us if they will tell the news-dealers who say they cannot get enough copies, to write to the circulation department of *The Literary Digest*, which will see that the news-dealers are supplied direct and promptly.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York